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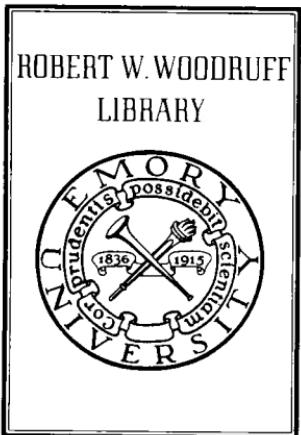
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MONEY-TABLE (comp. p. XXI).

Approximate Equivalents.

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Francs	Centimes.	Dollars.	Cents.	L. St.	Shillings	Pence.	Groschen.	Florins.	Kreuzer.
—	5 (= 1 sou.)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	25 (= 5 sous)	—	5	—	—	—	21½	—	11½
—	50 (= 10 sous)	—	10	—	—	—	43½	—	7
—	75 (= 15 sous)	—	15	—	—	—	6	—	14
—	1 (= 20 sous)	—	20	—	—	—	8	—	21
1	2	—	40	—	—	—	16	—	28
3	4	—	60	—	—	—	24	—	56
5	6	—	80	—	—	—	1	1	52
7	8	—	100	—	—	—	10	2	20
9	10	—	120	—	—	—	18	2	48
11	12	—	140	—	—	—	26	3	96
13	14	—	160	—	—	—	3	3	16
15	16	—	180	—	—	—	4	4	44
17	18	—	200	—	—	—	4	4	12
19	20	—	220	—	—	—	12	4	40
25	—	—	300	—	—	—	20	4	32
100	—	—	400	—	—	—	28	7	56
—	—	—	600	—	—	—	5	7	8
—	—	—	800	—	—	—	6	7	24
—	—	—	1000	—	—	—	8	8	52
—	—	—	1200	—	—	—	10	9	20
—	—	—	1400	—	—	—	15	11	40
—	—	—	1600	—	—	—	20	20	46
—	—	—	1800	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	7600	—	—	—	—	—	—
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—	—	—	8000	—	—	—	—	—	—
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SWIZERLAND.

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SWITZERLAND, AND THE ADJACENT PORTIONS OF ITALY, SAVOY, AND THE TYROL.

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BÆDEKER.

With 21 Maps, 7 Plans, and 7 Panoramas.

FIFTH EDITION, REVISED AND AUGMENTED.

COBLENZ: KARL BÆDEKER.
1872.

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'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

Chaucer. 1380.

P R E F A C E.

The object of the Handbook for Switzerland is to render the traveller as independent as possible of the services of guides, domestiques de place, voituriers, and innkeepers, and enable him to realise to the fullest extent the exquisite and rational enjoyment of which this magnificent country is the fruitful source.

Since the great increase in the facilities for travel afforded of late years by the wide extension of railways, the number of travellers on the Continent generally, and in Switzerland especially, has enormously increased. A fresh impetus has thus been given to the spirit and enterprise of the traveller. Summits are now scaled which were hitherto deemed inaccessible, or accessible only to the practised step of the chamois-hunter or the hardy native, accustomed from boyhood to feats of peril. The achievements of the English and Swiss Alpine clubs have dimmed the memory of De Saussure, Auldjo, and the other pioneers of these icy regions, whilst latterly the fair sex have vied in deeds of daring with those by whom the dangers of adventure are more appropriately encountered.

The Editor has repeatedly explored the greater part of the country described, solely with the object of gathering fresh information. The present edition has been carefully revised, and provided with all the most recent information obtainable before the commencement of the summer season.

As of course infallibility cannot be attained, the Editor will highly appreciate any *bond fide* communications with which he may be favoured by travellers, if the result of their own experience and observation; and he gratefully acknowledges those already received, which have in many instances proved most serviceable.

The *Maps* and *Plans*, the result of much care and research, will be of essential service to the traveller; they will enable him at a glance to select the best routes, and very frequently to dispense with the costly and uncongenial services of guides.

Time Tables. Information concerning the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. If Bradshaw is mistrusted, the '*Schweizerische Eisenbahn-Coursbuch*', published by Krüsi of Bâle, or that of Bürkli (40 c.), will be found useful. Züllig's *Kurskarte* (75 c.) is also a useful publication.

Altitudes are given according to the Swiss Federal Map (reduced to English feet; 1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Paris ft.), and the *Populations* from data furnished by the most recent census. *Distances* on high roads and railways are given in English miles; while those on bridle and foot-paths, mountain-expeditions, and glaciers are expressed by the time in which they are ordinarily accomplished.

Hotels. Besides the first class-hotels, many establishments of more modest pretensions are enumerated, which may be safely selected by the '*voyageur en garçon*', with little sacrifice of real comfort, and great saving of expenditure. The scale of charges mentioned is either in accordance with the personal experience of the Editor, or based on an inspection of numberless bills furnished to him by travellers. Hotel charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are of course liable to frequent variation; but an approximate statement of these items will often prove of service to the traveller, and enable him to form an estimate of his probable expenditure.

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Plans of Towns: Bâle, Bern, Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, Milan, Zürich.

I. Plan of Excursion.

Season of the Year. Companions. Distribution of Time.

The traveller will effect a considerable saving of money and time by preparing his plan for a tour before leaving home. If a pedestrian expedition is contemplated, delays are often avoided by forwarding luggage by post. By the aid of the following pages it will be easy to determine precisely the number of days an excursion will occupy, the most convenient resting places — in fact how each hour may be disposed of to the greatest advantage, provided always the elements favour the traveller. The latter contingency is unfortunately not always to be relied upon, for in no country is the weather more capricious than in Switzerland, a circumstance amply accounted for by natural causes.

Season. It may be accepted as a rule, that the most favourable period for an excursion into Switzerland is from the middle of July to the middle of September; for expeditions among the higher Alps the latter half of August.

It frequently happens that snow accompanies rain in elevated regions. Thus on July 13th, 1843, the Rigi and the Bernese Oberland were visited with so heavy a fall that they were rendered inaccessible to travellers for several days. On July 2nd, 1848, the snow on the Gemmi was $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, and did not disappear for some days. These are, however, exceptional occurrences; in ordinary seasons the snow disappears from the Rigi and the route through the Bernese Oberland at the beginning of June, but not till later on the Furca, the Grimsel, and the Gemmi.

Companions. A party of two can be accommodated in a one-horse carriage or in the same room at a hotel, whilst a third would often be found 'de trop'. The more the number is extended, as a general rule, the greater are the inconvenience and the certainty that many of the true objects of travel will be sacrificed. The single traveller who has attained some proficiency in the language of the country will most speedily become acquainted with the people, their characteristics, and their land, as he is necessarily compelled to seek such society as the occasion affords.

Distribution of Time. *Four Weeks*, as the annexed plan shows, will suffice for an active and observant traveller to visit the most interesting portions of Switzerland. A greater or less proportion of walking may be indulged in as inclination prompts.

By the first steamer in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from <i>Friedrichshafen</i> to <i>Constance</i> , by railway (R. 9) in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to <i>Schaffhausen</i> , by railway in 10 min. to <i>Dachsen</i> . On foot in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the <i>Castle of Laufen</i> , visit the <i>Falls of the Rhine</i> ; cross the Rhine below the falls, ascend to <i>Neuhausen</i> (R. 11), return by the railway-bridge to <i>Dachsen</i> , and in 2 hrs. by railway to <i>Zürich</i>	Days 1
From <i>Zürich</i> and the <i>Uetliberg</i> (R. 13), <i>Lake of Zürich</i> (R. 18)	1
From <i>Zürich</i> in 1 hr. to <i>Horgen</i> by first steamer, to <i>Zug</i> in 3 hrs. by diligence (or from <i>Zürich</i> to <i>Zug</i> by railway in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and to <i>Immensee</i> or <i>Arth</i> in 1 hr. by steamer, or from <i>Arth</i> to <i>Goldau</i> : On foot to the <i>Rigi-Kulm</i> in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (RR. 14, 18, 19, 21, 22)	1
Descent from the <i>Rigi</i> in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to <i>Wäggis</i> , by steamer in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to <i>Lucerne</i> (RR. 22, 23, 20)	1
By steamer on the <i>Lake of Lucerne</i> in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to <i>Flüelen</i> , by carriage in 2 hrs. to <i>Amstätgen</i> , on foot in 5 hrs. to <i>Andermatt</i> by the St. Gotthard route, in 6 hrs. to <i>Hospenthal</i> , or $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to <i>Realp</i> (RR. 23, 33)	1
By diligence over the <i>Furca</i> to the <i>Glacier of the Rhone</i> , on foot by the <i>Maienwand</i> and the <i>Grimsel</i> to the <i>Hospice</i> (R. 33); from <i>Andermatt</i> to the <i>Hospice</i> in 7 hrs.	1
On foot to <i>Meiringen</i> by the <i>Haslital</i> (Fall of the <i>Aare</i> at the <i>Handeck</i>) in 6 hrs. from the <i>Hospice</i> (R. 32)	1
On foot from <i>Meiringen</i> (Falls of the <i>Reichenbach</i>) through the <i>Bernese Oberland</i> , by <i>Rosenlani</i> and the <i>Scheideck</i> , to <i>Grindelwald</i> ; from <i>Meiringen</i> to the <i>Scheideck</i> $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to <i>Grindelwald</i> $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. <i>Glacier of Grindelwald</i> (R. 29g)	1
By taking an additional day, the <i>Faulhorn</i> may be ascended from the <i>Scheideck</i> (4 hrs.), descent to <i>Grindelwald</i> 3 hrs. (R. 29 h, i).	
On foot from <i>Grindelwald</i> by the <i>Wengern Alp</i> in 8 hrs. to <i>Lauterbrunnen</i> (<i>Staubbach</i>), and thence by carriage to <i>Interlaken</i> in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (R. 29f, e)	1
If <i>Lauterbrunnen</i> be made the resting-place on the following day, <i>Mürren</i> and the cascade of <i>Schmadribach</i> (R. 29f) may be visited. Morning at <i>Interlaken</i> ; by steamer in 1 hr. to the <i>Giessbach</i> (R. 29d, l)	1
The following morning return to <i>Interlaken</i> by steamer in 1 hr., by omnibus in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to <i>Neuhaus</i> , thence by steamer in 1 hr. to <i>Thun</i> (R. 29 e), by carriage in 1 hr. to <i>Wimmis</i> (pedestrians leave the steamer at <i>Spiez</i> and proceed in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to <i>Wimmis</i>); on foot or horseback in 5 hrs. to the summit of the <i>Niesen</i> (R. 29 b)	1
Descent from the <i>Niesen</i> to <i>Frutigen</i> in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; thence by carriage in $1\frac{1}{4}$, or on foot in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to <i>Kandersteg</i> (R. 36)	1
On foot from <i>Kandersteg</i> in 7 hrs. over the <i>Gemmi</i> to the <i>Baths of Leuk</i> (R. 36)	1
On foot to <i>Susten</i> in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (R. 36), by carriage in 2 hrs. to <i>Vispach</i> (R. 63), on foot to <i>St. Nicolaus</i> in $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (R. 65)	1
On foot to the <i>Riffel</i> in 8 hrs. (R. 66)	1
On foot from the <i>Riffel Inn</i> to the <i>Gorner Grat</i> and back 3 hrs.; in the evening to <i>Zermatt</i> 2 hrs. (R. 66)	1
Return on foot to <i>Vispach</i> in 8 hrs. (R. 65)	1
By diligence in 5 hrs. to <i>Sion</i> , thence by railway in 1 hr. to <i>Martigny</i> (R. 63)	1
On foot to <i>Chamouny</i> by the <i>Col de Balme</i> or the <i>Tête Noire</i> in 9 hrs. (RR. 55, 56)	1

	Days
Chamouny (R. 54)	1
By diligence to Geneva in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (R. 53)	1
Geneva and its Environs (RR. 48, 49)	1
By steamer on the Lake of Geneva in 3 hrs. to Lausanne, some hours at Lausanne, and in the evening by last steamer in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Villeneuve (R. 50)	1
On foot to Chillon, Montreux, Clarens, Vevay (R. 50), 3 hrs. walking; but by halting at the various points of attraction an entire day may be spent	1
By (diligence and) railway from Vevay to Freiburg in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (R. 41)	1
By railway to Bern in 1 hr. (R. 41)	1
By railway to Bâle in 4 hrs. (R. 51)	1

Should the traveller have a few days more at command, they may be devoted very advantageously to **Eastern Switzerland** (Appenzell, Bad Pfäffers, Via Mala, Upper Engadine), whence the **Italian Lakes** are conveniently visited. *Rorschach* (p. 37) or *Zürich* is recommended as head-quarters (comp. R. 18).

	Days
On foot from Rorschach to Heiden, to Trogen by the Kaien, and to Gais by the Gâbris, in all 7 hrs. (R. 67)	1
On foot from Gais to Weissbad, to Wildkirchli, and the Ebenalp; return to Weissbad, thence to Appenzell, 6 hrs. (R. 67)	1
On foot from Appenzell to Gais, and to Altstädten in the Valley of the Rhine by the Stoss in 5 hrs. (R. 67), by train in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Ragatz (R. 68)	1
Pfäffers and Coire (RR. 69, 70)	1
By diligence in 3 hrs. to Thusis, on foot in 3 hrs. by the Via Mala as far as the third bridge over the Rhine, and return to Thusis (R. 88), on foot in 4 hrs. by the Schyn Pass to Tiefenkasten (R. 80)	1
By diligence in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over the Albula Pass to Ponte (R. 81), and in 40 min. to Samaden (R. 84); on foot in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Pontresina (R. 83)	1
Ascent of the Piz Languard (R. 83)	1
By diligence in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over the Bernina to Tirano, thence by Messagerie to Sondrio in 3 hrs. (R. 85) (or by diligence in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over the Maloja to Chiavenna and Colico)	1
By Messagerie to Colico in 5 hrs. (R. 85), thence by steamer to Como in 3 hrs. (R. 98) (Train to Milan in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)	1
Return by the Lake of Como as far as Menaggio (<i>Villa Carlotta</i> , p. 383, and park of the <i>Villa Serbeltoni</i> , p. 384), and by Porlezza to Lugano, see p. 380	1
By diligence from Lugano in 2 hrs. to Luino (R. 97), by steamer to the Borromean Islands in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and to Arona in 1 hr. [Railway to Turin, Genoa (in 6 hrs.) etc., see Baedeker's <i>N. Italy</i>]	1
By omnibus in 3 hrs. to Orta on the lake of that name, by rowing-boat to Omegna in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by carriage or on foot to Gravellona (R. 96) [or on foot in 3 hrs. to the <i>Sacro Monte</i> (p. 376), and by the <i>Monte Motterone</i> (p. 375) to <i>Stresa</i> (p. 374), or to <i>Baveno</i> (p. 373)], and by diligence to Domo d'Ossola (R. 63)	1
By diligence over the Simplon to Brieg and Vispach (R. 63)	1

Instead of the passage of the Bernina (R. 85), choice may be made between the Splügen (RR. 88, 89), and the St. Gotthard

(R. 23). The St. Gotthard is the most beautiful of all the Alpine passes, after which the Splügen and the Simplon possess equal claims; the former is more interesting on the N., the latter on the S. side. The pass of the Great St. Bernard (R. 58) presents the fewest points of interest, irrespective of its hospice.

The following **Alpine Excursion** is recommended to robust and practised pedestrians, as one of the most imposing in Switzerland: From Chamouny by the Col de Bonhomme, the Col de la Seigne, Courmayeur, the Col de Ferret (R. 57), the hospice of the Great St. Bernard, Aosta (R. 58), Châtillon, the Matterjoch, Zermatt (R. 66), Saas, Monte Moro, Macugnaga (R. 64), Varallo, Orta, and Monte Motterone to Lago Maggiore (R. 95). The excursion will occupy 10 or 11 days of 9 to 10 hrs.; guides not absolutely necessary, but desirable for the passes.

The most celebrated **Points of View**, for the most part easy of access and much frequented, are:

1. In the Jura (the Alps in the distance, the lower mountains of Switzerland to the N.E. in the foreground, and more to the E. the lakes of Bienne, Neuchâtel, and Geneva): *Hôtel Schweizerhof* (pp. 23, 25) near the Falls of the Rhine; the *Weissenstein* (p. 11) near Soleure; the highest point of the old road from the *Münsterthal* above Bienne (p. 7); the *Chaumont* (p. 167) and the *Col des Loges* (p. 168) in the canton of Neuchâtel; the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 190) and the *Dôle* (p. 190) in the Canton de Vaud.

2. Nearer the Alps or among the Lower Alps:

(a.) N. of the Alps: the *Kaien* (p. 278) and the *Chapel of S. Antony* (p. 278) in the canton of Appenzell; the *Uetliberg* (p. 31) near Zürich; the *Rigi* (p. 56), *Mythen* (p. 55), *Pilatus* (p. 52), and the *Frohnalp* (p. 71), near the Lake of Lucerne; the *Niesen* (p. 101) near the Lake of Thun; the *Jaman* (p. 158) in the canton of Freiburg; the *Saève* (p. 187) in Savoy, near Geneva.

(b.) S. of the Alps: park of the *Villa Serbelloni* (p. 384) on the Lake of Como; *Monte Generoso* (p. 366) and *Monte S. Salvadore* (p. 368) near the Lake of Lugano; *Monte Motterone* (p. 375) between the lakes Maggiore and Orta.

3. Among the High Alps: the *Piz Languard* (p. 332) and *Piz Ot* (p. 330) in the canton of the Grisons; the *Schynige Platte* (p. 107), the *Faulhorn* (p. 119), the *Männlichen* (p. 118), the *Wengern Alp* (p. 114), *Mürren* (p. 112) and the *Schilthorn* (p. 112) in the Bernese-Oberland; the *Torrenthorn* (p. 149), the *Bella Tola* (p. 250), the *Gorner Grat* (p. 272), the *Eggischhorn* (p. 141) in the Valais; the *Col de Balme* (p. 227) and the *Flégère* (p. 220) near Chamouny.

II. Travelling Expenses. Money.

The expense of a tour in Switzerland depends entirely upon the resources, habits, and inclination of the traveller. The *pedestrian's* daily expenditure may (excl. guides) be estimated at about 10 s., if he frequents the best hotels; but a considerable saving may be effected by selecting houses of more moderate pretensions, and avoiding the mid-day tables d'hôte. The traveller who avails himself of all the public conveyances, frequents the best hotels, and in mountainous districts engages the services of horses and guides, must be prepared to expend 20—25 s. per

diem at least. If ladies or children be of the party, the expenses are rather proportionably increased than diminished.

The Swiss monetary system was assimilated to that of France in 1854. Coins of 5, 2, 1, and $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. in silver; 20, 10, and 5 Rappen (centimes) in plated copper; 2 and 1 Rappen in copper. 1 fr. = 100 Rappen = (in German money) 8 Silbergroschen or 28 Rhenish kreuzers = $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. French gold is the most convenient coin, especially for N. Italy. German florins (2 fr. 15 c.), in the larger towns and hotels of the N. and E. of Switzerland, are exchanged for 2 fr. 10 c., dollars (3 fr. 75 c.) for 3 fr. 70 c. English sovereigns (25 fr.) and banknotes are received at the full value at all the principal hotels and towns in Switzerland and N. Italy. The circular notes of 10 l., issued by many of the English banks, are recommended as a safe and convenient form for transporting large sums.

III. Hotels and Pensions.

Switzerland may be said to have a specialty for hotels; few better are to be met with in any part of the world. The modern establishments at Geneva, Vevay, Zürich, Lucerne, and Interlaken are models of organization on a most extensive scale. The smaller establishments are often equally well conducted; indeed in French and German Switzerland a really bad hotel is rarely met with.

The ordinary charges in the first-class hotels are: Bedroom 2 fr. and upwards, table d'hôte without wine at 1 o'clock 3 or 4 fr., at 4 o'clock or later 4 or 5 fr.; breakfast (tea or coffee, bread, butter, and honey) $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. in the public room, 2 fr. in the apartment of the traveller, wax-candle 1 fr., service 1 fr.; supper generally *à la carte*.

In the hotels of more modest pretension the following charges may be accepted as the average: bedroom $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., breakfast 1 fr., table d'hôte 2 to 3 fr., service discretionary, no charge for bougie: in fact about half the charges of the first-class establishments. It generally happens that the best accommodation in the largest hotels is reserved for families, whilst the solitary pedestrian finds himself no better off than he would have been in a less pretentious establishment, and no corresponding reduction is made in his bill.

It must also be admitted that the estimation in which hotels are held varies very much with the temperament of the visitors themselves. Some are more exacting than others, give orders totally at variance with the customs of the country, and express great dissatisfaction if their wishes are not immediately complied with, the unreasonableness of which requires no comment.

In the dull season (October to June) many hotels are converted into 'Pensions' or boarding-houses, in which guests are received by the week on terms ranging from 3 to 8 fr. per diem. This charge comprises bedroom, breakfast, table d'hôte without wine, and supper (tea, bread and butter, and cold meat); attendance about 5 fr. per month. Establishments for this express object abound in the neighbourhood of Lucerne, Geneva, Interlaken, etc.

Wine is generally a source of much vexation. The ordinary table wines are often so bad that refuge has to be taken in those of a more expensive class, which is indeed the very aim and object of the landlord. The wisest course is to select a wine which is the growth of the country; in N. and E. Switzerland the produce of *Schaffhausen* or *Winterthur* is recommended, in the Grisons *Malans* (p. 284), in the W. of Switzerland *Lacôte* (p. 190), *Lavaux* (p. 193), *Yvorne* (p. 200), and *Neuchâtel* (p. 166).

If a Prolonged Stay is made at an hotel, the bill should be demanded every 3 or 4 days, by which means errors, whether accidental or designed, are more easily detected. In the case of a departure early in the morning, the bill should be obtained over-night. It is a favourite practice to withhold the bill till the last moment, when the hurry and confusion render overcharges less liable to discovery.

IV. Passports.

In Switzerland and N. Italy as well as in Austria passports are now unnecessary. On the whole, however, taking into consideration that these documents are issued by the English Foreign Office on very inexpensive terms, and moreover that cases of unexpected difficulty may arise, when they are of service to the traveller by proving his identity and respectability, it is unwise not to be provided with a passport. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 6 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

In France the obnoxious system has been revived in 1871, and the passport must be provided with the *visa* (10 fr.) of a French ambassador or consul, a fact which should be borne in mind by the traveller who intends proceeding to, or returning from Switzerland via France.

V. Excursions on Foot.

The pedestrian is unquestionably the most independent of travellers; beyond all others he is able, both physically and morally, to enjoy a tour in Switzerland.

Disposition of Time. The first golden rule for the pedestrian is to start on his way betimes in the morning. Where the constitution permits it, a two hours' walk may be accomplished before breakfast. At noon a glass of good wine or beer, if obtainable, with cold meat, or bread and cheese, form a suitable repast.

— Repose should be taken during the hottest hours, and the journey then continued till 5 or 6 p. m., when a substantial meal (evening table d'hôte at the principal hotels) may be partaken of. The traveller's own feelings will best dictate the hour for retiring to bed.

Luggage. The greatest drawback to the pleasure of an excursion is a superabundance of baggage; to be provided with an actual sufficiency and no more, may be considered the second golden rule for the traveller. It is impossible to over-estimate the comfort of being independent of that industrious fraternity who make a prey of the overburdened traveller. Who has not experienced the exultation which attends the shouldering of the knapsack or wielding of the carpet-bag, on quitting a steamboat or railway station? Who in his turn has not felt the misery of that moment when, surrounded by his 'impedimenta', the luckless tourist is almost distracted by the rival claims of porters, touters, and commissionaires? A light 'gibecière' or game-bag, such as may be procured in every town, amply suffices to contain all that is necessary for a fortnight's excursion. A change of flannel skirts and worsted stockings, a few pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, and the necessary 'objets de toilette' may be carried with hardly a perceptible increase of fatigue; a piece of green crape or coloured spectacles to protect the eyes from the glare of the snow, and a leather drinking-cup will also prove serviceable. The traveller may have a more extensive reserve of clothing, especially if he proposes to visit towns of importance, but even these should be contained in a valise, which he can easily wield, and may forward from town to town by means of the post.

Rules. The enthusiastic traveller should curb his ardour at the outset of his excursion, and begin by moderate performances, which should rarely exceed ten hours a day. Animal spirits are too often in excess of powers of endurance; overstraining the energies on one occasion sometimes incapacitates altogether for several days. No little discrimination is often requisite to determine when walking should be abandoned for the ease of a carriage; but all these experiences will be acquired without the aid of a guide-book. Suffice it to say, when a mountain has to be breasted, the prudent pedestrian will pursue the 'even tenor of his way' ('chi va piano va sano; chi va sano va lontano') with regular and steady steps; the novice alone indulges in 'spurts'. If the traveller will have a third golden maxim for his guidance it may be: 'When fatigue begins, enjoyment ceases'.

Excursions amongst the *Higher Mountains* should not be undertaken before July, nor at any period after a long continuance of rain or snow. Glaciers should, if possible, be explored before 10 a. m., after which hour the rays of the sun soften the

crust of ice formed during the night over the fissures and crevasses. It is hardly necessary to state that *Experienced Guides* are absolutely indispensable for such excursions.

The anticipations of a tour in Switzerland, which is usually painted ‘couleur de rose’, not unfrequently receive a rude shock from actual experience. The first *Night in a Chalet* dispels many illusions. Whatever poetry there may be theoretically in a bed of fodder, the usual concomitants of the cold night-air piercing abundant apertures, the ringing of the cow-bells, the somorous grunting of the swine, and the undiscarded garments, hardly contribute to that refreshing slumber of which the wearied traveller stands so much in need.

Over all the movements of the pedestrian the *Weather* holds despotic sway; those who claim acquaintance with the elements and their signs will tell him of numberless indications by which either foul or favourable weather may be predicted. It is wise, before undertaking a long or difficult expedition, to consult these would-be prophets, whose prognostications, although not infallible, may often prove of value.

Health. Finally a word may be acceptable on the subject of the *Wounds* and *Bruises* which few altogether escape in a protracted excursion. Tincture of arnica is efficacious in cases of this kind; and, indeed, if rubbed on the limbs after much fatigue, it braces and invigorates.

Saturnine ointment is serviceable in *Inflammation* of the skin, an inconvenience not unlikely to arise from exposure to the glare of the sun on the snow. Others recommend cold cream, and, especially for the lips, collodion, glycerine, etc.

For *Diarrhoea*, 15 drops of a mixture of equal parts of tincture of opium and aromatic tincture may be safely taken every two hours until relief is afforded. The homœopathic tincture of camphor is also recommended.

VI. Maps.

1. Maps which comprise the whole of Switzerland on one sheet (mounted on linen):

**Ziegler's Map of Switzerland* (1 : 380,000), with explanations and index, pub. by Wurster and Co. at Winterthur, 4th Ed. 1866. Price 12 fr.

Ziegler's Hypsometr. Map. (1 : 380,000), 4 sheets 20 fr.

Leuthold's Map. (1 : 400,000), pub. by Leuthold of Zürich, 10 fr.

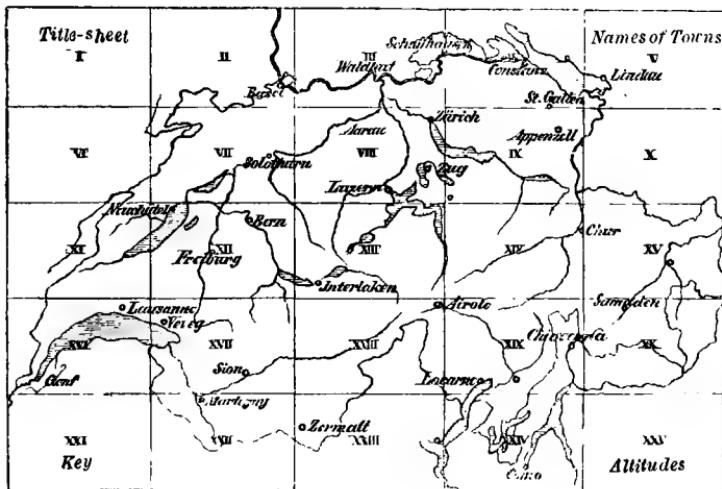
Keller's Map (1 : 450,000), without plans 6, with plans 7 fr.

**Leuzinger's Map* (1 : 400,000), a reduced copy of Dufour's Map, pub. in 1867. Price 10 fr.

2. Topographic Maps on a larger scale

a. Of the whole of Switzerland.

**Topographic Map of Switzerland*, from surveys made by order of the Federal authorities (under the superintendence of General Dufour); scale 1 : 100,000; 25 sheets, each 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (not mounted). Altitudes in French mètres. The following sketch exhibits the districts embraced by each. — A copy of this map on the reduced scale of 1 : 250,000, which will comprise the whole of Switzerland in 4 sheets, is in course of execution. The two N. and the S. W. sheets have been recently completed.

*b. Of single Cantons.*

Maps on a still larger scale, also based on ordnance surveys.

Aargau, scale 1 : 50,000, 4 sheets, each 4 fr.

**Freiburg*, 1 : 50,000, 4 sheets, each 5 fr.

**St. Gall* and *Appenzell*, 1 : 25,000, 16 Maps, in 4 sections, each 7 fr.

Glarus, 1 : 50,000, by Ziegler, 6 fr., mounted 9 fr.

**Geneva*, 1 : 25,000, 4 sheets, the whole 12 fr.

Thurgau, 1 : 80,000, 1 sheet, 6 fr.

Grisons, 1 sheet, mounted 5 fr.

**Zürich*, 1 : 25,000, 32 sheets, each $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fr. (Nos. 18, 21, 22, 26, 27, 31 contain Zürich, the Uetliberg, and the Lake).

3 Reliefs.

M. E. Beck of Bern is about to publish an admirable relief-map of Switzerland on the scale of 1 : 100,000, area 60 sq. ft., 25 fr. per sq. ft. Beck's reliefs on a smaller scale are also well

executed: Switzerland (1 : 500,000) in one map, 18 fr., coloured 25 fr.; another (1 : 900,000) 8 fr., to fold up 10 fr; Interlaken and the Oberland (1 : 200,000) 6 fr.; Lake of Lucerne (1 : 200,000) 7 fr.; Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald 5 fr.; Valley of Engelberg 6 fr.; Simplon route and valleys of Vispach (1 : 200,000) 8 fr.

Bürgy * relief-maps, published by Georg at Bâle, are also well executed.

VII. Guides.

On such beaten tracks as those of the Rigi, Pilatus, Wengern-Alp, Faulhorn, Scheideck, Grimsel, Gemmi, etc., the services of a guide may well be dispensed with by the robust pedestrian.

If the traveller wishes to disencumber himself of his knapsack, the first urchin he meets will gladly transfer it to his shoulders for a trifling gratuity. For the more difficult and dangerous routes, however, guides are absolutely indispensable; they will be found, as a class, to be intelligent and respectable men, well versed in their duties, and acquainted with the people and resources of the country.

The great dépôts for guides are Thun, Interlaken, Grindelwald, Meiringen, Lauterbrunnen, Lucerne, Arth, Zug, Martigny, Chamouny, Zermatt, and Pontresina; for traversing the Alps at any point, guides are always to be met with in the neighbouring villages. The ordinary *Pay of a Guide* is from 6 to 8 fr. for a day of 8 hrs. He is in most cases bound to carry from 15 to 20 pounds of baggage, and to hold himself at the entire disposition of his employer, whose temporary servant he is. They usually demand 6 fr. a day for the return home; but, as they have nothing to carry, better terms may occasionally be made with them, and they are bound to return by the shortest practicable route.

Although a guide entails a considerable extra expense upon the traveller, the latter generally receives an ample equivalent. A good guide will point out a multitude of objects which the best maps fail to indicate: he furnishes much useful and interesting information upon manners and habits, upon battle-fields and historical incidents, on military routes and positions; and when the traveller reaches his hotel, wearied with the fatigues of the day, the many little services his guide can render him will often be found invaluable.

Amongst a party of 3 or 4 the expense of a guide is of course greatly diminished; but as he is not bound to carry more than 20 pounds of baggage, they may more advantageously engage a horse or mule, the conductor of which will serve all the purposes of a guide on the ordinary routes.

Adult porters are entitled to 75 cent. or 1 fr. an hour, when not engaged by the day, return included. It is advisable to come to an express understanding previous to engaging their services, a sum being agreed upon which shall comprise food, return, and the inevitable 'pourboire', or extra gratuity. This is the surest way to avoid after disputes and discussions. A certain amount of good fellowship and confidence should subsist between the traveller and the individual who is perhaps to be his sole companion for some days. The judicious traveller will know when to make with advantage the offer of a cigar or the spirit-flask, such attentions on his part being seldom thrown away.

Travellers desirous of engaging a thoroughly trustworthy guide should be careful to select one of the '*Certificated*'. The guides of this class are required to pass an examination, and are furnished with legal certificates of character and qualifications.

VIII. Voituriers and Horses.

Good vehicles are to be met with in all parts of Switzerland, but should be inspected before any engagement is made. If the journey is to be of considerable length, it is judicious to have a *Written Agreement*, which it is usual for the voiturier to conclude by depositing a sum with his employer as earnest-money, afterwards to be added to the account. The traveller has the right of selecting the hotels where sojourn for the night is to be made, the driver being entitled to determine where rest during the day shall be taken.

The ordinary charge for a carriage with one horse is 15 fr. per diem, with two horses 25 fr. In the height of summer slightly increased terms are demanded; the driver expects 1 fr. per horse as a gratuity. Like the guides, the voiturier demands the return-fare to the place where he was engaged, and it is of course to the interest of the traveller so to arrange his journey that he may discharge his carriage as near as possible to the home of the driver.

Return-conveyances may frequently be obtained for 10 to 15 fr. per day, but the use of them is in some places strictly prohibited.

From 30 to 40 miles is the average day's journey, a halt being made of 2 or 3 hours about noon; but longer distances than these should be agreed upon for the return.

In mountainous districts, inaccessible for heavy carriages, small vehicles or 'chars-à-bancs', accommodating two persons only, are employed; they cost from 12 to 15 fr. per diem, fees included.

A *Horse* or *Mule* costs 10 to 12 fr. per diem; the conductor expects a trifling additional gratuity (1—2 fr.). If he

cannot return with his horse on the same day to the spot whence he started, the following day must be paid for; for example a horse from Hospenthal to the Grimsel is charged 20 fr., because the double journey cannot be accomplished in a day. The robust pedestrian will of course prefer to dispense with the assistance of a horse; a prolonged ascent on horseback is attended with much fatigue, whilst the descent is positively disagreeable. For the fair sex the 'chaises-à-porteurs' are recommended, but even ladies may without difficulty attain the most frequented summits on foot.

IX. Posting and Telegraphs.

The postal communications in Switzerland, considering the mountainous nature of the country, are admirably organised, although somewhat slow. The public conveyances for travellers are under the immediate control of government, and are generally well fitted up and provided with respectable drivers and conductors. Private posting is prohibited by law, but the private diligence or the 'Extrapost' furnished by the postal authorities forms a satisfactory substitute. The network of diligence routes under the supervision of government covers the whole country, embraces the Alps, and extends for a considerable distance into N. Italy.

Diligences. The fare in the *coupé* in front, and (in summer) the *banquette* on the top of the vehicle is on ordinary routes 80 c. per league of 3 M., on mountainous routes 1 fr. 15 c. per league; the fare in the *intérieur* 65 c. and 1 fr. respectively. Children of 2—7 years of age pay half-fare. Each passenger is allowed 40lbs. of luggage free; overweight is charged for at the ordinary postal tariff. Supplementary carriages are provided when the diligence is full. These are often light, open vehicles, preferable to the lumbering 'Postwagen'. A seat in one of them may generally be procured by arrangement with the conductor. As a rule passengers are consigned to the *intérieur* or to a supplementary carriage in the order in which they are booked. If therefore the traveller has failed to secure a *coupé* or *banquette* seat by early application, he will probably succeed in avoiding the objectionable *intérieur* by delaying to take his ticket till the diligence is about to start. The average speed of these sedate 'mail-coaches' of Switzerland, including stoppages, is about 6 M. per hour on level, and 4 M. per hour on mountainous routes.

Private Diligences. A diligence may be hired by a party at any of the principal stations, provided they engage all the seats at a charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. each per league on ordinary, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ fr. on mountainous routes. The vehicle is then placed entirely at

the disposal of the travellers, who may halt for meals, etc. wherever they desire.

Extrapost. This is the term applied to the Swiss system of posting, which as already observed is managed by government. The charge for each horse is 5 fr. per stage of three leagues (9 M.); that for the carriage varies (2—4 fr.); the driver's fee is left to the discretion of the traveller. A conveyance of this kind may be ordered at any post-office.

The official time-tables of *Bürkli*, published at Zürich are recommended for reference. The local notices of the hours of departure and arrival should also be consulted at the post-stations themselves.

Seats for the principal routes may be secured several days in advance by personal application, by letter, or even by telegraph, addressed to the post-office at the starting place. Where the communication is partly by steamer (e. g. the St. Gotthard, Brünig, Coire-Milan routes, etc.) tickets may be obtained on board without additional charge.

Luggage, which ought to be carefully and distinctly addressed, should if possible be booked half-an-hour or an hour before the time of starting.

The *High-Roads* in Switzerland are measured by *Kilomètres*, or by *eighths of leagues* ($\frac{1}{8}$ Stunden, each about 3 furlongs). 1 kilomètre = 1093.6331 Engl. yds., or about $\frac{5}{8}$ Engl. M. The distances are given in the Handbook in English miles, except in mountain expeditions, where *hours* are the usual and more convenient standard of distance.

Letters (prepaid): to any part of Switzerland (10 grammes in weight, about $\frac{1}{3}$ oz.) 10 c., if within a radius of 6 M. 5 c only; Germany and Austria (15 grammes, about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) 25 c., France, Belgium and Italy (10 gr.) 30 c.; Netherlands and Great Britain (15 gr.) 30 c.; Russia (15 gr.) 50 c.; N. America (15 gr.) 80 c.

Post Office Orders, issued within the limits of Switzerland only, must not exceed 500 fr. for the larger, 200 fr. for the smaller towns. Charge 20 c. for an order not exceeding 100 fr., 10 c. more for each additional 100 fr. — With regard to money-orders to foreign countries, a convenience of which the traveller will rarely have occasion to avail himself, information may be obtained at all the principal offices.

Telegraph-Communication extends all over Switzerland, *Zofingen* (p. 13) being the central office. The tariff is as follows: For 20 words $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., for every 10 words more 25 c., within the limits of Switzerland.

By the law which regulates the telegraphic service it is enacted that 'dispatches may be delivered at any post-office, and if the office is not also a telegraphic office, the dispatch shall

be transmitted without delay to the nearest. Dispatches are also received at all the railway-stations, for which an additional charge of 50 c. is made.

X. Railways.

The **Carriages** on the *German Swiss* lines (like those of Würtemberg, Austria, and Lombardy) are constructed on the American principle, generally accommodating 72 passengers, and furnished at each end with iron steps of easy access, protected by a roof. Throughout each carriage, and indeed the entire train, a passage runs, on either side of which the seats are disposed. This arrangement enables the traveller to shift his position at pleasure provided the carriage be not unusually crowded, and facilitates a survey of the district traversed.

The carriages on most of the *French Swiss* railways are of the ordinary construction, and inferior in comfort to those of the other lines. In French Switzerland the tickets of the passengers are inspected as they leave the waiting-room, and given up at the '*Sortie*' on their arrival.

Luggage. Each passenger is allowed 20 lbs., but if this weight be exceeded, $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. is charged for. Travellers provided with direct tickets from the German to the Swiss railways, or vice versa, are recommended to assure themselves of the safety of their luggage at the frontier (Bâle, Friedrichshafen, Lindau, Rorschach, Romanshorn).

Return-tickets are issued on most of the Swiss lines at reduced rates, some of them available for several days (Sunday-tickets). **Excursion-tickets** at very moderate rates are also issued by some of the companies for certain routes or circuits, information concerning which will be found in the time-tables. These, however, cannot be recommended to the ordinary traveller, as they tend greatly to hamper his movements and to deprive him of the independence essential to enjoyment.

XI. History.

The limits of this work necessarily preclude more than a brief historical sketch of the interesting country and people the traveller is now visiting — a country, the beautiful and romantic scenery of which can hardly be surpassed in any quarter of the globe — a people celebrated above all others for the spirit of freedom and independence by which they are actuated. It is hardly necessary to carry the reader back to the period of the subjugation of Helvetia (the ancient Switzerland) by the Roman legions; traces of that subjugation still exist in the Romanic language common to this day in a part of Switzerland. Under the Roman sway Helvetia enjoyed a flourishing trade, which covered the land with cities and villages, and Christianity was introduced with its attendant blessing of civilization.

A great irruption of barbarians was however destined to sweep through the peaceful valleys of the Alps, before which Roman civilization fled, and Burgundians, Alemanni, Ostrogoths, and Huns settled themselves in different parts of the country. The Alemanni and Burgundians

introduced their laws and customs, and the greater part of the country was occupied by the former tribe. To each soldier was allotted a farm; a judge or centgrave (*Graf*) was placed over a hundred of these farms: several of these hundreds or cents constituted a *Gau* (whence Thurgau, Aargau, etc.), and the centgraves were under a duke.

In process of time the entire country fell under the sway of the French or Frankish empire, but the old constitution was retained. Christianity, which for a while had succumbed before the inroads of the barbaric hordes, once more exercised its mild and benignant influence, and the devastated fields again waved with crops of grain. On the partition of the Frankish empire amongst the Merovingians, Switzerland was divided between two sovereigns, one ruling over Alemannian, the other over Burgundian Switzerland. Under Pepin the whole country was re-united, and during the energetic reign of Charlemagne the arts and sciences were cultivated and flourished. Under his feeble successors the centgraves or counts became more and more independent of royal authority, and eventually made their '*Gaus*' hereditary; one of them, Rudolph, at the close of the 9th century, established the new kingdom of Burgundy, whilst the counts in other parts of Switzerland conducted themselves like princes, and exacted vassalage from the people in their respective jurisdictions, whence arose a multitude of independent and complicated governments, the chiefs of which were perpetually at warfare with one another.

The most powerful probably amongst these feudal families was that of Hapsburg, and many inferior lords sought its protection. At the close of the 13th century, Rudolph of Hapsburg, as king and emperor of Germany, held a court in Helvetia; his rule was wise and salutary. Not so that of his sons Rudolph and Albert, who encroached upon the rights of the Swiss people. The latter, who succeeded to the imperial power in 1298, by the tyranny and obstinacy of his rule, gave rise to the first confederacy of the Swiss cantons. That interesting epoch, the meeting of the 33 brave patriots on the *Rutli*, a solitary spot on the Lake of Lucerne, on the night of November 7th, 1307, is known to every one who has a moderate acquaintance with general history (see p. 72). The three *Waldstädte*, or forest-states, as the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden were termed, rose, deposed the obnoxious governors whose rule had been marked by the most odious tyranny and oppression, and destroyed the strongholds which so long had overawed the country. Henry VII., who succeeded Albert, confirmed the rights of the forest-cantons, but the warlike spirit of the people had been too much fostered; civil wars were kindled between neighbouring cantons, whilst the house of Austria obstinately endeavoured to recover its lost sway, and eventually the Emperor Frederick III. called to his assistance a French army, for the protection of his family estates and rights. In 1444 another Thermopylae was fought at the village of St. Jacob near Bâle, where 1600 Swiss withstood 20,000 French under the Dauphin Louis. The Swiss next gave provocation to Charles the Bold, the powerful duke of Burgundy, who invaded their country, but was signally defeated in the memorable battles of Grandson (see p. 174), Morat (p. 164), and Nancy (1476—77). From this period the confederated cantons were acknowledged by foreign countries as the Swiss League. In 1481 Freiburg and Soleure were united to them.

In 1499 the Swabian war broke out, in which Switzerland had gained six important victories, when peace was concluded by the treaty of Bâle, Schaffhausen, and Appenzell were next admitted into the confederacy. In 1512 the Swiss obtained from Milan the Italian bailiwicks which now form the canton of Ticino.

About this period the grand work of the Reformation began in Switzerland. Zwingli (see p. 33) here opposed indulgences at the same time as Luther in Saxony, but went further in the work, particularly in simplifying the mode of worship, explaining the doctrine of the Eucharist, etc. In 1524 he had the gratification of seeing his doctrines adopted by the great Council of Zurich, and his influence among the Swiss Protestants continued unimpaired for the remainder of his life. The great religious struggle of the Reformation, glorious and important as it undoubtedly was in itsulti-

mate results, sowed bitter jealousies between the reformed and Rom. Catholic cantons, from which disastrous consequences ensued; but a better and gentler spirit at length prevailed, and the first religious peace was concluded in 1529.

Singular to relate, during the Thirty Years' War the Confederacy maintained a strict neutrality, and by the Peace of Westphalia in 1648 the complete separation of Switzerland from the German Empire was solemnly acknowledged. During the 18th century, and until its close, the Swiss were rarely implicated in foreign politics, but were not free from internal dissensions; this respite from foreign hostilities was, however, highly favourable to the commerce, agriculture, and literature of the country. In every department of science, both at home and abroad, the Swiss of the 18th century acquired a very high reputation, as the names of Haller, Rousseau, Lavater, Bodmer, Gessner, Füssli, John v. Müller, Pestalozzi, and many others amply testify.

In 1790 new troubles arose; although the Swiss had at first maintained a rigid neutrality in the wars of the French Revolution, French power and intrigue gradually deprived them of their former constitution, and at length converted the Swiss Confederacy into the Helvetic Republic, under an executive directory of five persons. The oppressive and arbitrary conduct of the French soon made the new form of government contemptible. Aloys Reding, a man of enterprising spirit, and a member of a family already distinguished in the annals of Switzerland, formed a plan for overthrowing the new constitution, but the sole and unhappy result of these endeavours was a civil war. Ultimately Napoleon, in 1803, restored the cantonal system. At this period the cantons were 19 in number, viz: Schwyz, Uri, Unterwalden, Bern, Zürich, Lucerne, Glarus, Zug, Appenzell, Schaffhausen, Freiburg, Soleure, Bâle, Grisons, Vaud, Ticino, St. Gall, Thurgau, and Aargau. Neuchâtel, which had been ceded to Napoleon by Prussia, was granted by him to General Berthier as a sovereign principality. In 1814 the relations of Neuchâtel to Prussia were restored, and together with Geneva and the Valais, it became incorporated in the confederacy of the Swiss cantons, raising their number to 22.

In 1830 considerable disturbances took place in the confederacy; the advance of liberal principles had been rapid, a universal desire for reform pervaded the cantons, and general risings took place in various parts of the country. In the democratic cantons the desired reforms were so wisely and promptly granted, that little jeopardy was occasioned to the public peace; in the aristocratic cantons the opposition was stronger, and the proposed reforms were effected with greater difficulty, but eventually the following concessions were made by the confederacy generally to the popular demands: the extension of the right of election, the liberty of the press, the abolition of privileges, the inviolability of the person, with other liberal institutions. The civil dissensions, however, which these events gave rise to, were the forerunners of the war (Nov. 1847) of the Sonderbund (Separate League), happily of brief duration; in 1848 a new federal constitution was inaugurated, highly conducive to the general prosperity and welfare of the country. No event of consequence has since occurred to disturb the public tranquillity, which it is earnestly hoped may long continue.

XII. Constitution and Statistics.

The Federal Constitution of Sept. 12th, 1848, contains among others the following articles: 3. The cantons are sovereign, in as far as their sovereignty is not limited by the Federal Constitution. 13. The Confederacy is not entitled to maintain a standing army. Without the consent of the Confederacy no canton is permitted to maintain more than 300 regular troops. 23. Custom's dues are levied by the Confederacy alone. 33. The postal system is conducted by the Confederacy. 39. The expenditure of the Confederacy is defrayed: (a) by the interest of the Federal war-fund; (b) by the duties levied at the frontiers; (c) by the revenue derived from the postal system; (d) by the produce of the gunpowder commission;

(e) by the produce of taxes levied by consent of the Federal Assembly. 41. Every Swiss of Christian confession is at liberty to settle where he pleases. 43. Foreigners cannot become naturalised without first having resigned their original nationality. 44. All religious sects are tolerated. 45. The freedom of the press is granted. 57. Foreigners whose presence is regarded as prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy may be ejected. 58. The order of the Jesuits is rigorously excluded from every part of Switzerland.

The following articles concern the 'Federal Authorities': 60. The supreme power is vested in the *Federal Assembly*, consisting of the National Council and the Council of the States. 61. The *National Council* is composed of deputies, one being selected from each 20,000 of the entire population, and one at least from each canton. 63. Every Swiss who has attained the age of 20 years is entitled to a vote. 64. Any Swiss layman entitled to vote may be elected. 66. The National Council is elected for 5 years. 69. The *Council of the States* consists of 44 deputies from the cantons, 2 from each canton. 83. The *Federal Council*, the highest executive and administrative authority, consists of 7 members. 84. The members are elected by the Federal Assembly for 3 years. 91. The several members of the Federal Council superintend the administration of the different departments (military, interior, finance, commerce, etc.). 94. The *Federal Tribunal* (consisting of 11 members) decides all legal questions which concern the Confederacy. 101. The court of assizes, with a jury, decides cases of breach of discipline on the part of officials, high treason and insubordination, political offences, etc.

Area and Population
according to the decennial census of Dec. 1st, 1870.

Cantons.	Sq. Leagues	Confession				Totals.	Pop. p. sq. league
		Rom.Cath.	Prot.	Jews.	Sect.		
1) Zürich . .	74, ₈	17,942	263,730	504	2,610	284,786	3,797
2) Bern . .	294	66,022	436,291	1403	2,739	506,455	1,723
3) Lucerne . .	51	128,338	3,823	98	79	132,338	1,450
4) Uri . .	47	16,018	80	8	1	16,107	343
5) Schwyz . .	40	47,047	647	7	4	47,705	1,192
6) Unterwald .	33, ₅	25,687	424	5	—	26,116	778
7) Glarus . .	29, ₈	6,888	28,239	17	7	35,151	1,179
8) Zug . .	10, ₂	878	20,082	16	17	20,993	2,058
9) Fribourg . .	71, ₁	93,951	16,819	47	15	110,832	1,551
10) Soleure . .	34, ₅	62,072	12,448	92	101	74,713	2,166
11) Bâle-ville . .	1, ₅	12,301	34,455	516	488	47,760	27,500
Bâle-camp . .	18, ₅	10,245	43,523	131	228	54,127	2,926
12) Schaffhausen .	12, ₉	3,051	34,466	24	180	37,721	2,924
13) Appenzell . .							
(Rhodes ext.)	10, ₇	2,358	46,175	22	171	48,726	4,554
(Rhodes int.)	7, ₃	11,720	188	—	1	11,909	1,631
14) St. Gall . .	87, ₇	116,130	74,503	192	190	191,015	2,178
15) Grisons . .	304, ₁	39,889	51,841	17	35	91,782	302
16) Aargau . .	60, ₄	89,180	107,703	1541	449	198,873	3,292
17) Thurgau . .	42, ₈	23,444	69,241	84	531	93,300	2,180
18) Ticino . .	121, ₆	119,350	194	36	40	119,620	983
19) Vaud . .	138, ₇	17,785	211,493	610	1,812	231,700	1,670
20) Valais . .	226, ₅	95,963	900	4	20	96,887	436
21) Neuchâtel . .	34, ₇	11,345	84,334	674	931	97,281	2,804
22) Geneva . .	12, ₂	47,857	43,606	961	771	93,195	7,639
Total . .	1769, ₃	1,084,665	1,566,001	7009	11,420	2,669,095	1,508
Census of 1860 . .	—	1,023,430	1,476,982	4216	5,866	2,507,170	1,432
Increase . . —		61,235	89,019	2793	5,554	161,925	76

XXXIV XII. CONSTITUTION AND STATISTICS.

Switzerland has therefore a population of 165 per Eng. sq. M. (Alpine Switzerland 52, the remainder about 244). Geneva is the most populous canton (847 per sq. M.), the Grisons the least (33 per sq. M.). Of every 1000 souls 583 are Prot., 411 Rom. Cath., 2 Sect., 2 Jews; of these 702 speak German, 226 French, 55 Italian, and 17 Romansch. Of the 556,000 households of Switzerland 465,000 possess landed property; of the entire population of 2,669,095 about 500,000 only have no landed possession. In Switzerland 1 person out of 20 lives by alms. in England 1 out of 8, in France and Holland 1 out of 9. Of 100 sq. leagues of land 20 are pasture, 17 forest, 11 arable, 20 meadow, 1 vineyards, and 31 uncultivated or occupied by water, roads, dwellings, etc.

Education. The German part of Switzerland possesses three *Universities*, those of *Bâle*, *Bern*, and *Zürich*, with 115 professors, 30 private tutors, and 500 students. French Switzerland possesses three *Academies*, those of *Geneva*, *Lausanne*, and *Neuchâtel*, with faculties of theology, philosophy, and jurisprudence, 45 professors, and 370 students. About 70 of the latter at *Geneva* are foreigners, chiefly French Protestants. The Federal *Polytechnic* at *Zürich*, founded in 1855, also deserves mention; it possesses a philosophical faculty and 46 teachers, some of them professors at the university, and is much frequented by foreign as well as native students.

The **Army** consists of the *Bundes-Auszug* (Elite Fédérale) and the *Reserve*, consisting of the able-bodied male population between the ages of 20 and 34, and the *Landwehr*, composed of men, not included in the above classes, up to their 44th year. To the two first classes belong 105,463 infantry soldiers, 9227 riflemen, 3006 cavalry, 10,656 artillery, 12 park-companies with 2870 men, 2332 sappers and miners, etc., forming a total of 133,949. The number of the *Landwehr* is computed at 67,000. — The "*Cadets' Institute*" provides an admirable preparatory training for military service in Switzerland. This is an arrangement by which the pupils (*Cadets*) of all the principal schools receive instruction in military tactics, being provided by government with muskets and cannons (2 and 4 pounds) for the purpose. On these occasions they wear a uniform; and their annual reviews, when the cadets of several cantons frequently assemble, are a source of boundless delight to these embryo warriors.

Industry. According to the most recent statistics of Switzerland, 1,900,000 souls are supported by agriculture. The number of cattle (oxen, sheep, and goats) amounts to 2,200,000, valued at 6,400,000*l.* The annual export of cattle is 85,000 (50,000 oxen); import 194,000 (67,000 oxen). 17,000 tons of cheese are annually manufactured, of which 7000 tons are exported. — The manufactures employ 180,000 persons, the handicrafts 150,000. In the canton of *Bâle* 1,400,000 pounds' worth of silk ribbon is annually manufactured by 6000, in the canton of *Zürich* about 1,600,000 pounds' worth of French silks by 12,000 operatives. The manufacture of watches and jewellery in the cantons of *Neuchâtel*, *Geneva*, *Vaud*, *Bern*, and *Soleure* occupies 36,000 workmen, and represents an annual sum of 1,800,000*l.*; 500,000 watches are manufactured per annum, $\frac{3}{7}$ ths of the number being of gold, $\frac{4}{7}$ ths of silver. *St. Gall* and *Appenzel* produce annually about 400,000 pounds' worth of embroidery, which occupies 6000 hands. The printing and dyeing factories of *Glarus* manufacture goods to the value of 600,000*l.* per annum. The manufacture of cotton goods employs upwards of 1 million spindles, 4000 looms, and 20,000 persons; hand-looms 38,000 persons; straw-plaiting (*Aargau*, *Lucerne*, *Bâle*) 30,000; machine-building (principally at *Zürich*) 6000. The total imports amount to 12,800,000*l.*, the exports to 11,600,000*l.* annually. The industrial prosperity of Switzerland is mainly attributable to the moderation of the import-duty, which enables its products to compete successfully with those of every European mart. The highest import-duty levied (on articles of luxury) amounts to 12*s.* per cwt.

XIII. Geology of the Alps.[†]

Alps is the term applied to the vast mountain ranges which extend from Nice on the Mediterranean Sea towards the N.E. through southern France, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Styria, to the Leitha on the Hungarian frontier. Of these the highest are the *Central Alps*, situated in Savoy and Switzerland. They are subdivided into the *Pennine Alps* (p. 239) extending from the Col de Bonhomme (p. 231) to Monte Rosa (p. 263), and including Mont Blanc (p. 222); the *Leponine* or *Swiss Alps*, extending from St. Gotthard (p. 80) to the Vogelberg (p. 363); and the *Rhaetian Alps*, extending from the sources of the Hinter-Rhein (p. 362) over the Bernina (p. 331) to the Ortler in the Tyrol (p. 345). The central point of these ranges is the Furca and St. Gotthard group, from which the *Alps of the Valais* and *Grisons* branch in a southerly, and the *Bernese* and *Rhenish Alps* in a northerly direction.

According to their elevation the Alps are usually divided into the *Higher Alps*, or those portions above the snow-line (8000' on the N., and 8800' on the S. side); the *Middle Alps*, or those portions between the region of perpetual snow and the boundary of the growth of trees (4500'); and the *Lower Alps*, or those between 4500' and 2000' above the level of the sea.

In Switzerland three districts may be distinguished, differing essentially in their geological formation. A line drawn from *Schaffhausen* through *Aarau* and *Neuchâtel* to the base of *Mont Dôle*, N. of Geneva, separates two of these districts from each other, the *Jura Range* from the *Swiss Hill Country*. The latter extends to the base of the *Alps*, which constitute the third and most important of these districts.

The formation of the *Jura Range* consists essentially of strata remarkable for their repleteness with organic remains, and also known as the 'Jura formation' in other parts of central Europe. The subdivisions of this formation, its stratification, and the remains, principally of shell-fish, which characterise the different strata, are well known. The position of the strata resembles the surface of a troubled sea, or numerous layers of cloth, placed one upon another and subjected to lateral pressure. On the borders of the *Black Forest*, and in the greater of these layers, which extend southwards beyond Bâle, the lower strata of the *Triassic System*, the *Keuper Marls*, *Muschelkalk*, and *Buntsandstein*, are the most prominent, and all organic remains which they contain differ from those of the Jura group. From the lake of Bienne, in a southwesterly direction, more recent strata occur, belonging to the cretaceous system, and known as *Neocomian Deposits*.

At the base of the Jura these strata are covered by a far more recent formation, which comprehends the entire district of the *Swiss Hill Country*, in its turn bounded by the lower Alps, of which the Rigi is the most celebrated from the magnificence of its view. This formation belongs to the section of the Tertiary System known as *Meiocene*, the vast beds of conglomerate contained in which are called *Nagelfluie* (p. 54). It is geologically, a very recent formation, and proves what vast transformations the earth's surface has undergone at a comparatively recent date. The larger towns of Switzerland are situated in this district: *St. Gall*, *Zürich*, *Lucerne*, *Soleure*, *Bern*, *Freiburg*, *Lausanne*, and *Geneva*, as well as the two large basins of the lakes of *Geneva* and *Constance*.

The strata of the *Meiocene* contain in two sections remains of fresh-water animals and plants (found in abundance at the quarries of *Oehningen*),

[†] The most recent geological researches in Switzerland and special maps of the Alps and Jura are to be found in the 'Beiträge zur Geologie der Schweiz' (published by Dalp of Bern at the expense of government).

and in an intermediate section remains of marine animals. The *Nagelflu* consists essentially of boulders and rounded stones belonging to formations entirely foreign to the Alps of the present day. In order to account for this, it is conjectured that at the period of the formation of this rock a chain of lower hills, consisting of various species of granites, porphyries, quarzites, etc., formed the spurs of the higher Alps. The Nagelflu mountains are formed by the deposits of those ancient streams which unquestionably descended from the region of the Alps; and their occurrence in a number of different districts indicates the various directions in which these rivers must have flowed.

The position of the strata deviates little from their original, nearly horizontal direction, and takes the form of a basin between the Alps and the Jura range, the shores of the former Miocene sea. At the distance, however, of about 7 M. from the base of the Alps, the inclination of the strata alters, and from this point onwards, turned towards the S.E. in the direction of the Alps, becomes more and more abrupt. From Rorschach as far as the Lake of Thun two undulating folds of the strata, protruding over each other chiefly from S. to N., are traceable in this sub-alpine Miocene formation. This position can only have been occasioned by some vast convulsions in the solid crust of the earth after the first deposit and consolidation of the strata, and may be regarded as a prelude to the complicated rock-formation of the Alps themselves. Almost the entire hilly country, and even the lower slopes of the Jura are covered with innumerable *Erratic Blocks* and glacier detritus. The nature of the rock and the origin of the blocks, as well as their disposition in moraines, render it probable that during the ice-period the glaciers of the Rhone, Aar, Reuss, Limmat, and Rhine covered the entire district. To these formations, moreover, the soil is indebted for its remarkable fertility.

The N. boundary of the Swiss Alps extends from the l. bank of the Rhine, a short distance below the influx of the *Ill* (p. 350), in a zigzag line S.W., to *Vevey* on the *Lake of Geneva*. The S. extremity of this mighty range is in the vicinity of the *Lake of Lugano*, while the E. portion extends into Piedmont and the Austrian states.

On the Northern Side of the Alps a belt, varying in diameter, composed of fossiliferous formations, is distinguishable from the main portion of the rocks. These formations were formerly known by the general denomination of *Alpenkalkstein* (Alpine Limestone), but have in more recent times been ascertained to consist of three distinct groups, belonging to the *Eocene*, the *Chalk Formation*, and the *Jura Formation*. Towards the E. frontier of Switzerland, in the cantons of *St. Gall* and *Glarus*, portions of this belt of a still more remote date occur, and are considered to belong to the Triassic System.

The rocks of these formations on the outskirts of the Alps bear so little similarity to others of the same formations on the N. and W. side of this great range in Germany and France, that it has been a matter of the utmost difficulty to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the subject. The limestones, which occur in the former in enormous masses, are of a dark-grey, or nearly black colour, of a close texture, slightly crystalline, veined with a network of calcareous spar, and bearing a close resemblance to the limestones which usually occur in older formations. Hence arose difficulties of classification, which were not solved until attention was drawn to the organic remains found in this northern belt of the Alps. These form the sole clue to the labyrinth of Alpine formations, and prove a surer and more trustworthy criterion, in proportion as a minuter acquaintance is made with the organic remains in the adjacent districts.

Thus the same organic remains have been found here as those which occur in the *Eocene Strata* near Paris, and it has been satisfactorily proved that these recent formations have participated in the same irregularities which have taken place in the Alpine chain. A similar relation has been observed between the chalk formations and the *Jura Group* on the northern boundary of the Alps. A variation in the character of the organic remains

tends to prove that the Jura strata must have been deposited in the depths of the ocean, while those to the N. of the Swiss hill-country were probably formed on the beach or shallower portions of the sea.

The relations between these three formations, the *Eocene*, the *Chalk*, and the *Jura* groups, which are invariably found in juxtaposition, are of an extremely complicated nature. The strata are upheaved in the most contorted forms, and present the appearance of having been folded together, so that among the higher and more inaccessible mountains it has been a task of the utmost difficulty to ascertain the extent of these formations. Difficult as it may be to account for some of these phenomena, it has, at least, been clearly proved by the indefatigable researches of eminent Swiss geologists, that these strata have been upheaved from the depths of the ocean in which they were deposited, pressed together, and forced aside (i. e. to the N.) by the principal formations of the Alpine chain. This accounts for the fact that the lowest strata are frequently found on the surface.

The **Central Alpine Zone** consists of rocks of an entirely different character. The principal masses are generally composed of gneiss, which towards the centre changes to granite and protogine. Adjacent to the gneiss occurs the mica-schist and talcose schist, and in the gneiss itself may be distinguished the mica-gneiss and the talcose. Although these are precisely the same rocks which everywhere constitute the earth's crust, geologists have not yet succeeded in reducing the phenomena of the construction of the Alps to fixed laws, — a fact which cannot excite surprise, when the same difficulties have been experienced in the case of far less complicated formations.

Studer, the eminent Swiss geologist, himself confesses that even in the case of the best-known central masses of gneiss, those of Mont Blanc, the Finsteraarhorn, and the St. Gotthard, far too little has been ascertained to admit of their limits being laid down with any certainty.

Intermingled with the central masses of gneiss, *Schists* also occur to a great extent, sometimes in the form of *Hornblende* and *Hornblende Schist* approaching the already mentioned crystalline schists of the central masses, sometimes as green-schist, analogous to serpentine, easily recognisable as a sedimentary formation. These also contain *Anthracite* and numerous impressions of plants, and may undoubtedly be considered to belong to the *Coal Formation*, — a fact of the utmost importance in the study of the Alpine structure.

Older sedimentary deposits are not known with certainty to occur in the Swiss Alps, but are found in the eastern continuation of the Alpine chain. Of the strata, usually situated between the coal-formation and the Jura-group, some indeed occur in the Swiss Alps, as sandstones, conglomerates (*Verrucano*, '*Rauchwacke*', *Dolomite*, *Gypsum*, etc.); but the order of these is so far from persistent, that, although well known in the E. prolongation of the mountain chain, and in the adjacent S. zone, and classed under the Triassic System, no satisfactory account can be given.

In the heart of Switzerland, and on the extreme northern verge of the central zone, rises the *Central Mass* of the *Finsteraarhorn* from the *Lötschenthal* to the *Tödi*. In the centre of this range, where it is intersected by the routes of the Grimsel and the St. Gotthard, the *Granite* attains its most important development, and at the same time the *Anticlinal Axis*, or contorted ('fan-shaped') structure of the gneiss is most strongly marked. Here too, on the N. side, the most striking irregularity is observed in the contact of the gneiss and its associated quartz-rock with the adjoining Jura-limestone. In the diagonal line from *Lauterbrunnen* and *Grindelwald* to *Viesch* the fan-shape is fully developed. On the N. side the strata decline towards the S., in the *Viescherhörner* they are vertical, whilst on the route from the *Eggischhorn* (p. 141) to *Viesch* they assume a N. direction; the same is the case in a section of the Grimsel (p. 136). At the extremities of the gneiss, on the other hand, a uniform and abrupt descent towards the S. has been observed.

The contact of the crystalline and sedimentary formations is most strikingly exhibited on the N. verge of this group, in the profound valleys and fissures rent through the entire mass by mighty convulsions. The *Gasternthal* (p. 252) is a locality admirably adapted for arriving at a more accurate acquaintance with these phenomena. The limestone and slate-strata of the precipices of the *Altels* and *Doldenhorn* (p. 146) are extremely contorted in their position; the base is *Granite*.

The summit of the *Jungfrau* (p. 115) consists of gneiss-granite, into which two masses of Jura-limestone have inserted themselves horizontally, their extremities being, as it were, folded back. This pseudo-interstratification must have taken place whilst the disrupting granite was in a liquid state. The *Eiger* and *Mönch* (p. 116), the *Mettenberg* (p. 118), the *Wetterhorn* (p. 122), and above all, the upper portion of the *Ürbachthal* (p. 132) and the narrow ridge between the *Trossenhor* and *Gstellihorn* display the same phenomena. Even the extremities of these inserted masses of limestone contain organic remains of the Jura-formation. This affords a clue to the structure of the Alps, but if it be considered as evidence that the epoch of these convulsions is more recent than the Jura chalk and eocene periods, the soundness of the proposition may be questioned.

Almost adjoining this *Central Mass* of the *Finteraarhorn* is that of the *St. Gotthard*; of an intervening layer of slate and limestone, isolated fragments or 'nests' of marble are now the sole indications. At the level of the *St. Gotthard Lakes*, *Granite* occurs in the heart of this mass, at the *Gemsboden Gneiss*, above *Hospenthal Mica-Slate*; at *Andermatt* the inclination is towards the S., at *Airolo* towards the N., the *Fan-Structure* being here distinctly exhibited, which extends E. as far as the granite can be traced.

In the beautiful intersection of the *Lukmanier* (p. 313), these phenomena are repeated; the S. portion of the fan becomes more expansive as it extends towards the E. The surface, the situation of the watershed, and the summits bear no relation to the axis of the fan; the present configuration of the mountain-chains and valleys cannot therefore have been occasioned by the upheaval of the granite.

The *St. Gotthard* possesses a rich treasure in its *Minerals* (pp. 67, 79). Those in the external central masses display a great uniformity, the same species occurring at *Oisans*, on *Mont Blanc*, on the *Finsteraarhorn*, and on the *St. Gotthard*: such are the micaceous iron-ore, titanite, sphene, fluor-spar, apatite, axinite, tourmaline, and the entire series of zeolites.

On the S. frontier of the *Valais*, from the *Great St. Bernard* over the lofty summits of the *Dent de Rang*, *Dent Blanche*, and the *Matterhorn*, as far as the *Weisshorn* and *Simplon*, extends a range of crystalline felspar-rock, which may not only be regarded as a central mass entitled to rank with others, but even as the true *Central Chain* of the Swiss and Italian High Alps. The highest summits of the Alps, *Mont Blanc* and *Monte Rosa*, though not within the limits of this mass, are in its immediate vicinity.— It forms a transition from the fan-shaped mountains, situated nearer the external (N.) zone of the Alps to the more horizontally extended gneiss masses which form the internal zone. The fan shape is not easily distinguished, the symmetrical arrangement of the different species of rocks is wanting; interstratifications of marble and limestone are more frequent, serpentine and gabbro occur, and in the S. part even syenite. This *Central Mass* is moreover especially remarkable for its intimate connection with the associated *States*; the strata are in some places strangely intermingled, whilst in others they gradually blend. *Gneiss* and *Grey Slate* often occur as an inseparable mass, and give rise to one of the difficult problems in geology. The basis, a variety of protogine, is termed *Arkesine*, and seldom protrudes through the snows and glaciers of the highest mountains. On the *Matterhorn* and in its vicinity the level of the *Green State*, which forms the summit of this gigantic mountain, is observed to vary as much as 3000', the basis being *Gneiss* and *Mica-Slate*, unbrokenly connected with each other, as *Giordano* has demonstrated. *Erosion* followed by

slips can therefore alone account for the phenomenon of this isolated, tooth-like peak, which must be regarded as but a scanty remnant of a once far more massive chain.

Towards the S.W. the masses of *Mont Blanc* and the *Aiguilles Rouges* stand in the same relation to these central masses as those of the *St. Gottard* and *Finteraarhorn* to the N.E. In these the *Fan-Structure* and the *Granitic Basis* again become fully developed. The N.E. or nearly N. extremities alone of these masses extend into Switzerland, to the S.W. of the canton of *Valais* as far as *Martigny*.

In the *Alps of Ticino* *Gneiss* and *Mica Schist* predominate. The peculiar character of the central mass hitherto followed in the species of rocks and phenomena of structure almost entirely disappears. The dubious *Chlorite*, *Talcose*, and *Mica Schists* no longer intermingle with the rocks of the basis, but occupy a distinct position on the external zone. The *Gneiss* predominates in the valleys and lower slopes, the *Mica Schist* in the higher mountain regions, forming, for example, the ridge and summits of the *Campolongo Pass* as far as the *Pizzo Forno*, an important point for trigonometrical measurements.

The structure is here extremely complicated, the disruption of the rock horizontal, and the lamination of the mica-schist nearly vertical; the formation of the basis is much contorted and fractured.

In the upper *Val Maggia* a meridional direction of the mountain-strata appears, completely at variance with their general direction of the portions of the Alps already considered, and the principal direction of the entire range. This variation is not confined to the little-known mountains of *Ticino*, but may be traced as far as the *Upper Engadine*, and predominates in the entire chain from the upper *Val Maggia* to the *Maloja*, 54 M. in length, and from *Chiavenna* to *Vals*, or about 32 M. in breadth. This direction and the inclination of the strata towards the E. appear to be indications of the ancient *Amphitheatre* of mountains which is conjectured to have enclosed *Piedmont*, previous to the changes in the earth's crust which occasioned the present configuration of the Alps.

The gneiss which particularly characterises *Ticino*, first occurs in the W. in the basis of *Monte Rosa* and the precipices and cliffs of the valley of *Macugnaga* (p. 263), the grandest basin in the Alps. In the higher regions it blends with the *Mica-Schist*, of which the four principal peaks of *Monte Rosa* appear to be exclusively composed. The *Main-Group* rests on a *Meridional Chain*, a huge wall of rock, which from *Stalden* (p. 267) above *Vispach* to *Ivrea* at the S. base of the range has a length of 50 M. and throughout half of this extent an altitude of not less than 10,000'. This forms a dyke or barrier between the *Pennine* and *Lepontine Alps*.

In a similar manner the *Adula Range*, to the E. of the Alps of *Ticino*, though less elevated, forms the boundary between the *Lepontine* and *Rhaetian Alps*. This broad mass is bleak and desolate, without strongly defined summits, and covered with snow and glaciers which rarely descend from the heights, the declivities being too precipitous, and not penetrated by valleys. This is the cradle of the *Rhine* (p. 362). The meridional valleys are longer and formed at a greater depth.

In the entire extent of the group, the strata decline towards the N.E. and E. Gneiss therefore constitutes the basis in the *Val Blegno*. Indications of a barrier between the *Adula Range* and the *Alps of Ticino* are observed in the limestone and marble masses contained in the gneiss near *Rosso* and *Landarenca* in the *Val Calanca*, which form the associating links between the black slates of *S. Bernardino* and those of the *Val Blegno*.

The *Gneiss Mass* which extends along the *Splügen Route* from *Schams* to the *Roffla* (p. 357) and *Ferrera* (p. 356) attains its most complete development in the snowy and glacier-clad summits of the *Sureta Alps*. The peculiarities of this *Central Mass* are particularly remarkable in the vicinity of the *Splügen Pass*. The *Roffla* consists of porphyric or

Granitic Gneiss. At the *Splügen Pass*, as well as along the entire limit of the crystalline schists, gneiss, mica schist, and calcareous *Black* and *Green Schists*, intervening rocks occur, of which the predominating are '*Rauchwacke*', perforated with the so-called 'chamois caverns', marble, and slate, which in some cases tend to the mica-schist and gneiss, in others to the clay-slate. Thus it is also at the *Via Mala* (p. 355), between the slate of which and that of *Curver* a series of dolomite gneiss and limestone intervenes, the apparent continuation of the talcose, calcareous, and felspar masses of the *Nerza* and *Alpine Alps*.

The *Crystalline Slates* which extend from this point to the S. adjacent zone, scarcely admit of a general classification. They are partly dependent on masses of granite and syenite, and partly vary between chlorite schist, hornblende, mica schist, and gneiss, without assuming a definite character. The position of the strata and lamination cannot be reduced to primary laws.

The lofty range of the *Bernina*, on the frontier of the *Grisons* and *Valtellina*, rises as a *Central Mass* in the space between the *Val Camonica* and the *Upper Engadine*. Its gneiss is intersected at *Cavaglia* (p. 340) and *Pisciadella* by the two Bernini routes, and is almost entirely encircled by granite, hornblende, and serpentine, which occurs in none of the other central masses. The structure of the *Bernina* exhibits no tendency to the fan-shape, the rocks being exclusively schistous, and differing from the granitic gneiss and protogine granites of the N. and W. central masses. The declension of the strata is always to the N. and N.E. The *Granite* of *Brusio* (p. 341) appears in the huge slate formation declining to the N. as a considerable intervening layer only, as on both sides the inclination of the gneiss and mica slate is the same.

The *Central Mass* of the *Silvretta*, between the *Engadine* and *Vorarlberg* exhibits, in common with the more western central masses on the verge of the *Central Zone* the *Fan Shaped* structure, the *Superposition* of the *Crystalline Slates* over the *Jura* and more *Recent Strata*, and the occurrence of *Granitic Gneiss* in the axis of the fan. Another characteristic of this mass is the vast extent of the *Hornblende Schists* which partially supersede the gneiss, and the meridional extension of the associated varieties of rock, so that the longitudinal axis of the mass corresponds neither to the direction of the lamination nor the watershed. The *Granite*, which from the W. extremity forms the axis of the range, extends over the eminences of the *Silvretta*, *Fermont*, and *Jamthal* snow-mountains from the source of the *Landquart* (p. 284), and the *Ill* (p. 350).

An attempt has thus been made to trace the central masses from the centre as far as the E. and W. limits of Switzerland.

Alpine Farming. In spring, as soon as the snow melts on the N. side of the Alps, and the first herbage makes its appearance, the cattle are released from their winter confinement, and driven to the lower pastures; about the middle of June higher regions are ascended, and at the commencement of July a portion of the herds attain the most elevated pastures. At the beginning of September they descend to the lower districts, and about October 10th return to the valleys and their winter-quarters. In summer the best cows yield from 15 to 20 quarts of milk daily, from which, during the pasture season of 4 months, about 2 cwt. of cheese is prepared, realizing on an average 50 cent. per pound. The best quality of cheese is produced on pastures 3000' above the level of the sea, the most favoured districts being the valleys of the *Emme* (p. 92), the *Simmen* (p. 153), and the *Sarine* (p. 154). The herdsman (*Senne*) with his boys has abundant occupation in assembling his 80 or 90 cows twice daily to be milked, in superintending the preparation of the cheese, and cleaning the vessels employed in the process. The stables or huts (Fr. *Chalet*, Ger. *Sennhütte*) in which the cattle and herdsmen are housed during the night, and the cheese manufactured, are rudely constructed of pine-logs, and not always impervious to wind and rain; the flat roofs

consist of broad, oblong, or square pieces of wood, secured by heavy stones. The chalets of the better class are usually divided into three compartments, the largest containing the fire-place and milk cauldron, another being the dairy, or cheese-manufactory, and the third a sleeping room. The entire furniture consists of a wooden bench and table. Although the vicinity of these huts is generally dirty and uninviting, they will be hailed with no little satisfaction by the hungry wayfarer, as they usually afford excellent milk, fresh butter, cheese, and bread. In elevated and remote regions even this Alpine fare is not always to be obtained, whilst in much-frequented districts other refreshments — coffee, wine, honey, eggs, and even a not uncomfortable couch of hay may be found at the chalets. A large proportion of the huts with which certain districts are so thickly strewn, and which in appearance do not differ from these rude mountain-dwellings, are receptacles for hay only.

For the *Preparation of Cheese*, the freshest milk, or that from which the cream has already been removed, is employed according to the quality of the cheese to be manufactured. The cheese having been separated from the whey by means of rennet, and pressed, is placed in the magazine, where it is turned daily, and moistened with cloths saturated with salt-water. If the whey is not employed for sanitary purposes, an inferior quality of cheese ('*Zieger*') is again prepared from it. The residue serves to fatten the pigs which are frequently kept for this purpose on the mountains.

The term '*Alp*', employed so frequently in the following pages, signifies a mountain-pasture. '*Matten*' is a term applied to the richer and less elevated meadow-land. '*Grat*' denotes a rugged and precipitous mountain-ridge.

XIV. Glaciers.

The somewhat granular snow (*Neige Grenue*) which falls in the most elevated Alpine regions, above the snow line (8000'), accumulates in the valleys and clefts of the rocks, is partially melted during the day, especially in the lower districts, and during the night is converted into a solid frozen mass. Thus, layer by layer, is formed the *Glacier*, the most striking feature of the Alpine world, a stupendous mass of the purest azure ice.

No aspect of Switzerland is so strikingly, and at the same time so strangely beautiful, as when in some fertile and wooded valley we have the glittering pinnacles of a glacier suddenly presented to our astonished gaze in the immediate proximity of corn-fields, fruit-trees, smiling meadows, and human habitations. Such a combination forms one of the most wonderful of Nature's paradoxes.

The more extensive or *Primary* glaciers are long arms of solid ice, resembling frozen cataracts, which occupy entire valleys, frequently with a very slight fall, and are estimated to attain a thickness of 1500'. The smaller or *Secondary* glaciers are of more limited extent, occupying the mountain-slopes with a considerable fall, and of a less massive consistency.

At an altitude exceeding 10,000' above the sea-level, the influence of the sun is too inconsiderable to melt the surface of the snow sufficiently for its conversion into ice. This snowy, unconsolidated upper portion of the glacier is termed *Firn* (Fr. *Nere*), which at a lower elevation, where the sun's rays become more powerful, gradually blends with the ice of the glacier, formed as already described. The glacier is therefore, as it were, the offshoot of the Firn, but is easily distinguishable from it, the surface of the ice being rounded towards the margins, and that of the Firn towards the centre.

Whilst the fall of snow and the formation of glacier-ice suffer no intermission, the extent of the glaciers does not increase. The compensation

in the more elevated regions is effected by the evaporation and absorption of the ice by the influence of the sun and air, in the lower regions by the conversion of the ice into water, which descends through the fissures and forms a brook, the invariable outlet of every glacier.

It is a well-established fact that glaciers are in a perpetual state of motion, and descend with more or less rapidity. Professor *Forbes* found that the ice of the *Mer de Glace* advanced 209' per annum at the source of the Arveiron, whilst at the base of the Montanvert the annual progression amounted to 822'. The motion in winter is less rapid than in spring and summer. It has been calculated that 200 years would elapse before a mass of rock, lying on the surface of the glacier at its upper extremity, would reach the valley of Chamonix.

Sauvage (pp. 218, 232) attributes the advance of glaciers entirely to the mechanical pressure exercised by the masses of snow on the upper portions, whilst the lower extremities gradually melt away. *Agassiz* (p. 135) and his disciples maintain that the increase of glaciers is owing to the rain and snow which penetrate into the fissures, and, being converted into ice, tend to force the glacier downwards. *Forbes* is of opinion that the glacier is a sluggish stream which, notwithstanding the apparently brittle nature of the ice, possesses sufficient plasticity to accommodate itself to the irregularities of its bed.

The masses of rock and detritus which become detached from the mountain-sides descend either to the glacier itself or to its margins, and, as the glacier continually, but imperceptibly advances, form long walls or barriers on either side. These are termed *Lateral Moraines* (Germ. *Gandecken*). When two glaciers meet, their lateral moraines extend over the surface of the ice, and form long walls of rubbish, termed *Medial Moraines* (Germ. *Gafferlinien*), which, conveyed by the glacier to its lower extremity, and there deposited, constitute the *Terminal Moraine* (Germ. *Stirnwall*). The stones of the latter thus generally afford a clue to the nature of the inaccessible rocks of the higher Alps.

The formation of ice on the upper portion of the glacier is usually exactly compensated by the absorption and dissolution of the ice effected by the agency of the sun and air, and the glacier seldom advances beyond its accustomed bed. This, however, is by no means invariably the case; in 1818, the terminal moraine of the Rhone Glacier (p. 137) for example, advanced 150'. The lower extremity of the glacier, or tongue, as it may be called, then forces everything before it — soil, turf, stones, trees, and the ruins of human habitations — forming a huge wall with the rubbish of its lateral and medial moraines. If, on the other hand, the formation of ice is exceeded by the consumption, the glacier decreases, draws in its feelers, so to speak, and retires into the narrow mountain-gullies. The former extent of the glacier can in this case be traced by the position of the terminal moraine (p. 132). Warm seasons (1811, 1822, 1827, 1834) occasioned retrogression, whilst an advance of the glaciers, sometimes amounting to 2' daily, was observed in the years 1815-17, 1828-30, 1836, 1837, 1857-59, and finally in 1861.

Large slabs of rock are occasionally seen on the glaciers, supported by pillars of ice. These so-called *Glacier Tables* protect the ice on which they rest from the influence of the sun's rays, while the ice in their vicinity dissolves, thus insulating the 'table'. Smaller objects, such as stones, leaves, or even a dead insect, produce an opposite effect on the surface of the ice. They become heated by the sun, and melting the ice under them, form *Hollows*.

When the glacier stream overflows the verge of a precipice, the solid icy mass is rent by innumerable fractures, which by exposure to the sun and air give rise to the *Ice-Needles* and *Ice-Pyramids*.

The streams formed by the melting of the ice on the surface of the glacier descend into the crevices and fissures, and, occasionally penetrating the entire mass, unite with the brook beneath the glacier. In the former case they are termed *Brunnen*, or wells, Fr. *Baignoires*; in the latter,

Trichter, or funnels, Fr. *Moulin*s. These openings and clefts are closed in winter, and the mass of ice becomes more consolidated. In spring and summer, however, new rents are continually formed, usually accompanied by a loud cracking noise.

The *Crevasses* (Ger. *Schrünke*) are a constant source of vexation to the glacier-wanderer. When he has succeeded in surmounting the lofty and precipitous moraines, and has threaded his way through a chaos of rocks on the surface of the ice, his progress is too often obstructed by some yawning gulf which compels him to retrace his steps, or have recourse to a long circuitous route. When these abysses are concealed by newly-fallen snow, a single incautious step may be attended with the most disastrous consequences.

The beds of ancient glaciers may frequently be traced by the singular manner in which they have polished and furrowed the surface of the rocks over which they have passed. This phenomenon (Germ. *Gletscherschliff*) is occasioned by the friction of pebbles and fragments of quartz, interposed between the glacier and the rock, and is observed only on granite and gneiss. An instance of this kind may be inspected by travellers at the *Handeck* (p. 133), from which, in conjunction with numerous other indications of a similar nature, it is inferred that the extent occupied by glaciers at a very remote period was far greater than at the present day. This supposition is corroborated by the frequent occurrence of *Erratic Blocks* of granite in districts whither they can have been conveyed by some external force alone, having been in all probability deposited by ancient glaciers. It is a remarkable fact that boulders of this description are found on the E. slopes of the Jura, near Bienna and Soleure, where the rock-formation consists entirely of limestone.

The glacier-domain of Switzerland extends from Mont Blanc to the Ortler; the entire area thus occupied is computed at 900 sq. M. The cantons of the Grisons (225), Bern (155), and the Valais (130) comprise $\frac{9}{10}$ ths of the Swiss glaciers (540). Of these, $\frac{2}{3}$ rds send their waters to the *Rhine*. The mightiest glacier mass is the *Bernina* (p. 331); the most extensive glacier, 15 M. in length, is the *Aletsch Glacier* (p. 141).

XV. Wrestling Matches.

(*Schwingfeste.*)

On stated occasions the youth of a valley, or of several neighbouring valleys, congregate for the purpose of wrestling. The elders and children of the community take part in the scene as spectators. For a victory to be decisive, the vanquished wrestler must be thrown upon his back by his antagonist, and so obstinately are these contests prolonged that injuries of a serious nature not unfrequently result.

These are very curious and characteristic spectacles if witnessed where they are not got up for purposes of gain and the diversion of strangers. This is often the case in localities much frequented by travellers, as Interlaken; but these exhibitions, being mere speculations, are of course devoid of all the originality of the genuine matches, which are extremely interesting and exciting.

The following are the fixed dates of some of the most important matches.

The 29th June at Schüpfheim, in the Entlebuch (p. 91).

The Sunday after the 5th July on the Seealp, in the canton of Appenzell.

The Sunday after the 25th July (St. James) on the Batersalp, 3 M. from Weissenbad (p. 279).

The 22nd July on the Rigi (p. 58).

The 26th July at Sachseln (p. 90).

The 26th July on the Engstlenalp, near Meiringen (p. 129).

The 1st Sunday in August on the Stadtalp, near Meiringen (p. 124).

The 1st Sunday in August on the Wengernalp (p. 114).

The 10th August on the Tannalp, near Meiringen (p. 124).

The 2nd Sunday in August at Ennetegg in the Entlebuch (p. 91).

The 15th August near the Chapel of Notre-Dame-de-la-Gorge on the Mont Joli (p. 230).

The last Sunday in August at Ennetegg in the Entlebuch.

In the month of August, on the patron Saint's day, near the Baths of Urnäsch in the Canton of Appenzell.

The 1st Sunday in September at Ennetegg.

The 29th September and 1st Sunday in October at St. Joseph near Schüpfeheim (p. 91).

Abbreviations used in the Handbook.

R. = Room.	S. = South.
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L. = Light.	E. = East.
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B. = Breakfast.	W. = West.
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D. = Dinner.	r. = right.
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S. = Supper.	l. = left.
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A. = Attendance.	hr. = Hour.
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N. = North.	min. = Minute.
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M. = English mile.	ft. ('') = Engl. foot.
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N.B. Everything particularly worthy of note is indicated by an asterisk.
Distances in the more mountainous districts are given according to the time in which a moderate walker would traverse them.



Basel, Bâle

Gr. Basel

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 1 *Gasthof*
 2 *Centralbahnhof*
 3 *Brücke am Jura*
 4 *Kaufhaus am Bahnhofstrasse*

Kirchen

- 5 St. Ulrich *Protest.*
 6 St. Gallus
 7 St. Leodegar
 8 St. Martin
 9 Minster
 10 Peters K.
 11 Prediger
 12 Amanduskirche
 13 Münsterkirche
 14 Münster *Katholisch.*
 15 Palais
 16 Post Telegraph
 17 Rathaus
 18 Sommer-Gärtner
 19 Spital
 20 Schatzkastell
 21 Tribunal
 22 Universität
 23 Erzähau.
 24 Theater

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1. Bâle.

Hotels. Three Kings (Plan a) on the Rhine, R. 2 fr. and upwards, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. at 5 o'clock 4, A. 1 fr.; *Schweizerhof*; opposite to it, *Hôtel Euler*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $3\frac{1}{4}$, omnibus 1 fr., both at the Central Station; *Faucon*; *Cigogne* (Pl. b), R. $1\frac{3}{4}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. inc. W. 3, A. $3\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *Sauvage* (Pl. c), similar prices. — *Couronne* (Pl. d), *Kopf* (Pl. e), both on the Rhine; *Hôtel de la Poste*; *Schiff*, unpretending, well spoken of, R. and A. 2 fr. — In *Klein-Basel*, on the r. bank of the Rhine, *Bear* (Pl. g), R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; opposite to it the *Croix* (Pl. h); *Hôtel Schrieder*, opposite the station of the Baden railway. The usual dinner-hour at all the hotels is 12. 30.

Cafés etc. *Café des Trois Rois*, near the hotel of that name; *Café National*, on the r. bank of the Rhine near the bridge; *Café de Bâle* near the theatre. Refreshment-rooms at the Central Station and the Baden Station. — *Kibiger*, Barfüsserplatz; *Schuhmacher*, opp. to the Central Station; *Summer-Casino* (Pl. 18), concert on Wed. 6—9 p. m. — *Thomas's garden*, near the Central Station.

Conveyances. Omnibus from the Station to the town (50 lbs. of luggage free) $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., from the Baden to the Central Station 1 fr. Carriage for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. 1—2 persons 80 c., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., by the hour 2—3 fr., to or from the station 1—4 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., from one station to the other 1—2 pers. $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3—4 pers. 2 fr., each box 30 c. extra.

Railway-Stations. Baden Station in *Klein-Basel* $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. (in a straight direction) from the Rhine Bridge; duty payable on carved woodwork brought from Switzerland 10 kreuzer per lb. The Alsace and the Swiss lines both start from the Central Station in Bâle, on the S. side of the town, about 1 M. from the Rhine bridge. The waiting-rooms of the former are on the r., those of the latter on the l. side of the building. The exterior of the station is adorned with relief-portraits of Newton, Humboldt, Laplace, and Euler (p. 4). Above the doors in the portico are the arms of the 22 Cantons.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. 16) in the Freien-Strasse; also at the Central Station.

Baths in the Rhine near the Münster, entrance from the Pfalz (p. 3). Warm baths at *Meyer-Ritter's* in the Elisabethen-Strasse; *Sigmund, Leonhardstrasse*.

Newspapers in the Reading Club (open 10 a. m. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.) by the Münster. Strangers must be introduced by a member, perhaps the landlord of their hotel.

English Church Service in the Church of St. Martin (Pl. 8).

Bâle, or *Basel* (871'), the principal town of the half-canton Bâle-Ville (pop. 44,834, 12,019 Rom. Cath.), is first mentioned in the year 374 under the name of *Basilæa*, and appears to have been founded by the Roman army when it fell back on the Rhine near the old *Colonia Augusta Rauracorum*, founded B. C. 27 by L. Munatius Plancus (now called *Basel-Augst*, 5 M. from Bâle on the l. bank of the Rhine). Bâle is greatly indebted for its wealth, which has become proverbial, to its favourable position at the junction of the frontiers of Germany, France, and Switzerland.

The town lies on the l. bank of the Rhine, and is connected with *Klein-Basel* on the r. bank by a wooden bridge, 280 yds. in length, in the middle of which is a triangular obelisk, furnished with a barometer, thermometer, etc.

The ***Münster** (Pl. 9), an imposing edifice, the two lofty towers of which are visible from a considerable distance, was formerly the Cathedral of the see of Bâle (the bishop's residence is now at Soleure). It was built by the Emperor Henry II. in 1010—1019, and was restored in 1185, after having been destroyed by fire. In 1356 the old building was all but levelled by an earthquake, but is now rebuilt in the Gothic style. Of the original structure the N. portal, or *St. Gallus* gate-way, still exists, and is adorned with statues of the Evangelists, John the Baptist, and other saints; over the church-door is a relief representing the wise and foolish virgins; at the sides in 6 niches are the works of charity, and at the top Christ on the Judgment-seat and the angels at the last day. The W. *Front* under the towers, with the principal portal and two side-entrances, belongs to the 14th cent.; on the front are represented the Virgin and Child, and under them the Emp. Henry, the founder and benefactor of the church, with the Empress Helena; on the two side-entrances are two knights, on the l. St. George and the Dragon, and on the r. St. Martin. The towers, which are 218' in height, were not completed till 1500. In the year 1431 the convocation of the great *Council* in the Münster first began; it consisted of upwards of 500 clergymen, whose ostensible task was a 'reformation of the Church in head and members'; but after having disputed for years without any result, and having been excommunicated by Pope Eugene IV., the Convocation was at last dissolved in 1448. The Church is open to the public on Tuesdays and Fridays, 2—4 p. m. The sacristan lives opposite to the principal entrance (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); in summer he is generally to be found in the church at the above hours.

The interior of the Münster was bereft of its most beautiful ornaments in the great iconoclasm of 1529, but was re-decorated in 1852—56 with great skill, and is now one of the finest Protestant churches in existence. The beautiful rood-loft of 1381 now serves to support the organ, a very fine instrument, performances on which may be heard once or twice a week in summer, 6—7 p. m. (admission 1 fr.). The pulpit dates from 1424. The aisles and choir contain fine old monuments and tombstones built into the walls; in the N. aisle is the old episcopal chair; also reliefs of the 11th cent. (scenes from the lives of the martyrs); the font is of 1465; on the pillar opposite is the tombstone of the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam (d. 1536), with a long Latin inscription. In the passage round the choir are the monuments of the Empress Anna (d. 1281), consort of Rudolph of Hapsburg and mother of Albert I., and of her youngest son Charles. The stained-glass windows, representing Moses and David, Peter and Paul, and the four Evangelists, are by artists of Zürich and St. Gall, and the newest, representing Christ as Judge of the world, is from the stained-glass Institution of Munich. The crypt, which belongs to the original edifice, is now occupied by the stoves employed in heating the church. A stair leads from the choir to the *Council Hall*, in which

one of the five principal committees used to assemble. It is exactly in the state in which it was left 400 years ago. All that was considered worth preserving at the restoration of the church is kept here and in the chapel of St. Nicholas (see below), such as antiquities of the middle ages, and fragments of the nine frescoes of the celebrated Bâle *Death-dance*, painted at the commencement of the 15th cent. in commemoration of the plague, and erroneously attributed to Holbein. In the *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, beneath the Council Hall, may be seen the *Läffenkönig*, a large head formerly placed on the clock-tower of the Rhine bridge (taken down in 1839), which rolled its eyes and protruded its long tongue ('Lälli') at each stroke of the pendulum, erected in derision of the inhabitants of Klein Basel in consequence of some dispute.

On the S. side of the Choir are extensive ***Cloisters**, constructed in the years 1362, 1400, and 1487, connecting the church with the Episcopal palace, and employed as family burial-places. These cloisters extend to the **Pfalz**, a terrace behind the Münster, rising 78' immediately above the Rhine, and deriving its name from an imperial Pfalz, or palace, to which it is said formerly to have belonged. It is planted with chestnuts, and affords a pleasing prospect of the green river and the dark heights of the Black Forest. Below the Pfalz are the swimming and bathing establishments, and above the most western of the latter is the Reading Club (p. 1). Behind the Münster is the house of Erasmus of Rotterdam; near it, a statue of Oecolampadius.

In the street leading from the Münsterplatz in a N.W. direction to the bridge, is the ***Museum** (Pl. 14), open to the public on Sundays from 10 to 12, and Wednesdays from 2 to 4 o'clock (collection of engravings open on Thursdays from 2 to 5); on other days admission 1 fr. It contains a picture-gallery and collections of natural and scientific curiosities.

The Picture Gallery is principally remarkable for the paintings and drawings which it contains of the younger Holbein (b. at Augsburg 1498, d. at London 1554). Ante-room. 1. *Holbein*; 2.—11. Old copies from *Holbein*. — Collection of Drawings. 135, 136, 137. by *Dürer*. 153. Drawings of the 'Last Judgment' in the Ludwigskirche at Munich, by *Cornelius*; under glass, 'The praise of Folly' of Erasmus with marginal drawings by *Holbein*. — Picture Gallery. A. *Holbein Saloon*: 7, 8. Schoolmaster's signboard of 1516; 14. The burgomaster Jacob Meyer and his wife; 16. Erasmus of Rotterdam; 20. Wife and children of the painter; 21. The Last Supper; 26. The Passion, in 8 sections, for which in 1641 the Elector Maximilian of Bavaria offered the sum of 30,000 fl.; 34. The printer Froben; 36. A London merchant; *52, 53. *H. Flies*, St. John the Baptist. — B. Old German Saloon: 85. *Cranach*, St. Ursula. — C. Bâle Saloon: 133. Battle of St. Jacob, by *Hieron. Hess*; 141. Entrance into Bâle of the confederate ambassadors in 1501 to take the oaths of allegiance to the Confederation, *Landerer*; *148. *Schreckhorn* and *Wetterhorn*, *Calame*; *139. Horse-piece, *Koller*. — D. Fourth Saloon: 173. Lute-player, *174. Interior of a Dutch cottage, both by *Teniers*; 199. Sleep the Type of Death, by *Caracci*; 209. Macbeth and the Witches, by *Koch*. — Room E. Birmann's Collection: *267. The Nativity, by *An. Caracci*; *270. Madonna and Child, ascribed to *Gherardesca da Siena*; *281. Cardinal Fleury, by *Phil. de Champaijne*; 292. The Adoration, by *Mabuse*; 289. Portrait, ascribed to *Rembrandt*; 291. The Smoker by *Teniers*; 260.—273. Pictures by *Peter Birmann*; 274—279. Pictures by *Sam. Birmann* (d. 1847). — The Sixth Room, 1. of the Holbein Saloon, contains unnumbered pictures by *Steinte, Schuorr, Hess, Schraudolph, Overbeck*, etc. — The Cabinet of Antiquities contains Roman and Greek reliques, statuettes, ancient ecclesiasti-

cal vessels, idols, Swiss coins, Etruscan vases, Mosaics, &c. — The Mexican Cabinet contains a number of *Mexican curiosities and other objects of interest, among which are two mummies.

The **University Library** in the same building (open from 2 to 4) contains upwards of 85,000 volumes and 4000 MSS.; among the latter are the transactions of the church council, writings of Luther, Melanchthon, etc. The *University* (130 students), founded in 1459 by Pius II., is celebrated as the school of the great mathematicians *Bernouilli*, *Merian*, and *Euler*. The hall contains upwards of 100 portraits of the learned men of Bâle, of the cosmographer *Sebastian Münster* (d. 1552), the reformers *Oecolampadius* and *Grynaeus*, etc.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 17) in the Market-place was erected in 1508 in the so-called Burgundian style, and renewed in 1826. The façade is adorned with the town-arms (a black episcopal staff resting on a fisherman's grapping-iron).

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 23), the receptacle of the arms for the Bâle contingent of troops, contains little worthy of note except the shirt of mail worn by Charles the Bold.

The handsome **Spahlen-Thor** (*St. Paul*), erected about the year 1400, deserves inspection; the other gates, bastions, and ramparts have been converted into public walks.

Among other Mediæval Relics may be mentioned the *Fish-market-Fountain*, erected in the 14th cent.; the *Spahlen-Fountain* with a bagpiper from a design by Holbein; the Roman archway in the old *St. Alban's Monastery* (Pl. 5). — The *Barfüsser-Church* (Pl. 4), dating from the beginning of the 13th cent., with its very lofty choir, now serves as a store-house. — The *Church of St. Martin* (Pl. 8) was restored in 1851 and converted into a Protestant place of worship. — The new Gothic *Elisabethenkirche* (Pl. 6) was erected at the expense of a wealthy citizen of Bâle; it contains some fine painted glass, executed at Munich. — The newly restored (Rom. Cath.) *Church of St. Clara* (Pl. 25) in Klein-Basel contains a fine organ.

The *Mission-House* (Pl. 12) educates missionaries for the promulgation of Christianity. An excellent *Society for the Promotion of the Public Welfare*, which has existed in Bâle for nearly a century, has a very extensive sphere of operations. There are also similar institutions in the neighbourhood: Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Estab. for Prot. Sisters of Charity and Reformatory at *Riehen*.

The **Monument of St. Jacob** (Pl. 3), a Gothic obelisk about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S.E. of the Aeschen gate, on the high-road to the Münster-Thal, was erected in 1824 over the burial place of Swiss soldiers who fell in 1444 fighting for the liberties of their country. Large bodies of irregular troops had assembled in France under the Count Armagnac, with 30,000 of which the Dauphin marched against the Confederates at Bâle. The latter were stationed at the fortress of Farnsburg, about 15 M. to the S.E. of the town, and, on the approach of the French, 1300 men immediately attempted to force their passage to Bâle. After a desperate conflict they were all cut to pieces near the village of St. Jacob where the last and bloodiest struggle took place. The red wine (not of a very superior quality) yielded by the vineyards which now occupy the scene of the battle is known by the name of 'Swiss Blood'.

2. From Bâle to Bienne (*Bern and Neuchâtel*) through the Münster-Thal.

76½ M. to Bern. The high road still possesses great interest for lovers of the picturesque. Diligence to Bienne once daily in 9½ hrs.; fare 12 fr. 30 c. By Railway (direct) from Bienne to Bern in 1—1½ hr.; fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 65, 1 fr. 90 c.; to Neuchâtel in 3½—4 hr.; fares 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 30, 1 fr. 70 c.

The **Münsterthal**, French *Val-Moutier*, through which the *Birs* flows, is the grandest and most remarkable in the whole Jura range. It is a succession of defiles and narrow gorges, whose banks are clothed with firs, whilst the plain smiles with verdant meadows, picturesque villages, and mills. This valley, which belongs to the ancient bishopric of Bâle, served the Romans as a line of communication between *Aventicum* (Avenches see p. 165), the most important town of Helvetia, and *Augusta Rauravorum* (Augst, see p. 18), one of their advanced posts on the Rhine.

About 1½ M. from the Aeschenthaler the road passes the *Monument of St. Jacob* (p. 4). District flat. To the E., on the opposite bank of the *Birs*, several ruined castles appear, amongst others *Schloss Birseck* near *Arlesheim* (1066'). Farther on, *Dornach* (1643') where, on July 22nd, 1499, 6000 Confederates defeated 15,000 Austrians, thus terminating the Swabian war. In the church of this village repose *Maupertuis* (d. 1759), the celebrated mathematician.

7⅓ M. **Aesch** (*Sonne*). To the l., on the opposite bank of the *Birs*, rises the ancient castle of *Angenstein*, situated in the Canton of Bern. To the l., before *Grellingen* is reached, is situated a silk-factory. The road now enters a more mountainous and picturesque district. Near *Pfeffingen* the narrow valley ('Klus') is commanded by the ruins of a castle of that name, on the eminence to the r. The green dale of the *Birs* here forms a pleasing contrast to the wooded mountains, whose barren summits here and there show the bluish calcareous stone of which they are composed. The old *Castle of Zwingen* was the residence of the episcopal governors of the district, until the first French revolution.

7⅔ M. **Lauffen** (1155') (*Sonne*), at the confluence of the *Lüsel* and *Birs*. The valley here widens, but soon contracts again. At *Saugern* (Fr. *Soyhière*) (Kreuz) a difference in the language is remarked, a portion of the village being German, the remainder French. Further on are seen the ruins of the castle of the same name. *Bellerive*, now a manufactory, is situated at the rocky egress of the valley, near the point where it expands into a broad plain. At a considerable height, immediately above the road, is perched the castle of *Voburg*. On emerging from the ravine, the road turns to the r. to

10⅓ M. **Delémont** (1430'), Ger. *Delsberg* (**Ours*; *Faucon*), with a country residence of the former Bishops of Bâle.

From Delémont to Porrentruy a diligence runs daily in 4½ hrs., passing by the foot of *Mont Terrible*. **Porrentruy**, Ger. *Pruntrut* (*Ours*)

was once a residence of the Bishops of Bâle. Excursions S. to the wild and romantic valley of the *Doubs* (R. 44), N.E. to the castles of *Morimont* (Ger. *Mörsberg*) and *Ferette* (Ger. *Pfirt*), with a beautiful view over the plains of Alsace and the Vosges, thence by *Burg* and *Landskron* to Bâle.

At *Courrendlin* (1447'), Ger. *Rennendorf* (*Cerf*), a village with considerable iron-works, the so-called **Münsterthal* is reached, a grand and romantic defile traversed by the *Birs*. The huge cleft through which the stream passes testifies to the mighty convulsion which has forced the horizontal strata to assume their present almost perpendicular position, resembling gigantic walls on either side of the road. In the middle of this defile and at the most interesting spot on the whole route, are situated the glass-manufactories and forges of *Roche*.

From *Münster* to the *Weissenstein*. At the mouth of the gorge, near the **Pflug* inn, a good road, bounded on the S. by the rugged declivities of *Mt. Graity*, and on the N. by the wooded heights of *Le Cornet*, ascends to the l. to (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Granfelden* (Fr. *Grandval*) and (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Crémire* (*Kreuz*), passing the clock-manufactory of M. Perret; following the course of the *Rause*, which here forms some picturesque cascades, it next reaches (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) St. Joseph am *Gänsbrunnen* (*Post*). This place is situated at the N. base of the *Weissenstein*, whose summit can easily be attained in 2 hrs.; the road is good, the latter part through a forest. Carriages may be had from *Gänsbrunnen* (15 fr.) to the *Weissenstein*, as well as to *Münster*; from *Münster* to the *Weissenstein* 20 to 25 fr. Diligence between *Münster* and *Oltén* by *Gänsbrunnen* daily in 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

7 $\frac{7}{8}$ M. **Moutier**, Ger. *Münster* (1690') (*Krone*; *Hirsch*), an ancient and handsome village, situated in a fertile dale, which $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther again contracts. The road now traverses a wild pine-clad gorge threaded by the *Birs*. It again emerges at the village of *Court* (2172') (*Ours*), and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther reaches *Sonvilliers*.

Before reaching *Bévilard*, the next village, a rugged path leads (in 3 hrs.) to *Reuchenette* (see above) over the *Montoz* (4371'). The intricacy of the route renders a guide desirable. The view is similar to that from the *Weissenstein*.

The road next traverses pasture-land and reaches

7 $\frac{1}{8}$ M. **Malleray** (**Lion d'Or*, R. and L. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

Near *Tavannes*, Ger. *Dachsfelden* (2546') (**Krone*), the road again ascends; in 10 minutes it leads to *Pierre Pertuis* (*petra pertusa*) (2582'), a natural opening in the rock, 40 feet high, and more than once fortified in time of war. It bears a restored Roman inscription on the N. side, which cannot be earlier than 161 A. D. This gate, the highest point between *Tavannes* and *Sonceboz*, marked the limit of the Helvetian province, and, at a later date, of the bishoprics of *Avenches*, *Lausanne*, and *Bâle*. The *Birs* has its source at the foot of this mountain.

6 $\frac{3}{8}$ M. **Sonceboz** (2198') (**Krone*), a village in the valley of *Erguel* or *St. Imier*. Diligence (3 times daily in 4 hrs.) to *La-Chaux-de-Fonds*, through this charming valley enlivened by the signs of industry (watch-manufactories) and numerous flocks.

The road to *Bienne* follows the course of the *Scheuss* (*Suze*), passing the villages *La Hütte* and *Reuchenette* (*Forelle*) (1942').

The old road passes the ruins of the *Château Rond-Châtel*. From the *Bözinger Höhe*, the last eminence of the Jura, a *magnificent view is disclosed of the extensive district watered by the Aare, Emme, and the Zihl, forming an amphitheatre of upwards of 180 miles. Beyond Reuchenette the new road crosses to the r. bank of the Suze, thus missing the above-mentioned prospect, but amply compensating the traveller by the view it affords of the valley, as well as by its interesting construction (tunnels and rocky galleries).

93/8 M. **Bielle**, German **Biel** (Hôtel du Jura; Croix, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, L. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, A. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$, Omnibus 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Couronne; Brewery Zum Seefels; baths in the Scheuss, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. below the town), an ancient town, free and independent from 1250 to 1798, is situated near the lake of the same name and at the S. base of the Jura, the lower slopes of which are planted with the vine. Pop. 8113 (891 Rom. Cath.). Colonel Schwab willingly admits visitors to his interesting *Collection of Antiquities* (found in the ancient Swiss lake-villages). The new church is Rom. Catholic.

From Biel to Neuchâtel see pp. 9, 10.

From Biel to Bern the direct railway crosses the *Zihl* (*Thürle*) near stat. *Brügg*, and the Aare by an iron bridge near stat. *Busswil*.

On the Aare, above stat. *Lyss*, is situated *Aarberg* with an ancient castle. Stat. *Luberg*, *Schüpfen*, and *Zollikofen*, the latter a station on the Swiss Central (*Bâle-Herzogenbuchsee-Bern*) line. Hence to Bern see p. 13.

3. From Bâle to Geneva by Neuchâtel.

162 M. Swiss Central and Western Railway. To Geneva by express in 9, by ordinary trains in 11 hrs. Fares: 27 fr. 60 c., 19 fr. 65 c., 14 fr. 30 c. The equally short route by Bern and Lausanne (R. 41) is far preferable. At *Olten* (p. 8) passengers generally change carriages and are detained 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (Steamboats on the lakes of Neuchâtel and Geneva see RR. 46, 50.)

On leaving the station, a view is obtained to the l. of the vine-clad hills of *Grenzach* beyond the Rhine. The line crosses the Birs (view of the valley) and skirts the picturesque and wooded slopes of the Jura. Stat. *Muttenz*; beyond stat. *Pratteln*, the ruins of the castle of *Schauenburg* are seen on a rocky eminence to the r. On the Rhine, at some distance l. of the line, lies *Basel-Augst* (p. 18); beyond it rise the lofty mountains of the Black Forest.

Here the line leaves the valley of the Rhine, and enters that of the *Ergolz* in the Jura. Beautiful points of view as far as Olten. *Nieder-Schöntal* is the stat. for *Frenkendorf*, a charming village on a hill to the r., much frequented on account of its salubrious air. As *Liesthal* is approached, the large Cantonal Hospital is seen to the l.

Liesthal (1024') (**Falke, Schlüssel*) on the *Ergolz*, with 3873

inhab. (495 Rom. Cath.), is the seat of the government of the half-canton Bâle-Campagne. In the council-hall is exhibited the cup of Charles the Bold, found in his tent after the battle of Nancy. Before reaching *Sissach* (1233') (*Löwe*), a small town of some importance, the train passes (r.) the small castle of *Ebenrain* and its park. Fine view from the *Sissacher Fluh* (2303'), 3 M. to the E. of the town. (From *Sissach* to *Aarau* by the *Schafmatt* see p. 15.)

After passing stat. *Sommerau* and *Läufelfingen* (1263'), the train enters the great tunnel of *Hauenstein*, 8885' long, where on May 28th, 1857, fifty-two workmen were buried by a fall of earth, and eleven more perished in their efforts to rescue them. As the train emerges from the tunnel, the ruins of the castle of *Neu-Wartburg* are perceived. Farther on, to the r. of the latter, a beautiful glimpse of the Bernese Alps is obtained, gradually becoming visible from the *Wetterhorn* to the *Doldenhorn*. The line now descends by a long curve to the *Aare*, which it crosses at a considerable distance below Olten, and then ascends to the station on the r. bank.

At the summit of the *Hauenstein*, ascended in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from stat. Olten and *Läufelfingen*, is situated the *Frohburg* (2772'), a good inn, commanding a beautiful panorama of the Alps, from the *Santis* to *Mont Blanc*; in the foreground is the *Wartburg*, and the valley which extends to *Lucerne*, traversed by the railroad; to the r. is *Pilatus*, to the l. *Rigi*. $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant are the ruins of a castle destroyed by an earthquake.—The traveller coming from the N., and visiting Switzerland for the first time, would do well to leave the train at *Läufelfingen*, and proceed on foot to Olten over the *Frohburg*; in fine weather the view of the Alpine chain, which suddenly becomes visible from the summit of the mountain, is strikingly beautiful. — About 2 hrs. farther W., on the summit of the pass of the *Obere Hauenstein*, is situated the favourite Alpine sanitary establishment *Langenbrück* (good road thence to *Liesthal*).

Olten (1325') (Hôtel de la Gare, at the station, R. 2 fr.; ^{*}*Halbmond*; ^{*}Railway-restaurant. At Olten passengers to or from *Lucerne* and *Herzogenbuchsee-Bern* change carriages; those from Bâle to *Zürich* keep their seats. Detention of $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. On leaving the waiting-rooms the trains for Bâle and *Zürich* are to the left, those to *Lucerne* and *Bern* to the right), second town of the canton of Soleure (2998 inhab., 733 Prot.), prettily situated on the *Aare*. The Parish Church possesses an 'Ascension' by *Disteli*, and the *Capuchin Church* a Madonna by *Deschwanden*. Extensive railway work-shops and considerable shoe-manufactories are situated here. Railway by *Aarau* to *Zürich* see R. 7.

To the S. of Olten, visible to the l. of the line, rises the *Wartburg* ("Restaurant"), a small château recently restored, situated on an isolated peak several hundred feet above the *Aare*. "View similar to that from the *Frohburg*, and the ascent likewise recommended. From stat. Olten to the top $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; same distance from *Aarburg*.

On the height to the l. is the castle of *Neu-Wartburg*, a fine point of view. The train next passes through a short tunnel under the rock of the castle of *Aarburg*, and emerges at the station of

Aarburg (1316') (*Bär; Krone*), a small but wealthy town, almost entirely rebuilt since the fire of 1840. The picturesque old castle, formerly a fortress, built in 1660, and provided with bomb-proof casemates hewn in the rock, was the residence of the governors and a state-prison till 1798; it is now a house of correction and arsenal.

To the S.E. the Lucerne line diverges. Stations *Niederwyl*, *Murgenthal*, *Roggwyl*, *Langenthal* (**Löwe*), a thriving village with extensive traffic in wood, and *Bützberg*. At **Herzogenbuchsee** (*Hôtel du Soleil*; restaurant at the back of the station), where the line diverges to Bern (p. 13), a change of carriages generally takes place. Beyond *Subigen* the line crosses the *Grosse Emme* not far from its confluence with the Aare. Above Soleure, to the r., rises the inn on the *Weissenstein* (p. 11); to the l., a panorama of the Bernese Alps. Before entering the station the *Aare* is crossed.

Soleure, see p. 10.

The train next passes stat. *Selzach*, *Grenchen* (*Löwe; Traube*), a village where watches are manufactured, and *Pieterlen*.

Bienna see p. 7.

Near the handsome avenues to the S.E. of this town, the train reaches the **Lake of Bienna** (1424'), $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. wide, greatest depth 200', 3' lower than the lake of Neuchâtel, with which it is connected by the Zihl. This river again emerges from the lake of Bienna at *Nidau*, a village situated on the E. bank. The train skirts the N.W. bank of the lake; the delightful view thus afforded the traveller is enhanced in clear weather by the snowy summits of the Alps, which, as the train proceeds towards Neuchâtel, become visible from the mountains of Unterwalden to Mont Blanc.

Beyond stat. *Twann*, Fr. *Douanne* (*Bär*), is a picturesque waterfall; this is the best point for visiting the **Isle of St. Peter** (1568'), situated a little more to the S., opposite *Ligerz* and *Chavanne* (*Kreuz*), two villages, at which boats may be procured for the purpose. The island, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the N.W. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the S.W. bank, rises perpendicularly from the lake on the N. and W. sides. These sides are shaded by handsome and venerable oaks, and present a most picturesque aspect. The S. side, which is a gradual slope, is covered with vineyards and orchards. On the E. side, near the bank, is seen the small house (inn) which was occupied by *Rousseau* for two months in 1765, after his compulsory departure from Motiers-Travers (p. 171). He was prohibited by the government of Bern from longer enjoying his new retreat. The room of the great philosopher is preserved in the same state as at the time of his stay on the island, and the walls are as usual inscribed with the names of thousands of visitors. It is to the somewhat exaggerated

description of Rousseau that the Isle of St. Peter and the Lake of Bienne owe their reputation.

Neuveville (1784'). The next station (*Faucon*, or *Poste*; **Couronne* at the S. end, with a fine view of the lake and Alps), is a smiling little town, the first place where French is spoken. To the S. of the town, on a height, are seen the ruins of *Schlossberg*, in the neighbourhood of which is a picturesque cascade of the *Beonbach*. Diligence to Freiburg by *Ins*, see p. 163.

To the r. of Neuveville rises the *Chasseral* (5282') in three terraces, and is studded on the S. side by numerous villages and verdant meadows. The view from the summit (ascent $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), like that from the Weissenstein (p. 11), embraces a large part of Eastern Switzerland, the Black Forest, the Vosges, and the Alps. About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the summit are several chalets, where accommodation may be had for the night if necessary. The return may be made by Bienne, to which there is a road (13 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The view is seen to the best advantage when the ascent is made on the N. side from *Courtelary* (2382'), or from *St. Imier* in the valley of that name (p. 6). — *Cerlier*, or *Erlach (Ours)*, is situated opposite Neuveville at the foot of one of the sandstone spurs of the *Jolimont*, a ridge of which beneath the lake connects the mainland with the island of St. Peter.

Near stat. *Landeron* the railway quits the Lake of Bienne; the little town lies to the l. Stat. *Cressier*, with its church on the summit of a rock; then *Cornaux*.

On emerging from a tunnel, *St. Blaise* is reached, where the train skirts the base of the mountain, and affords a view of the entire Lake of Neuchâtel, the N. extremity of which is here reached, exactly opposite to the distant Mont Blanc. The train runs at a great height above the lake (to the l. below is the road), and reaches the station of **Neuchâtel**, on the N.E. side of the town, see p. 166. Hence to

Geneva, see R. 46.

4. Soleure and the Weissenstein.

Hotels. **Couronne*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Cerf*; *Tour*; **Bargezi*, near the station, also a restaurant.

Telegraph Office at the post-office.

Carriages to the Weissenstein, see p. 12.

Soleure or *Solothurn* (1444'), a dull town with 7054 inhab. (1291 Prot.), situated on the *Aare*, is the capital of the canton of Soleure and the residence of the Bishop of Bâle. It was incorporated in the Confederation in 1481; with Trèves it claims to be the most ancient town on this side of the Alps ('in *Celtis nihil est Solodoro antiquius, unis exceptis Treviris, quarum ego dicta soror*', see p. 11). It is at least certain that the *Salodurum* of the Romans was a most flourishing settlement. The ramparts, planted with trees, afford an agreeable promenade. The Church of St. *Ours* (*St. Ursusmünster*), cathedral of the Bishopric of Bâle, was built in 1762—73 by the architect Pisconi of Ascona, replacing an older edifice of 1050. A flight of 33 steps leads to the façade between two fountains, one of which is adorned with a statue of Moses striking the rock, the other with a figure

of Gideon wringing the dew from the sheepskin. Of the ten large altar-pieces, executed by painters of the second half of the last century, none merit inspection.

The *Arsenal, in the neighbourhood of the cathedral, contains ancient armour, halberds, pikes, and standards, taken in the battles of the Confederates with Austria, Burgundy, &c. On the second story, when the door is opened, an automaton placed as a sentinel presents arms and turns his head. In the upper story, a very curious group represents the reconciliation of the Confederates effected at the Diet of Stans (p. 90) by Nicholas von der Flüe, after a design of *Disteli* (d. 1844).

The most ancient building in Soleure is the Clock Tower, although little reliance can be placed on the inscription (p. 10) which carries it back to the 4th cent. B. C. The figures and mechanism of the clock are similar to those at Bern (p. 94).

Under the portico of the *Hôtel de Ville*, as well as in the Public Library are some Roman antiquities. The Museum of Natural History, in the orphan-house near the bridge, is rich in minerals and fossils.

In the Bieler Strasse, Nr. 5, near the post-office, the illustrious Polish exile Kosciusko (d. 1811) passed the last years of his life. His heart was interred at *Zuchwyl*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S.E. of Soleure, on the r. bank of the Aare. A simple monument, shaded by weeping willows, bears this inscription: ‘*Viscera Thaddaei Kosciusko*’. His remains rest near those of Sobieski and Poniatowski in the Cathedral of Cracow.

At Soleure the ‘Postheiri’, or Swiss Charivari, is published.

The *Weissenstein (4209'), 3 hrs. to the N. of Soleure, is one of the most frequented mountains in Switzerland, and well merits its repute. On the summit an *Hotel with ‘Dependance’ (R. 1½, B. 1, S. 2, pension 4 fr.) is much frequented, and also employed as a whey-cure establishment. On Saturdays, in fine weather, the hotel is generally crowded.

The prospect is less picturesque than that from the Rigi, though the horizon is more extended; but from no spot can a better view be obtained of the long chain of the higher Alps from the Tyrol to Mont Blanc. To the N E. are distinguished the Sentis, the Glärnisch, with the Rigi in the foreground, the Tödi between the Rigi and Pilatus, the lofty summit of Titlis, and the Sustenhorn; then, beyond Soleure, the eye reaches to the Wetterhorn and Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, the Eiger, the Mönch, the Jungfrau, the Blümlisalp, the Doldenhorn, the Altels, Monte Rosa, and still farther S. W. Mont Blanc. To the W. glitter the lakes of Bienne, Morat, and Neuchâtel; the Aare winds to the S. through the fertile plains like a silver thread, and the Grosse Emme flows into it at the foot of the mountain.

The *Röthe (4587'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the E. of the hotel, commands a still more extensive view towards the N. and E., which are hidden from the Weissenstein, and affords a good survey of the picturesque mountains and valleys of the Jura. A stone hut and a trigonometrical signal occupy the summit.

To the W. the view is concealed by the ***Hasenmatt** (4754'). This last point, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the hotel, presents an uninterrupted panorama. It is unnecessary to return by the Weissenstein; leaving the summit on the N. side, the pedestrian may descend its W. and S. slopes, pass by *Lommiswyl*, and regain Soleure, or the less distant station of Selzach (p. 9). Münster or Court in the Münsterthal (p. 6) may be reached in 2 hrs. from the Hasenmatt.

Path from the Weissenstein to the Münsterthal, see p. 6.

Routes from Soleure to the Weissenstein. — 1st. *Carriage-road*, passing by *Langendorf* and *Oberdorf* (two-horse carriage for 3 pers. 20 fr., for 4 pers. 25 fr., driver's fee not included; if the carriage remains during the night on the top, 5 fr. more; an omnibus generally runs daily between Soleure and the Weissenstein, leaving the Couronne at 5 p. m.). 2nd. *Foot-path* (guide or porter for luggage 5 fr., 3 fr. more if required to pass the night on the summit, which is however unnecessary, as porters may always be procured there), passing near the *Einsiedelei* (hermitage), by the *Stiegenlos* and *Resi*. By both these ways the Weissenstein may easily be reached in 3 hrs. The foot-path is, however, much to be preferred: it passes by the cathedral of St. Ours, through the imposing Bâle gate, inclines to the l. in the direction of the *Villa of M. Carter*, where it turns to the r., then to the l. through the avenue, at the extremity of which the r. must be again taken towards the church of St. Nicholas, before reaching which, near *Bargezi's Brewery*, the *St. Verenathal* is entered to the l. (1 M. from Soleure), a narrow, cool and shady ravine, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length. The path to the l., at the commencement of the gorge, leads to the *Wengistein* (see below). In the quarries of Portland limestone, at the entrance of the valley, valuable fossils are frequently found. The blocks of granite which are seen in the vicinity on the slopes of the mountain, have been, according to geologists, brought here by the agency of ancient Alpine glaciers which extended as far as the Jura. This gorge is now converted into a promenade.

At the N. extremity of the ravine is the *Hermitage of St. Verena*, to the r. the dwelling of the hermit; to the l. the chapel, which is reached by a broad staircase; it is hewn in the rock, and contains a representation of the holy sepulchre with life-size figures. The traveller may now return by the chapel of Ste. Croix, passing near some extensive marble quarries; after traversing the forest, the *Wengistein* is reached, the view from which is similar to that from the Weissenstein, though on a smaller scale. A huge granite boulder bears a Latin inscription recording two memorable events in the history of Soleure.

From the hermitage to the base of the Jura, the footpath is uninteresting. For the remainder of the way the following directions will suffice.

Leaving the hermitage, the pedestrian crosses a meadow in the direction of the inn on the Weissenstein which lies before him; near some cottages the high road is crossed, and the path ascends the hill, crossing a brook and leading to another group of cottages. Passing between the latter, the traveller leaves the stone cross to the r., and proceeds towards the nearest pine-wood, on the borders of which he crosses a brook, and (not to the r.) reaches a sign-post. A little higher in the wood a second post is passed, and soon after, the base of a rugged precipice is gained (1 hr. from the hermitage). The path is precipitous, but well-shaded. An ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. brings the traveller to a sharp projection of the rock, after which he descends to the l., reaching the *Nesselboden-Alp* in 10 min., where the footpath rejoins the road. After an easy ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, the summit of the Weissenstein is attained.

5. From Bâle to Bern by Herzogenbuchsee.

67 M. Central Railway. In $3\frac{1}{2}$ — 5 hrs. Fares 11 fr. 10, 7 fr. 80, 5 fr. 60 c. Comp. Introd. X.

From Bâle to *Herzogenbuchsee* see pp. 7 to 9. Near stat. *Riedwyl* the railway enters grassy valleys, enclosed by wooded slopes. Then stat. *Wynigen*. On issuing from a long tunnel (transit 1 min.) the line crosses the *Grosse Emme* and reaches the busy town of **Burgdorf** (1916'), French *Berthoud* (**Hotel Guggisberg*, near the station; *Stadthaus*; *Bär*), picturesquely situated on an eminence. The houses are for the most part substantially built, and have arcades as at Bern; the public edifices, the hospital, the schools, the Orphan Asylum, and the public walks testify to the opulence and good taste of the inhabitants. In the castle of Burgdorf, Pestalozzi established his celebrated educational institution in 1798, which in 1804 was transferred to München-Buchsee near Hofwyl (see below), and afterwards in the same year to Yverdon (p. 173). Beautiful views from the church and castle (*Jungfrau*, *Mönch*, *Eiger*), and still more beautiful from the *Lueg*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. E., which commands the entire chain of the Alps.

Stations *Lyssach*, *Hindelbank*. Near stat. *Schönbühl*, to the r., stand the buildings of *Hofwyl* with their numerous windows, in which Herr v. Fellenberg founded his agricultural and educational establishments, which formerly enjoyed a considerable reputation.

Beyond stat. *Zollikofen*, on the r., lies *Rüete*, formerly connected with the above establishments, now an Agricultural Institution. Farther on, a glimpse is obtained of the castle of *Reichenbach* to the r., opposite to the N. extremity of the narrow peninsula of Enge (p. 97), and of the bridge of *Tiefenau* over the Aare, constructed in 1851. The line then ascends for a few minutes until it reaches the *Wylerfeld* (drilling ground), whence, to the l., a magnificent *view of the entire chain of the Bernese Alps is enjoyed; farther on, to the r., is a new suburb inhabited by workmen, after passing which the Aare is crossed and the station of Bern reached. The *Bridge is of a remarkable and ingenious construction, and furnished with two roads, the upper for railway, the lower for ordinary traffic. *Bern* see p. 92.

6. From Bâle to Lucerne.

$59\frac{1}{2}$ M. Central Railway. In $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fares 9 fr. 85, 6 fr. 95 c., 5 fr. The trains correspond with steamboats from Lucerne to Wâggis, Flüelen, etc. (see pp. 54 and 66).

From Bâle to *Aarburg* see pp. 7, 8. Then stat. **Zofingen** (**Rössli*; *Ochs*), a busy little town. Besides a collection of coins, the library contains autograph letters of Swiss reformers, and drawings by members of the Swiss society of artists, founded

in the year 1806, which formerly met annually at this town, and on these occasions contributed to embellish the album of the library. The *Zofingen Union* of Swiss students celebrates the anniversary of its foundation here, to which the members resort in great numbers from the Swiss universities. On the branches of the fine old lime-trees near the *Schützenhaus* two ball-rooms have been constructed. Beyond the town ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) is an ancient *Roman Bath* with a few Roman relics. The line next passes through the broad Wiggernthal, with its rich meadows. On an eminence near stat. *Reiden* stands an ancient lodge of the knights of Malta, now a parsonage-house.

Between the stations of *Nebikon* and *Wauwyl* a view is obtained to the r. of the Bernese snow-mountains; in the centre the Jungfrau, to the l. the Mönch and Eiger, to the r. the Altels. Beyond stat. *Wauwyl*, to the r., lies the little *Mauensee* with its island and small castle.

Sursee (*Sonne*; *Hirsch*), an old town, over the gates of which the double eagle of the house of Hapsburg is still enthroned. The *Town Hall* reminds one of the Burgundian style of architecture. Near stat. *Nottwyl* the line approaches the *Lake of Sempach* (1663 ft.), 6 M. long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, and abounding in fish; it is, however, more remarkable for its historical associations than the beauty of its scenery. At the S. extremity of the lake, on an eminence to the r., stands the castle of *Wartensee*, with its angular gables and red tower.

At the S.E. extremity of the lake, lies the small town of **Sempach** (*Kreuz*; *Adler*), near which Duke Leopold of Austria was signally defeated, July 8th, 1386, by the Swiss Confederates, owing to the noble self-sacrifice of Arnold von Winkelried. Thousands of his knights and adherents were slain.

A Chapel (2064'), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Sempach, stands upon the spot where Leopold, nephew of the Duke Leopold who had been conquered by the Swiss 71 years before at Morgarten (p. 301), perished.

The line intersects plantations of firs. A view is obtained of the precipitous cliffs and peaks of Pilatus; to the l. the long ridge of the Rigi. Then stat. *Rothenburg*. After passing stat. *Emmenbrücke* the line skirts the bank of the *Reuss*, whose emerald waters emerge from the lake of Lucerne, passes through a tunnel under the rock of Gibraltar (p. 50), and reaches by a long curve the Lucerne station, on the l. bank of the lake. *Lucerne* see p. 49. Steamboats to Wäggis and Flüelen see p. 66.

7. From Bâle to Zürich by Olten.

64 M. Central and North Eastern Railways. In $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fares 10 fr. 75, 7 fr. 55, 5 fr. 40 c. Railway from Bâle to Zürich by Waldshut and Turgi, see p. 17.

From Bâle to *Olten* see pp. 7, 8. On leaving Olten the line runs by the side of the *Aare* as far as its confluence with the

Limmat near Brugg, and commands many pleasing prospects. To the l. the wooded chain of the Jura remains in view.

Stat. *Dänikon*. Opposite stat. *Schönenwerth* stands the castle of *Gösgen* with its ruined tower, which until 1801 was the seat of the authorities of Soleure. The line passes under the town of Aarau by a tunnel.

Aarau (1200') (**Ochs*, R. 11½, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; **Storch*), a manufacturing town, capital of the Canton of Aargau, with 5449 inhab. (904 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the *Aare* (which is crossed by a suspension bridge, constructed in 1850), at the foot of the Jura mountains, here partially covered with vines. New *Town Hall* and *Barracks*. The historian Heinrich Zschokke (b. at Magdeburg 1771, d. 1848) formerly resided here. The cutlery manufactured at Aarau is highly esteemed.

From Sissach to Aarau by the *Schafmatt*, 10 M. By diligence to Oltingen in 1¾ hr. by (1½ M.) *Getterkinden* (1311') ('Rössli), a manufacturing village; thence through a picturesque valley to the *Hanggiessen* waterfall; (1½ M.) *Tecknau* (1440'); to (1½ M.) *Wenslingen* (1860') a steep ascent; (1½ M.) *Oltingen* (*Ochs*). The path which ascends the (1½ M.) *Schafmatt* (2516') diverges close to the 'Ochs', and cannot be mistaken, being provided with numerous direction-posts. The summit commands an extensive panorama of the Jura mountains and the Alps, as far as the deep valley of *Rohr*. Here turning to the l. the upper part of a meadow is reached, at the foot of which (1½ M. from the summit) lies a chalet and whey-cure establishment. The spectator here has a prospect of the lake of Lucerne with its environs, the Rigi, Pilatus, etc. before him, bounded on either side by the mountains between which he stands. From the chalet to Aarau in 1 hr. by *Ober-* and *Nieder-Erlinsbach*.

To the N. of Aarau rises the *Wasserfluh* (2851'), and to the N.E. the *Gislifluh* (2539'), over which a footpath leads from Aarau to the Baths of Schinznach, commanding a pleasing view of the lakes of Hallwyl and Baldeck.

On the l. as the train proceeds, beyond the *Aare*, at the foot of the *Gislifluh*, lies *Biberstein*, with an old castle, formerly a lodge of the knights of St. John. Next stat. *Rupperschwyl*, where the line again approaches the *Aare*. To the r. is *Schloss Lenzburg*. Stat. *Wildegg*, with a castle of the same name picturesquely situated on the slope of the Wülpelsberg, possesses a mineral spring, the water of which is used for exportation only. This is the station nearest to the hydropathic estab. of *Brestenberg*, situated 7½ M. to the S. on the lake of Hallwyl (proprietor Dr. Erismann, pension 5 fr.). On an eminence on the opposite bank of the *Aare* stands the castle of *Wildenstein*. Stat. *Schinznach* lies halfway between the village of *Schinznach* (1246'), on the l. bank of the *Aare*, and the **Baths of Schinznach**, close to which the line passes (*Hotel with 450 beds and 200 baths: table d'hôte at 1; omnibus to and from the station, 1½ M. distant; physicians Dr. Hemmann and Dr. Amsler). These baths, also called the *Baths of Hapsburg*, are highly impregnated with sulphur, and are much resorted to by the French.

The baths lie at the foot of the *Wülpelsberg* (1830'), on the summit of which (20 min. walk) stand the ruins of the castle of **Habsburg*, the cradle of the imperial family of Austria, erected by Count Radbot von Altenburg about the year 1020. Only the lofty walls of the tower, 8' in thickness, now remain. The adjoining house is occupied by the custodian. The view embraces the entire domain of the ancient counts of Hapsburg, and the valleys of the Aare, the Reuss, and the Limmat, bounded on the S. by the snow-clad Alps.

Brugg (1128'), or *Brück* (**Rössli*; **Rothes Haus*), a small town, formerly the seat of Rudolph of Hapsburg. A pleasing view of the antiquated town may be obtained from the bridge which spans the Aare, here only 70' wide. The 'Black Tower' (*Schwarze Thurm*) dates from the later Roman Empire, and was restored in the early part of the 15th cent. At a short distance N.E. of the town, three of the chief rivers of Switzerland, the *Aare*, the *Reuss*, and the *Limmat*, unite their streams, and fall into the Rhine at *Koblenz* (p. 19), 9 M. to the N.

The ancient *Abbey of Königsfelden* (3/4 M. to the S.E. of Brugg), formerly a convent of Minorites, was founded in 1310 by the Empress Elizabeth and her daughter, Queen Agnes of Hungary, on the spot where Albert of Austria, husband of the former, had been murdered two years before (1308) by John of Swabia and his accomplices.

The abbey was secularised in 1528; the building was converted into a hospital, and afterwards a lunatic asylum. A portion of the church now serves as a magazine, but divine service is still celebrated in the choir. The *stained-glass windows, opposite the door, dating from the 14th cent., represent the nuptials of Agnes, the foundress of the abbey, with the king of Hungary, and the ceremony of her taking the veil. The numerous portraits of knights who fell at Sempach (p. 14), are of the last century. Duke Leopold himself with 60 of these warriors is here interred. The doorkeeper, who shows the church (fee 1/2 fr.), offers Roman coins and Anticaglias for sale.

On the tongue of land formed by the Reuss and the Aare stood in ancient times the considerable Helvetian town of *Vindonissa*, where during the early centuries of the Christian era a Roman legion and the Rhætian cohorts were posted, as is proved by inscriptions still extant. The position of the amphitheatre is easily recognisable; the well of the convent of Königsfelden is fed to this day by a subterranean Roman conduit. The town was destroyed in the 5th cent., and no trace now remains of its extensive edifices. The name still survives in that of the village of *Windisch*, 1/2 M. to the E. of Brugg. Vindonissa was afterwards the seat of a bishop, which was however transferred to Constance in 1639.

The line crosses the *Reuss* at its confluence with the *Aare*, and reaches stat. *Turgi*, the junction where the Baden line to Waldshut diverges (see p. 19). The Zürich line approaches the *Limmat* and remains on its l. bank. The precipitous banks of the river are clad with vines.

Baden (1253') (*Balance*; *Lion*; *Ours*, R. 1 1/2, B. 1, D. 2 1/2, A. 1/2 fr.; *Hôtel Bahnhof*) was much resorted to by the Romans

in early times for the sake of its mineral springs. Its ancient name was *Aquae*. In the time of Nero, according to Tacitus (Hist. I. 67), it had all the appearance of a town ('*in modum municipii exstructus locus, amoeno salubrium aquarum usu frequens*'). In the middle ages Baden was a fortress, and frequently the residence of the princes of Hapsburg, Albert having resided here (1308) before his assassination. The extensive ruins of the fortress *Stein zu Baden* (1506'), destroyed in 1712, rise above the town; the grounds command a fine view.

The hot springs (98°—126° Fahr.) (1151'), are situated in a valley near the railway station, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the N. of the town. The 'Small Baths' (*Ennetbäder*), on the r. bank of the Limmat are chiefly frequented by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood; the 'Great Baths' (Hotels: *Stadthof*, of the first class; *Schiff*, *Limmathof*, *Schweizer Hof*, *Verenahof*, *Freihof*, etc.), on the r. bank, are patronised by the more fashionable world. The *Verena Bath* is the principal public establishment. The bridge affords the best view of the banks of the river. Baden is annually visited by 15,000 patients and travellers.

The line now passes through a short tunnel under the *Stein zu Baden* (see above). On the l., surrounded by the Limmat, stand the extensive buildings and gardens of the former *Cistercian Abbey of Wettingen* (1200'), now a seminary. The church contains the sarcophagus of the Emperor Albert (p. 16), whose body reposed in it for 15 months, after which it was conveyed to Speyer. The stained-glass windows are of the 16th and 17th centuries, the carved stalls of the 17th. The handsome building to the l., on the slope of the *Lägerngebirg* (2828'), a hill with a long and sharp ridge, formerly contained the wine-press of the Abbey.

The line now passes stat. *Killwangen*, and enters the canton of Zürich near *Dietikon* (1286') (*Löwe*). At this town Massena made his celebrated passage of the Limmat, Sept. 24th, 1799, after which he repulsed the Russians and took Zürich. Next stations *Schlieren* and *Altstetten*. Near Zürich the long ridge of the Uetli with its inn (p. 31) becomes visible; on the E. side it is very precipitous. The large building on the slope to the l. is the *Weid* (p. 27). The whole line from Brugg to Zürich (1½ hr.) presents a series of interesting landscapes, especially in the neighbourhood of Zürich, where the distant Alps on the r., and the Albisrücken, terminating towards the N. in the Uetli, come into view. The heights in the environs of Zürich are sprinkled with country-houses. Before entering the railway station the line crosses the *Sihl*. Zürich, see p. 26.

8. From Bâle to Zürich by Waldshut and Turgi.

63½ M. Baden Railway (to Waldshut) and Swiss North Eastern, in 3—4 hrs.; fares 5 fl., 3 fl. 21, 2 fl. 26 kr. — The seats on the right as far as Turgi are to be preferred.

Baden station, see p. 16. The line traverses the narrow, fruit-
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ful plain between the S. spurs of the Black Forest and the valley of the Rhine, which is here of considerable depth. The first station is *Grenzach*, where an excellent wine, hardly inferior to 'Markgräfler' is produced; next stat. *Wyhlen*. At stat. *Rheinfelden* the line approaches the Rhine, which here rushes impetuously over its rocky bed; the l. bank is precipitous and well wooded.

Rheinfelden (866') (**Zum Schützen*; **Krone*), a Swiss town on the l. bank, is built on the ruins of the ancient Roman station *Augusta Rauracorum*, destroyed by barbarian invaders. It was founded by Munatius Plancus (see p. 1) during the reign of the Emperor Augustus, and originally stood on the site of the village of *Basel-Augst*, 3 M. distant. Rheinfelden was in ancient times strongly fortified, and was one of the frontier-forts of the Holy Roman Empire. It was repeatedly besieged, and was at last taken and razed to the ground by the French in 1744. Since 1801 it has belonged to Switzerland. The celebrated generals of the Thirty Years' War, Bernhard von Weimar and Johann von Werth, fought many battles under its walls during the spring of 1638, with varying fortunes. The foaming stream here dashes over the rocks, and forms the so-called *Höllehhaken* rapids. Near the town are extensive salt-works and salt-baths, which attract numerous visitors (**Strüe's* bath-estab., pension 4—6 fr.).

The line intersects the vineyards and gardens of *Beuggen* (909'), formerly a lodge of the Teutonic order, a handsome building with numerous windows. Since 1817 it has been employed as a Seminary and Reformatory for children. *Brennet*, which is next reached, is the station for the **Wehrastrasse* (see *Badeker's Rhine and N. Germany*), a gorge which bears some resemblance to the *Via Mala*.

Stat. **Säckingen** (958') (*Bad* or *Löwe*), a considerable town, possessing an old abbey-church with two towers. The abbey, subsequently a nunnery, was secularised in the early part of the present century.

Next stat. *Murg* (1027') at the mouth of the *Murg*, and *Klein-Lauffenburg*, opposite to which, picturesquely placed on the l. bank, stands the Swiss town of **Lauffenburg** (*Post*), with its ancient castle, where the Rhine dashes impetuously over its narrow and rocky bed. Below the cataract (the '*Lauffen*'), of which a glimpse is obtained from the train, salmon are caught in large numbers.

The line penetrates the mountain by a tunnel, and reaches stat. *Luttingen* (1036') and *Hauenstein*, crossing some lofty viaducts. It occasionally approaches the river. Then stat. *Albrück* (1017') and *Dogern* (1040').

Waldshut (*Rebstock*), the most important of these small towns on the Rhine, is situated at a considerable height above the river.





About 10 M. to the N. of Waldshut, on the high road to St. Blasien (post-omnibus daily), is situated **Höchenschwand** (*Orchis*) (3311'), the highest village in the Black Forest, whence a magnificent prospect of the Alps is obtained. Comp. *Baedeker's Rhine and N. Germany*.

The Swiss Junction Railway crosses the Rhine below stat. **Koblenz** (1033'), near the influx of the *Aare*, passes in a long curve through a tunnel, and approaches the *Aare* near **Klingnau**. The river remains visible only as far as stat. **Döttingen**. After **Siggenthal** is passed, the **Habsburg**, which stands on a wooded hill to the r. (see p. 16), becomes visible. The line crosses the **Limmat** near its confluence with the *Aare*. At **Turgi** (p. 16) carriages are changed for those of the North Eastern Railway.

From Turgi to **Zürich**, see R. 7.

9. From Bâle to Schaffhausen and Constance.

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Baden Railway in 5 hrs.; fares to Schaffhausen 3 fl. 54, 2 fl. 39, 1 fl. 42 kr.; to Constance 5 fl. 57, 4 fl. 3, 2 fl. 36 kr. Neuhausen is the station for the Falls of the Rhine (comp. R. 11). Seats on the right to be preferred. — Steamboat from Schaffhausen to Constance in 4—5 hours, returning in 3 hrs.; scenery picturesque, but the *ascent* by steam boat is tedious.

From Bâle to Waldshut see pp. 17, 18. Beyond Waldshut the train passes through a tunnel, beyond which occasional glimpses of the Alps are obtained. To the r. diverges the Swiss line to Turgi (see above). Beyond stat. **Thiengen** (*Krone*) the ancient Klettgau is traversed. Near stat. **Oberlauchringen** the **Wutach** is crossed. To the r., on a wooded eminence, the castle of **Küssenberg**. Next stat. **Griessen**, **Erzingen**, **Wittringen**, the first village in the canton of Schaffhausen, **Neunkirch**, **Beringen**, and **Neuhausen** (Hotel *Rheinfall*), station for the Falls of the Rhine (comp. however p. 23). Hotels see p. 23.

Schaffhausen (1296') (**Krone*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *Post*; *Schiff*; *Löwe*; *Riese*, small), capital of the canton of that name (pop. 10,303, 1666 Rom. Cath.), still retains the picturesque mediæval aspect of the Swabian cities of the Germanic Empire. The best view of the town is obtained from the village of *Feuerthalen*, on the opp. bank of the Rhine, which is crossed by two bridges.

The *Cathedral*, a basilica in the early Romanesque style, founded in 1104, completed in 1453, formerly an abbey-church, is remarkable for the massiveness of its construction. Portions of the cloisters are in a good state of preservation, and the interior of the church has lately been restored in harmony with the original style. The great bell, cast in 1486, bears the inscription: *Vivos voco, mortuos plango, fulgura frango*, which suggested to Schiller the idea of his beautiful '*Lied von der Glocke*'. The *Church of St. John* dates from 1120.

The castle of *Munoth* (*Munitio?*), erected during the great famine of 1564, in order to afford support to the indigent, commands the town. It consists of a round tower of several stories,

which with the adjoining building is believed to date from the 15th cent., although frequently added to in more modern times.

The *Library* (*Bürger-Bibliothek*) contains nothing worthy of mention, except a collection of books and MSS. of the eminent Swiss historian Johann v. Müller (b. at Schaffhausen in 1752, d. at Cassel in 1809), to whose memory his fellow-citizens have erected a monument on the *Veserstaub* promenade; the terrace towards the Rhine affords a beautiful view of the rapids and the Alps. — The *Imthurneum*, erected and presented to the town by M. Imthurn, a citizen of Schaffhausen, contains a handsome theatre, concert-rooms, etc.

Beyond Schaffhausen the line turns towards the N.E. Stat. *Herblingen*, *Thayingen*, *Gottmadingen*, and *Singen* (**Krone*).

Branch-Railway hence (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., fares 31, 24, 15 kr.), skirting the E. slopes of the *Höggau*, by stat. *Mühlhausen* and *Wetschingen*, to *Engen* (comp. *Baedeker's Southern Germany*).

About 2 M. to the N.W. (1.) of Singen, on an isolated basaltic rock, rises the fortress of "Hohentwiel (2244)", the property of the Würtemberg government, although in the Bavarian dominions. It was bravely and successfully defended by the Würtemberg commandant in the Thirty Years' War. The grand ruins command a fine prospect of the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps as far as Mont Blanc. At the farm (refreshments), half-way up, a ticket of admission (12 kr.) to the tower must be procured.

The line then passes stat. *Rickelshausen* and reaches **Radolphszell (Post)**, an ancient town, whose walls, gates, and handsome Gothic church date from 1436, situated on the *Untersee*.

In the middle of the lake lies the island of *Reichenau*, in the dominions of Baden, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, connected with the E. bank by an embankment, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in length. The Benedictine Abbey erected on the island was secularised in 1799. The church, consecrated as early as 806, contains the remains of Charles the Fat, the great-grandson of Charlemagne, who was dethroned in 887. The building now serves as parish church for the neighbouring village of *Mittelzell* or *Münster* (*Krone*). The tower and nave belong to the original structure. The church was once richly endowed, but fell to decay in the 14th cent. With the exception of a few relics in the sacristy, it now exhibits few traces of its great antiquity.

The line now skirts the lake, and passes stat. *Markelfingen*, *Allensbach*, and *Reichenau*; r. the island of Reichenau (see above). The train then crosses the Rhine, and stops at **Constance** (p. 21).

10. From Friedrichshafen (Rorschach) to Constance. Lake of Constance.

Steamboat to Constance 3 times daily in summer (direct, or by Romanshorn or Meersburg) in $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hrs. Between the chief places on the lake, *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance* (*Schaffhausen*), *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, *Ludwigshafen*, the steam-boats (about 24 in number) ply at least once daily, and on the chief routes (*Friedrichshafen-Constance* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn* in 1 hr., *Friedrichshafen-Rorschach* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *Constance-Romanshorn-Rorschach* in 2 hrs., *Constance-Lindau* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), three or four times daily. The second cabin fare is $\frac{1}{3}$ rd less than the first. The hours of starting are frequently altered. On Sundays return-tickets are issued at reduced fares. Comp. Introd. X. with regard to excursion-tickets. The lake of Constance being neutral territory, the traveller is subjected to custom-house formal-

ties even on quitting one German town for another, for instance from Friedrichshafen or Lindau to Constance.

The **Lake of Constance** (1306') (Ger. *Bodensee*, Lat. *Lacus Brigantinus*), an immense reservoir of the Rhine, 90 M. in circumference, is, from Bregenz to the influx of the Stockach, 42 M. long, about 8 M. wide, and between Friedrichshafen and Arbon 9½ deep. The water is of a light green colour. The lake forms the boundary of five different states: Baden, Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria (Vorarlberg), and Switzerland (St. Gall and Thurgau). — *Meersburger* is the best wine grown on its banks, and *Felchen* and trout the best fish it produces.

The N. E. banks are in general flat, but are bounded on the S. W. by beautiful wooded hills, which gradually decrease in height towards Constance. In the beauty of its scenery the lake of Constance cannot vie with its other Swiss rivals; but its broad expanse of water, its picturesque banks, and green hills, the chain of the Appenzell Alps in the distance, the snow-clad Sentis in particular, and other snow-peaks of the Vorarlberg Alps, visible in clear weather, combine to impress the traveller who visits Switzerland for the first time with the most pleasurable sensations.

Friedrichshafen (1319') (Deutsches Haus, near the station, R. 48, A. 15 kr.; Hôtel Bellevue, formerly *Nestle*, with garden on the lake, halfway between the station and the quay; König von Würtemberg, ¼ M. to the N. of the station; Sonne; Krone, with a small garden by the lake, of the second class; Beer-garden 'Zur Krone' by the lake, with a beautiful view), the S. terminus of the Würtemberg line, is a busy town during the summer. Its lake-baths attract many visitors, especially from Swabia. The royal *Schloss* contains a few pictures by modern Würtemberg artists, Gegenbauer, Pflug, &c.; from a pavilion in the garden of the *Schloss*, which is open to the public (closed for a few hours daily during the residence of the royal family) a very beautiful view of the lake and the Alps is obtained. The harbour, about 1 M. distant from the railway station, presents an animated scene.

Travellers about to proceed by steamboat without stoppage are conveyed from the railway station to the quay by a branch line; those also who arrive by steamer may take their tickets immediately on landing, and enter the railway-carriages at once.

During the passage of the steamer, if the weather is stormy, the horrors of sea-sickness are not unfrequently encountered. To the N., on an arm of the lake called the *Ueberlinger See*, stands the little town of *Meersburg*, in the dominions of Baden, with an ancient and modern castle and seminary, picturesquely situated at a considerable height above the lake. Farther on, the little island of *Mainau* (p. 23). Farther towards the N. lies *Ueberlingen*, with lake and mineral-water-baths. The boat next passes the promontory which separates the Ueberlinger See from the bay of Constance, and reaches Constance, after a passage of 1½ hr. (By Romanshorn see p. 23.)

Constance. Hecht, R. 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 45, B. 36, A. 24 kr.; Adler, similar charges; *Badischer Hof. — Krone and Schiff, second cl. — The extensive *Swimming-Establishment* in the lake is well fitted up. — Swiss telegr. stat. at Kreuzlingen (p. 23), ¾ M. from the S. gate, where the Pension *Helvetia* is also situated (4–5 fr. per day).

Constance (1335'), a free town till the year 1548, and after the Reformation subject to Austria, has now a population of 10,052 (1200 Prot.), though it once numbered as many as 40,000.

It is situated at the N.W. extremity of the lake, at the point where the Rhine emerges. The episcopal see, over which 87 bishops in succession held jurisdiction, was secularised in 1802. Three years later, at the treaty of Pressburg, Constance was adjudged to Baden.

The **Cathedral*, founded in 1048, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th cent. The Gothic tower was erected in 1850—1857; the spire, perforated like that of Freiburg cathedral, is of light grey sandstone, and has a platform on either side. A short stay in Constance will be best employed in visiting the cathedral and ascending the tower (*view).

On the doors of the principal portal are *Bas-Reliefs in 20 sections, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Baider in 1470. The **Choir Stalls* with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Renaissance style, dates from 1680. In the nave, the arches of which are supported by 16 monolithic pillars (48' high, 3' thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone slab, a white spot on which always remains dry when the remaining portion is damp. Huss is said to have stood on this spot when the Council of July 6th, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. In the S. chapel near the choir an Interment of Christ in high relief; in the N. chapel a Death of the Virgin, coloured stone figures life-size, date 1460. — The Treasury contains missals embellished with miniatures, date 1426. On the E. side of the church is a crypt, containing the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20' high. On the exterior of the N. side are still to be seen two aisles of the cloister, from which a good idea of the richness of the architecture may be formed. The sacristan shows the whole of the cathedral (fee 24 kr.), but the door on the S. side is usually open.

The *Church of St. Stephen*, a pure Gothic building near the cathedral, of the 14th cent., contains some interesting wood-carving.

Farther S. in the street, in a small square, stands an ancient building with arcades, styled by the inscription *Curia Pacis*, in which the Emperor Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183.

The ancient *Dominican Convent*, in which Huss was confined, is situated on an island in the lake close to the town. It is now employed as a manufactory. The railway from Constance to Schaffhausen and Waldshut intersects the N. extremity of this island.

The '*Wessenberg-Haus*' contains a collection of books, pictures, and engravings, bequeathed to the town by the proprietor. — The *Town-Hall* ('*Stadt-Kanzlei*'), erected in 1503 in the Renaissance style and recently decorated on the exterior with frescoes illustrative of the history of Constance, contains in the lower rooms the *Archives*, with numerous documents especially from the Reformation down to 1524.

The *Merchants' Hall* on the lake, erected in 1388, contains the '*Concilium-Saal*', a large room said to have been occupied by the Great Council (1414—1418) and decorated with modern frescoes illustrative of the history of the town (fee 6 kr.). Upstairs a small collection of objects from India and China, the private property of the castellan (9 kr.).



ÜBERLINGER SEE im Maastab der Karte.



The house in which Huss was arrested, the second to the r. of the Schnetzthor, bears his effigy sculptured in stone, dating from the 16th cent. Immediately after his arrival he was placed in confinement in a Franciscan cloister. In a field to the W. of the suburb of *Brühl* is the spot where the illustrious reformer and Jerome of Prague suffered martyrdom, indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions.

The abbey of *Kreuzlingen* (Hôtel Helvetia, see above), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond the S. gate, is now employed as a school; curious carved wood-work: the Passion, with about 1000 small figures executed by Tyrolese masters in the last cent.; a mitre, adorned with pearls, presented by Pope John XXII. on the evening before his entry into Constance, is also shown.

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (Ueberlinger See, p. 21), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Constance, is situated the beautiful island of *Mainau*, formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic order, as is indicated by a cross on the S. side of the castle. The island, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in circumference, is connected with the mainland by a bridge 650 paces in length. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand-Duke of Baden. Beautiful grounds rise above the lake. (Comfortable Inn).

From Rorschach (p. 37) to Constance (2 hrs.). The steamboat skirts the bank, passing *Horn* (p. 38) and *Arbon* (Engel; Kreuz), a small town on the site of the Roman *Arbor Felix*, and enters the harbour of *Romanshorn* (p. 34). The conspicuous building rising above the woods of the N. bank is *Heiligenberg* (1170' above the lake), the beautiful château of the Prince of Fürstenberg. On the l. bank *Schloss Güttingen* is next passed; then the former monastery of *Münsterlingen*, now a hospital and lunatic asylum. Constance with its numerous towers is a conspicuous object in the distance. Near the town is perceived the former abbey of *Kreuzlingen* (see above).

The Railway from Rorschach to Constance (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; 4 fr. 25, 3 fr., 2 fr. 15 c.) skirts the bank of the lake, affording pleasant glimpses of its glittering surface. Stat. *Horn* (p. 38), *Arbon* (see above), *Egnach*, *Romanshorn* (p. 34; the rail. stat. is close to the pier); farther on, *Uttwyl*, *Kesswyl*, *Güttingen*, *Alttnau*, *Münsterlingen*, *Kreuzlingen* (to the l. the abbey, see above), *Constance* (p. 21).

11. The Falls of the Rhine.

Hotels. On the hill (1410') on the r. bank: *Schweizerhof*; *Belle vue*; in both R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3—4, A. 1 fr.; omnibuses from both are in waiting at the steamboat-pier at Schaffhausen, fare $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Hôtel Rheinfall at Neuhausen (p. 25), R. 1—2, B. 1, D. 2 fr. — On the left bank above the Falls: *Hôtel Schloss Laufen*; omnibus to the Dachsen station and steamboat-pier at Schaffhausen. *Hôtel Witzig*, unpretending, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr., at stat. Dachsen, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the Falls.

English Church Service in the Schweizerhof.

Travellers from Bâle to Schaffhausen may alight at stat. Neuhausen, whence the Falls may be reached in a few minutes. In order, however, to preclude the possibility of disappointment, they should invariably be approached on the "left bank. The traveller is therefore strongly recommended to continue his journey to Schaffhausen, and proceed thence by the North Eastern line to stat. Dachsen (in 10 min., fares 50, 35, 25 c.),

24 *Route 11.* FALLS OF THE RHINE.

$\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S. of the Falls (omnibus to the Falls and back 1 fr.). Or he may prefer to walk direct from Schaffhausen to Laufen, a distance of 2 M.

The following walk will occupy about 2 hrs.: from Dachsen to Schloss Laufen, the Fischetz, over the bridge to Neuhausen and the Schlösschen Wörth (to stat. Neuhausen $\frac{3}{4}$ M.), whence the traveller may avail himself of the ferry (30 c.) to Schloss Laufen. It is, however, preferable to proceed by a level and shady footpath (on emerging from the wood, a fine view is obtained of the Falls to the l.) to the village of Nohl ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), there cross (10 c.) to the opp. bank, and ascend ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) to the village of Dachsen.

***Schloss Laufen** (1361'), picturesquely situated on a wooded rock on the l. bank, immediately above the Falls, is the point from which this celebrated cataract is viewed to the best advantage. The owner, by virtue of a contract with the government of Zürich (to which canton Schloss Laufen belongs), is authorised to demand an entrance-fee of 1 fr. from every foreigner, and 60 cent. from every Swiss who visits the castle (no additional gratuities).

In order fully to appreciate the grandeur of the spectacle, the visitor should descend from the castle to the *Fischetz, a wooden gallery which projects over the foaming abyss. The view from this point is impressive in the extreme: the huge falling volume of water can even be reached by the hand, whilst the spectator, removed from all danger, is bedewed by the spray.

From the Fischetz the visitor ascends through the grounds, pausing at the different points of view (e. g. the *Känzeli), until he reaches the summer-house with stained-glass windows, and finally the handsome, new apartments on the first floor of the château, the balcony of which affords a last survey of the Falls, the bridge, and the environs. For an additional fee of $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. the tourist may once more view the whole scene in the *Camera Obscura*.

In June and July the volume of water is greatly increased by the melting of the snow. During sunshine innumerable rainbows tinge the clouds of silvery spray which rise from the gulf. The view by moonlight is also strikingly impressive, and the traveller is therefore recommended to spend a night at the Falls, or at Dachsen, in preference to Schaffhausen. (The Falls are frequently illuminated during the summer.)

The breadth of the Rhine above the Falls is 380'; their height is about 50' on the r. bank, and 64' on the l., the difference being occasioned by the unequal height of the ridge over which the river precipitates itself; if the rapids, the whirlpools, and the falls a few hundred paces higher up be taken into account, the total height of the cataract may be estimated at nearly 100' (level of the Rhine above the falls 1260', below 1181').

Of the four limestone-rocks which rise from the cataract, one third of that nearest to the l. bank has been worn away by the action of the water; the centre rock is surmounted by a miniature tent. When viewed from below, the rocks seem to tremble and waver. From the Schlösschen of Wörth (see below), when the water is at its average height, the visitor may be conveyed in a boat to the central rock, and, by ascending it, obtain a view of the Falls from the most favourable point. This excursion,

which only occupies a few minutes, is entirely unattended with danger, though the agitated waters cause considerable motion to the boat. Fare for 1 to 3 pers. 3 fr. and boatman's fee; for each additional person 1 fr. These rocks have undergone no change within the memory of man, but a decrease in the volume of the Rhine has been observed at Schaffhausen of late years. It is remarkable that no mention of this cataract is made by ancient writers, from which it is inferred by some that the Rhine may have changed its course, and that the present fall dates from the middle ages only (?).

After having surveyed the falls from the different points of view at the castle of Laufen, the visitor on leaving should descend to the l., at the sign-post indicating the way to Schloss Laufen, to the *Bridge across the falls (*Rheinfallbrücke*), over which the railway from Schaffhausen to Zürich (see below) passes. The arches vary in width of span, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining a foundation for the piers. The upper side of the bridge is provided with a foot-way, which affords a remarkable view of the rocky bed of the river, the rapids, and the falls below.

On the r. bank a good footpath, leading to the l. from the bridge, ascends at a considerable elevation above the Rhine (fine view of the falls), to the extensive railway-carriage manufactory near Neuhausen (Hotel Rheinfall). Here the visitor may descend the stair on the l. to the parapet near the sluices, whence another good view of the falls is obtained. Then descending to the r. by the road past the ironworks, and following the path by the Rhine (a bench by the path is another picturesque *point of view, by some preferred to Schloss Laufen), he will reach the *Schlösschen Wörth* (Inn; camera obscura 75 cent.), a square tower on an island opposite the falls, connected with the r. bank by a bridge. If the traveller now ascend the terrace of the *Schweizerhof* (at stat. Neuhausen), 230' above the water on the r. bank of the Rhine, he will enjoy a prospect of the entire chain of the Alps, together with the Falls and their environs; the Bernese Alps to the r. (Omnibus to the railway stat. at Schaffhausen, fare 1½ fr.)

12. From Schaffhausen to Zürich.

Comp. Maps pp. 20, 38.

By the Swiss North Eastern Railway in 2 hrs. (to Winterthur 1 hr., to Zürich 1 hr.). Fares 6 fr., 4 fr. 20 c., 3 fr. View of the Falls on the right.

The line skirts the lower end of the Vesenstein (p. 20) promenade, and passes under the castle of *Charlottenfels*, built by a wealthy clockmaker of Schaffhausen. On the r., considerably higher than the Zürich line, is the railway to Waldshut (R. 8), which passes through a tunnel, 564' long, under *Charlottenfels*. The train to Zürich, immediately after passing through the long cutting, crosses the *Bridge over the Falls* (see above), 630' long, and supported by nine arches of from 42' to 55' span. A glimpse is obtained of the falls to the r., and the tunnel, 213' long,

under *Schloss Laufen* (p. 24) is then entered. On emerging, the train commands another beautiful, but momentary retrospect of the falls.

The train stops at stat. **Dachsen** (1296') (see p. 23), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Schloss Laufen. Farther on, pleasing views present themselves at intervals of the bluish-green Rhine, as it flows far below in its narrow bed, enclosed by lofty wooded banks.

The following stat. is *Marthalen*. The valley of **Andelfingen** soon begins to open; and the handsome village is visible in the distance to the r., on the precipitous banks of the Thur. The train approaches it by a wide curve, and crosses the Thur above the village, by a suspension bridge, 115' long. It then skirts the river for a short distance and arrives at Andelfingen on the S. side.

The remainder of the route to Winterthur is less interesting, although the scenery is still picturesque. The next stations are *Henggart* and *Hettlingen*. The vine-clad slopes of *Nestenbach*, to the r., produce the best wines of N. Switzerland; among others *Gallenspitze* is particularly esteemed. On approaching Winterthur the broad valley of the *Töss* is entered.

Winterthur, and thence to **Zürich**, see p. 34. Change of carriages.

13. Zürich and the Uetliberg.

Hotels. *Hôtel et Pension **Baur au Lac** (Pl. a), charmingly situated on the banks of the lake, well conducted, with garden, baths, and reading-room adjoining, R. 3—6 fr., B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., D. exc. W. at 1 o'clock, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr., at 4 o'clock, 5 fr., A. 1 fr.; Pension 8 fr. and upwards. *Bellevue (Pl. d) on the lake, opposite the Bauschanze, similar charges, also commanding a fine view. *Hôtel **Ziesing-Baur** (Pl. b), in the town, more moderate; *Schwartz (Pl. c), by the lower bridge, view of the Alps, R. 2—3, B. 1— $1\frac{1}{4}$, A. $\frac{3}{4}$, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Züricher Hof (Pl. e), opposite the Bellevue, R. 2 fr.; Storch (Pl. f), newly fitted up, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.; Falke (Pl. g), between the lake and the post office, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Schwizerhof (Pl. h), on the r. bank of the Limmat below the second bridge, R. 2, D. 3 fr.; Scheeller and Rössli near the Züricher Hof; Schwarzer Adler, of humble pretension. Visitors are received at all these establishments in spring and autumn *en pension*. — Then *Pension Neptun at Seefeld, near Zürich, new, $5\frac{1}{2}$ —6 fr. per day; Hôtel et Pension Cygne (Pl. i) on the Mühlenbach, well situated, pleasant garden, $5\frac{1}{2}$ fr. a day; Weisses Kreuz, 4—5 fr. a day. — Bürgli Terrace and Weid see below. Rinderknecht, at Fluntern, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of Zürich; Karolinenburg, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. higher. Palmhof, at Oberstrass, a short distance N. of the Polytechnic, view of the valley of the Limmat. Dinner-hour usually 12. 30.

The inn on the Uetliberg, a charming point of view, also affords tolerable accommodation.

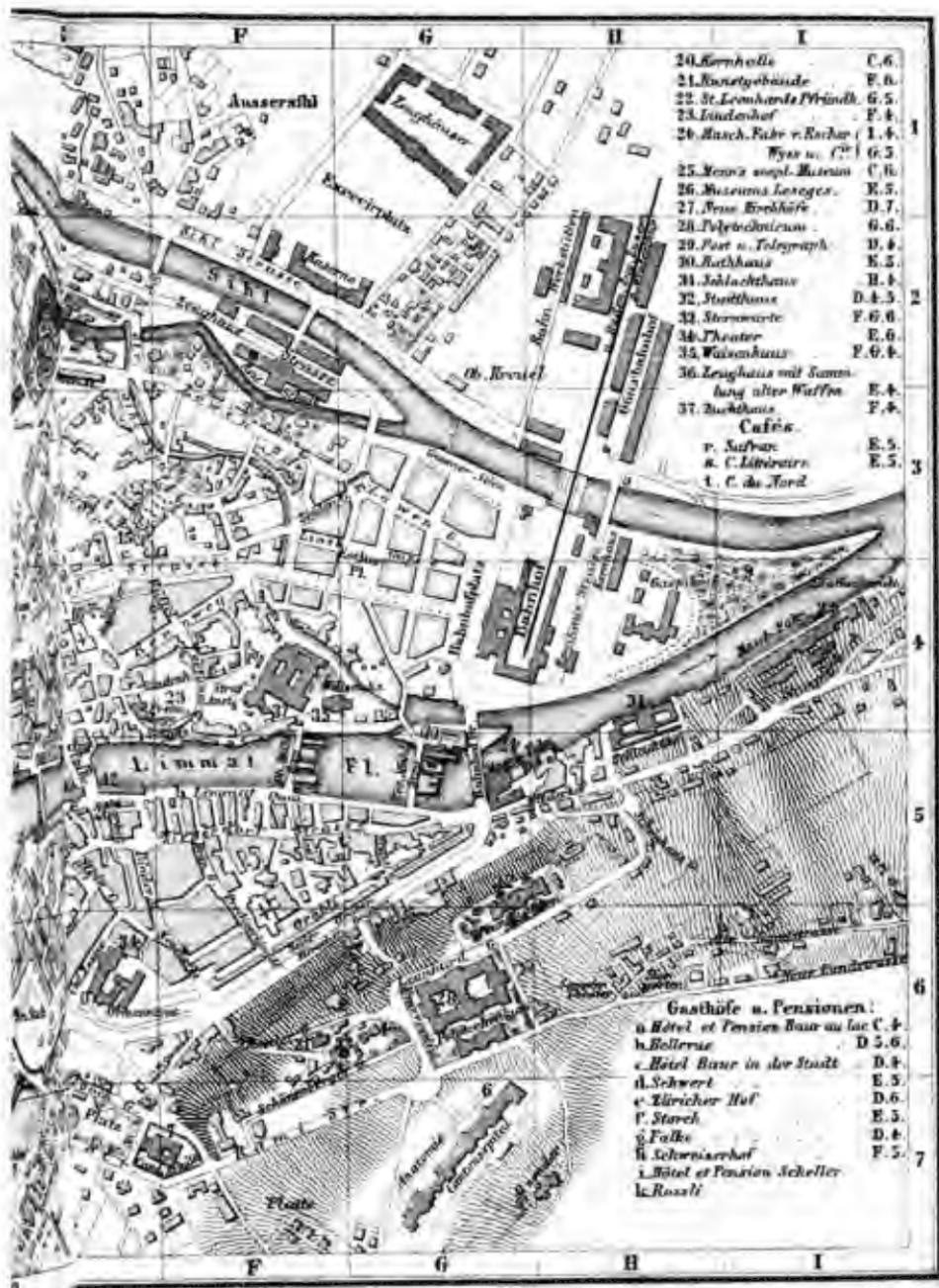
Restaurants etc. At the hotels **Baur**, **Bellevue**, and **Züricherhof**. Safran, opposite the Rathhaus; Kronenhalle, above the Züricherhof; Café Littéraire, adjoining the Storch, table d'hôte at 12. 30; Baumgarten, see below; Rail Restaurant; Café du Nord and Altes Schutzenhaus, near the station. — *Ices* at Sprüngli's near the Baur Hotel and post-office. — *Beer*: Brunner, in the Frau-Münsterplatz; Gambrinus, Schofolgasse; at the Bollerei, on the quay; Strohhof, at the back of St. Peter's; Tonhalle, on the lake, etc. — *Veltliners Wine* at the Veltlinerhalle.



ZÜRICH.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|
| 1. Bank | D. 5. |
| 2. Brauwerken | D. 4. |
| 3. Käthchen mit Alteckensammlung | D. 5. |
| 4. Blinder u. Taubbenanstalt | D. 6. |
| 5. Botanischer Garten (Katz) | E. 2. |
| 6. Centrumspital mit der anatomie | F. 7. |
| 7. Confessio-kirche | E. F. 7. |
| 8. Gärten | E. 6. |
| Denkmäler: | |
| 9. Gessner's | I. 4. |
| 10. Jugos. | D. 7. |
| 11. Römpfbrücke | E. 5. |
| 12. Hohe Promenade | D. 6. 7. |
| 13. Kaufhaus | D. 5. |
| Kirchen: | |
| 14. St. Anna Kapelle | E. 3. |
| 15. Augustiner E. (Kath. K.) | E. 4. |
| 16. Fraumünster | D. 4. 5. |
| 17. Gross Münster | E. 3. |
| 18. Peters E. | E. 4. |





- Gasthäuser u. Pensionen:**
- a Hotel et Pension Baur au lac C. +
 - b Bellaria D. 5.6.
 - c Hotel Baur in der Stadt D. 4.
 - d Schwer E. 5.
 - e Zürcher Hof D. 6.
 - f Storch E. 5.
 - g Falke D. 6.
 - h Schweizerhof F. 5.
 - i Hotel et Pension Scheller
 - le Rossli

Points of View. In the town, the ²Baugarten, belonging to a private society, strangers readily admitted. Garden (restaurant) at Oberstrass, fine view, open-air theatre. The ²Burgli Terrace (with Pension) $\frac{1}{2}$ M. on the road to the Uetliberg; the ²Weid on the Käferberg, 3 M. to the N.W. of the town (pension 3—7 fr.); the Uetliberg (p. 31), 2 hrs. walk to the S.W. of the town.

Newspapers at the Museum (Pl. 20), in a detached house on the right bank of the Limmat; strangers provided with an introduction are admitted gratis for 1 month from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Baths in the lake (for ladies also) near the Bauschanze, admirably fitted up; bath 15 c., towel etc. 20 c., private room 40 c. Another estab. at the S. end of the town, on the E. bank of the lake. Warm Baths (Russian etc.) at Stocker's in the Mühlgarten.

Rowing-boats 30 c. per hour; large boat with awning 1 fr.; each rower 60 c. per hour; ferry to steamer 10 c., luggage 10 c.

Menn's Zooplastic Museum, Stadelhofplatz (1 fr.), fine groups of stuffed animals. **Summer Theatre** at Oberstrass, see above. — **Panorama of the Rigi** in the suburb Enge, see p. 32.

Steamboats (see p. 38) start from the Bauschanze (p. 31), the screw steamers from the Bellevue Hotel. These smaller vessels ply at lower fares along the S. bank only, and do not proceed beyond Richterswyl.

Railway Station at the lower (N.) end of the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the steamboat wharf. Omnibus 50 c., each box 20 c.; other omnibuses every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Seefeld and Tiefenbrunnen, on the S. side of the town.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 23) opposite the Hôtel Baur; branch-office by the new museum.

Carriages to or from the station 1—2 pers. 80 c., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., each box 20 c., in the evening 20 c. extra for the lamps; from 9 p. m. to 6 a. m. the fares are doubled. Carriages with fixed charges stand by the Hôtel Baur, the Bellevue, &c.; to Weid 1—2 pers. 3 fr., 3—4 pers. 4 fr. 50 c.; Albisgutli (at the foot of the Uetliberg) 3—4 fr.; Höckler, whence the Uetliberg may conveniently be ascended, 2 fr. 40 c. or 3 fr. 60 c.; Nidgelbad (p. 39) 3 fr. or 4 fr. 50 c.; Thalwyl 3 fr. or 1 fr. 50 c.; Horgen 5 fr. or 7 fr.; Unterthalbis 5 fr. or 7 fr.; Oberthalbis 6 fr. 50 c. or 9 fr. For a two-horse carriage the fare is the same as for 3—4 persons with one horse.

English Church Service in the Chapel of St. Anna (p. 30).

Principal Attractions. Those whose time is limited should proceed from the Münster bridge (p. 28) to the Gross-Münster (p. 29), through the adjacent Cloisters to the ²Höhe Promenade (p. 29), then descend to the lake, take the ferry at the Bellevue Hotel to the ²Bauschanze (p. 31), and thence, passing the Hôtel Baur au Lac, proceed to the **Botanical Gardens** and the ²Katz (p. 30). The ascent of the ²Uetliberg (p. 31) should then be made, and the night passed on the summit.

Zürich (1351²), the Roman *Turicum*, is the chief town of the Canton, with 21,199 inhabitants (3377 Rom. Cath.), or, including the suburbs, 45,000. It is situated at the N. extremity of the lake, on the banks of the green and rapid *Limmat* which divides it into two distinct parts, the '*Large*' town on the r. and the '*Small*' on the l. — On the W. side flows the *Sihl* which unites with the Limmat immediately below the town. Zürich is the most flourishing manufacturing Swiss town (silk and cotton manufactories; there are 10,000 silk-looms in this canton), and at the same time the centre of German Switzerland in a literary point of view. Its schools enjoy a high reputation, and have for many centuries sent forth men of distinction: Bodmer, Sulzer, Hottinger, Orelli, Gessner, Lavater, Hess, Pestalozzi, Hegner, Horner, Henry Hirzel. Henry Meyer the friend of Goethe, and many others. In 1832 a *College* was founded (200

students, half of whom are medical), and in 1855 a *Polytechnic School*, both under the direction of an excellent staff of professors.

The Situation of Zürich is unrivalled. Both sides of the lake are enlivened with villages, orchards, and vineyards, scattered over a highly cultivated country; in the background rise the snow-capped Alps; to the l. is the ridge of the *Glärnisch*, then the perpendicular sides of the *Reiseltstock* (9203'), near it on the r. the *Pfannstock*, farther on, the *Drusberg* (like a winding staircase); next the snow-clad *Bifertenstock* and *Tödi*; in front the *Claviden*, the most W. point of which is the *Kammlistock* (10,607'); between this and the double-peaked *Scheerhorn* is imbedded a vast glacier; then on the N. side of the *Schächenthal* the *Ross-Stock-chain* with grotesquely-formed horns; the broad *Windgelle*; between this and the Scheerhorn appears the dark summit of the *Mythen* near Schwyz; above the valley, between the *Kaiserstock* and *Rossberg*, towers the pointed pyramid of the *Bristenstock* near Amsteg on the St. Gotthard-route; then, if the spectator occupies a commanding position, the *Blackenstein* and *Uri-Rothstock*, and a portion of the snow-mountains of the *Engelberger Thal*, appear above the *Albis*. To the right of the *Albis* is the *Uetliberg*, the most N. point of this range, with the hotel on its summit.

As the beauty of its situation is the great attraction of Zürich, a plan is here proposed, which will enable the traveller to visit the finest points and chief objects of interest in the shortest possible time, leaving the selection to his discretion. The *Gross-Münster* (or Cathedral) with its cloisters (see below), the *Town Library* (see below), and the *Armory* in the old arsenal (p. 31) are near the hotels, and the only objects of particular interest in the town. No one should omit to visit the *Terrace* in front of the Polytechnic, the *Hohe Promenade*, the *Katz*, the *Bauschanze*, and the grounds near the bathing houses on the promenade by the lake, as the views from these several points are charming.

From the station the new *Bahnhofs-Strasse*, a broad street planted with trees, leads directly to the lake, intersecting the entire quarter of the town between the Limmat and the Sihl.

As a starting point may be taken the handsome four-arched *Münster-Bridge* (the highest), which commands a beautiful view of the lake and Alps. Close to the bridge on the right bank of the Limmat, is an open vestibule leading to the *Town Library* (Pl. 3). Admission obtained on application at the shop on the r. This building was formerly used as a church (1479), and known by the name of the *Wasserkirche*, from its having once stood in the water; in the year 1860 it was considerably enlarged, and now contains many valuable MSS.

A letter of *Zwingli* to his wife; *Zwingli's Greek Bible* with Hebrew annotations in his own handwriting; an autograph letter of Henry IV. of France; three autograph Latin letters of the unfortunate *Lady Jane Grey* to Antistes Bullinger; a letter of *Frederick the Great*, dated 1784, to Professor Müller; Portrait of the worthies of Zurich, amongst others of *Zwingli*; a marble bust of *Lavater* by *Dannecker*; a marble bust of *Pestalozzi* by *Imhof*; eight panes of stained glass of the year 1506. Large *Relief-maps* of a portion of Switzerland, and of the *Engelberger Thal* on a much larger scale, both executed with great care and accuracy, are worthy of note. (Fee 1 fr., for a party 2 fr.)

The same building contains the *Antiquities* belonging to the Antiquarian Society. The principal object of interest is a collection of relics of the ancient Swiss lake-villages.

The *Town Hall* (Pl. 30) near the bridge, on the r. bank

opposite to the Schwert hotel, constructed in 1689, according to the architecture of that period, presents nothing worthy of note. — Below the bridge is the new Museum, opposite the flesh-market.

The steps opposite to the vestibule in front of the Library, lead to the **Gross-Münster** (Pl. 18), erected in the unadorned Romanesque style of the 11th to the 13th cent. In the year 1779 the towers were crowned with helmet-shaped ornaments surmounted by gilded flowers. On the W. tower Charlemagne is seated with gilded crown and sword, in recognition of donations made by him to the church. The choir contains three large stained-glass windows representing Christ, St. Peter, and St. Paul.

On the site of the ancient residence of the canons now stands a school (*Töchterschule*), the ***Cloisters** within the precincts of which date from the commencement of the 13th cent. They have been restored, and the fountain adorned with a statue of Charlemagne.

The traveller now descends the street by the Töchterschule to the point where the Limmat emerges from the lake, passes the Bellevue Hotel, and again mounts a steep ascent to the l. leading to the ***Hohe Promenade** (Pl. 13), an avenue of lime-trees. Magnificent view (morning-light most favourable) from the plateau in which the *Monument of Hans Georg Nägeli* (d. 1836) (Pl. 10) is erected, with a bust of this celebrated vocal composer: *von den schweizerischen Sängervereinen ihrem Vater Nägeli*.

From the N. extremity of the Promenade a path, skirting the N. side of the cemetery, leads to the high road to Winterthur, ascending which for a short distance, the traveller reaches the **Cantonal Schools** (Pl. 7) on the l., a handsome edifice, comprising a grammar and a commercial school. Farther on in the same direction, the **Cantonal Hospital** (Pl. 6) on the r., and the adjoining **School of Anatomy** are attained; to the l. on the slope of the hill is an *Asylum* for the blind and dumb (Pl. 4); lower down to the l. the **Hall of Art** (Pl. 21), containing some good modern pictures by Ludwig Hess, Diday and Koller, and the handsome ***Polytechnic** (Pl. 28), erected 1861—64, the terrace in front of which commands one of the finest views of the town and lake. Descending to the l. beyond the Polytechnic, the traveller next reaches the garden of the *Deanery of St. Leonard* (Pfrundhaus, Pl. 22), a large building on the slope of the hill, now an asylum for aged and destitute persons. The garden-terrace, to which the public are admitted, affords a survey of the valley of the Limmat and the railway to Baden. Returning to the road and passing the Pfrundhaus, the traveller takes the first street to the l. and then descends by a flight of steps. The smoking chimneys and confused din intimate that the manufacturing quarter of Zürich is now entered. Among the most

remarkable factories may be mentioned that of the engineers *Escher, Wyss, and Co.*, who have constructed most of the steam-boats which navigate the Swiss and Italian lakes, as well as many of those on the Danube and Black Sea. The traveller now reaches the railway station by a substantial new bridge, completed in 1864.

The long avenue of handsome trees, to the N. of the railway station, skirting the banks of the Limmat, affords a cool and pleasant walk. It terminates in a point of land called the 'Platzspitz' (so named from the former *Schutzenplatz*), which is formed by the junction of the river *Sihl* (generally very shallow in summer) with the Limmat. A flying bridge (3 cent.) crosses to the beer-garden *Drahtschmiedli* on the r. bank of the Limmat, the pleasantest route to the Weid (p. 27). Half-way between the gas manufactory and the Platzspitz stands the simple monument and bust of the poet *Salomo Gessner* (d. 1788), whose favourite resort was the 'Platzpromenade'.

Near the centre of the town rises the **Lindenholz** (Pl. 23), situated 415' above the Limmat, in ancient times a Celtic settlement, then a Roman station, later an imperial palace, where in the 9th and 10th cent. a public court of judicature was held. The Gothic *Free-Masons' Lodge* was erected on the S.E. side in 1851.

Descending on the S. side by the street to the r., the traveller arrives at the **Augustine Church** (Pl. 16), used for three hundred years as a magazine, but in 1848 restored to its original use as a Rom. Cath. place of worship, and now a model of simplicity and good taste. The two *Pictures* over the side altars, 'Christ on the mount of Olives', and 'the Risen Saviour' by *Deschwanden*, are able works; the high altar, pulpit, and organ are also worthy of mention. Adjoining the S. side of the church is the former Augustine monastery. A little farther to the S.E. is **St. Peter's Church** (Pl. 19), of which the excellent *Laruler* (d. 1801) was pastor for 23 years.

N.W. of the Roman Cath. church, on the opposite side of the Bahnhofstrasse, is the old **Cemetery**, adjoining the *Chapel of St. Anna*, in which English Church Service is performed during the season. Here rests *Laruler*; an upright stone by the E. wall marks his grave. The remains of *Ebel*, the author of an admirable work on Switzerland (b. 1764 at Zürichau, d. 1830), and *Escher von der Linth*, the constructor of the Escher canal (p. 12), are also interred here.

From the Bahnhofstrasse the traveller, following the Pelican-Strasse, arrives at the **Botanical Garden** (Pl. 5), containing 800 Alpine plants, and busts of *De Candolle* (d. 1841) and *Conrad Gessner* (d. 1565), executed in bronze. Here rises a bastion of the old fortress known as the ***Katz**, forming an elevated platform planted with lime-trees, and commanding a splendid view of the town, lake, Alps, and valley of the Limmat.

On leaving the botanical gardens, the traveller should cross the canal bridge ('Schanzengraben', formerly a moat) to the r., follow the bank till he reaches the next bridge, then passing the 'Falke' hotel descend by the street to the r. to the *Hôtel Baur*

au Lac. Passing the bath-houses (between which a pleasing glimpse of the lake) he will arrive at the ***Bauschanze**, a small pentagonal island, surrounded by walls (formerly a bastion), shaded by thick foliage, and connected with the land by a bridge, similar to the Rousseau-Island at Geneva, and commanding a beautiful view of the lake and Alps. The steamboats stop here.

Adjacent to the Münster-bridge, on the I. bank, rises the **Frau-Münster** church (Pl. 17), erected in the 13th cent. and distinguished by its lofty red spire. The **Post-office** (Pl. 29) is immediately beyond it.

A **Collection of Ancient Armour** is exhibited in the gloomy, insignificant Arsenal (Pl. 36), on the S. side of St. Peter's church; it contains battle-axes, armour, flags, and cross-bows, among which is one of the many which claim the distinction of having belonged to Tell. *Zwingli's Battle-axe*, which was taken by the inhabitants of Lucerne in the battle of Kappel (p. 33) was first placed in the arsenal of that city, but at the conclusion of the war in 1847 was transferred hither, together with his sword, coat of mail, and helmet. A supply of new weapons for the militia is also kept here.

At the close of the last century, Zürich was witness of two sanguinous contests in its neighbourhood; the actions on the 2nd and 3rd of June, 1799, at *Wytkon* and *Zollikon* (p. 39) between the Austrians under the command of the Archduke Charles, and the French under Masséna; and those on the 26th and 27th of Sept., 1799, between the Russians commanded by Korsakof, and the French under Masséna. The latter army, after having effected the passage of the river by Dietikon (p. 17), surrounded the heights to the N. of Zürich, especially the *Käferberg* and the *Zürichberg*, which the high road to Schaffhausen now traverses, and entirely cut off the right wing of the Russian troops, thus disabling the greater portion of the army, and compelling them to retreat to Eglisau and Winterthur.

The *Uetliberg.

The *Uetliberg* (2864' above the level of the sea, and 1525' above the Lake of Zürich) (*Hotel see p. 26; carriage to Albis-gütli, at the foot of the Uetliberg, 3—4 fr.), the most N. point of the Albis range, 4½ M. from Zürich, will of all the neighbouring mountains best repay the fatigue of the ascent. The view may be surpassed in grandeur, but not in loveliness, by those from heights nearer the Alps. It embraces the lake of Zürich, the valley of the Limmat, the Alpine range from the Sentis to the Jungfrau, the Stockhorn on the lake of Thun, in the foreground the Rigi and Pilatus, and W. the Jura chain from the Chasseral on the Lake of Bienna, to its termination near Aarau, over which appear the summits of some of the Vosges mountains, among others the Ballon; the Feldberg and Belchen in the Black Forest are also visible, and the volcanic cones of the Hölgau, Hohen-twiell, Hohenhöwen, and Hohenstoffeln. On the opposite bank of the Reuss stands the *Benedictine Abbey of Muri*, the front of which is 750' in length; it was secularised by the government of

Aargau in 1841, and is now used as a school; by morning light it is most distinctly visible. Baden with its old castle (p. 16) is an equally conspicuous object.

The *Route to the Uetliberg* (2 hrs.) leads W. through the suburb *Enge* (a good *Panorama of the Rigi* is exhibited here; admission on Sund., Wed., and Frid. 1 fr., on other days $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); where the telegraph wires diverge to the L., it pursues a straight direction; after 1 M. (from the Hotel Baur) it crosses the Sihl by a new bridge, and then turns to the L., straight in the direction of the mountain (on the summit of which the inn is visible); $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Albisgüttli* (inn), where horses (4 fr. to the Uetliberg, 6 fr. there and back) may be procured. At the termination of the high road, the most frequented path winding upwards through the valley must be followed. As the summit is approached, a view of the Rigi, Pilatus, and the Bernese Alps is obtained; 20 min. before the inn is reached, is an inscription in memory of *Frederick von Dürler* of Zürich, the ascender of the Tödi, who perished here in the winter of 1840. Beautiful Alpine plants are found on the Uetli.

From the Uetliberg to the *Albis-Hochwacht* (p. 33), is a delightful walk of 3 hrs., ascending and descending on the Albis-range. The broad path (not easily mistaken) passes the above-mentioned Dürler inscription, and affords occasional glimpses of the lake of Zürich. To the L. is the Sihl, beyond it the blue lake with its thousand glittering dwellings, to the r. the pretty Türler lake, fertile hill-pastures, and the Alps towering in the distance. — From the *Albis Hochwacht* to Zug, see p. 33.

From Zürich to Regensberg. A branch line diverges from the N.E. Swiss railway at Oerlikon (p. 34), and passing stat. *Bülach* and *Dielsdorf*, conveys the traveller in 1 hr. to the picturesquely situated old town of *Regensberg* (*Löze; Krone*), on the S.E. spur of the *Lägernegebirg* (p. 17). Fine view from the tower of the ancient castle; still more extensive from the *Hochwacht*, 3 M. farther.

14. From Zürich to Lucerne by Zug.

Comp. Maps pp. 38, 66.

By the Swiss North Eastern line in $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares to Zug 4 fr. 25. 3 fr., 2 fr. 15 c.; to Lucerne 6 fr. 50, 4 fr. 55. 3 fr. 25 c.; return-tickets at reduced rates.

Immediately on leaving the station the train crosses the Sihl, and at station *Altstetten* diverges from the Zürich-Olten line. To the L. rises the long ridge of the Uetliberg, which the line skirts in a wide curve. Beyond stat. *Birmensdorf* the *Ettenberg* is penetrated by a tunnel $\frac{1}{3}$ M. in length. To the L. of stat. *Affoltern* is the *Aeugster Berg*, at the base of which are situated the small *Türler See*, the village of *Aeugst*, and the *Baths of Wengen*. As Zug is approached the *Lorze* is crossed and the fertile *Baarer Boden* (p. 47) traversed.

Zug, see p. 47. The station is on the N. side of the town. From Zug to the Rigi, see R. 19.

On leaving Zug the train skirts the flat N. bank of the lake (to the S. rises the Rigi), again crosses the Lorze which de-

scends from the *Lake of Egeri* to the Lake of Zug, and recrosses the same river as it emerges from the lake near station *Cham* (*Rabe*). To the l. a fine view of Zug. At stat. *Rothkreuz* the train enters the valley of the *Reuss*, following the r. bank of the river. The bridge of *Gistikon* was the scene of several sharp skirmishes during the war of the Separate League in 1847. Beyond stat. *Ebikon* the small *Rothsee* is passed, and the *Reuss* crossed by a long iron bridge. The line now unites with the Swiss Central (p. 14), passes under the *Gibraltar* (p. 50), and stops at the station of *Lucerne* on the l. bank of the lake, opposite the hotels.

Lucerne, see p. 49.

From *Zurich* to *Zug* over the *Albis* 18 M.; since the completion of the above railway the diligence has ceased to run. Carriage from *Zurich* to the *Albis Inn* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fare 10—12 fr. (As to pedestrians, see below.)

The *Albis* road quits the W. bank of the lake at *Wollishofen* (p. 39), ascends towards the S., and traverses a monotonous plain. Near *Adliswil* (1460') it crosses the *Sihl* by a covered wooden bridge, and then winds upwards from *Unter-Albis* to

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ober-Albis** (2602'), a solitary inn at the highest point of the road. The "Hochwacht" (2887') (poor inn), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the road and the *Albis Inn*, affords a beautiful and extensive prospect, embracing the entire *Lake of Zurich*, the volcanic heights of Swabia to the N., the *Lake of Zug*, *Rigi*, *Pilatus*, part of the *Lake of Lucerne*, and the Alps from the *Santis* to the *Jungfrau* to the W. and S. The *Sihl* winds alongs the entire E. base of the *Albis*. Here in 1799 the French and Russians faced each other during three months; the former were posted on the *Albis*, their adversaries on the r. bank of the *Sihl*, until at length Massena effected his famous passage of the *Limmat* (p. 17), and compelled the Russians to retreat.

The road descends gradually in long curves: it passes near the little *Türler See* (on the r.) (2129') and reaches *Hausen* (2034') (*Lötsel*), a thriving village in a beautiful district. In the neighbourhood, on a wooded height to the l. of the road, is *Albisbrunn*, a hydropathic estab., much frequented by French patients (pension 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.). The next village is *Kappel* (1879') with the Gothic church of an ancient Cistercian convent, containing some old stained glass. A battle took place here on Oct. 11th, 1531, between the Rom. Cath. cantons united with *Lucerne*, and the reformers of *Zurich*, amongst whom was *Zwingli*. A metal plate, inserted in the rock, and bearing a German and Latin inscription, is to be seen on the road near *Kappel*; it indicates the spot where a soldier of *Unterwalden* found *Zwingli* wounded, and, without knowing him, pierced him with his sword for refusing to invoke the Virgin and Saints. Near *Baar* (p. 47) the roads from the *Albis* and *Horgen* unite.

9 M. **Zug**, see p. 47. — Pedestrians may, as far as *Baar*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Zug*, always avoid the high road and follow pleasant footpaths, which are easily found. The walk from *Zurich* by the *Uetli*, *Albis Hochwacht*, *Hausen*, and *Kappel*, to *Zug* will then occupy about 8 hrs. (comp. p. 32).

15. From *Zurich* to *Bern* by *Olten*, *Aarburg*, and *Herzogenbuchsee*.

Swiss North Eastern and Central Railways. In 4— $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fare 13 fr. 75, 9 fr. 65, 6 fr. 90 c.

From *Zurich* to *Olten*, see R. 7; from *Olten* to *Herzogenbuchsee*, see p. 8; from *Herzogenbuchsee* to *Bern*, see p. 13.

16. From Zürich to Friedrichshafen and Lindau by Romanshorn.

Comp. Maps pp. 38, 18, 20.

Swiss North Eastern Railway. To Romanshorn in 2 hrs.; fare 8 fr. 75, 6 fr. 10, 4 fr. 35 c. Steamboat to Friedrichshafen in 1 hr.; fare 36 or 24 kr.; to Lindau in 1½ hr.; fare 1 fl. 6 kr. or 42 kr., see p. 20.

The line crosses the *Sihl*, ascends in a wide curve, crosses the *Limmat* by an iron bridge, and passes between the *Käferberg* on the l. and the *Zürichberg* on the r. through the tunnel of *Oerlikon* (3060' in length). Between the stations of *Oerlikon* and *Wallisellen* it crosses the *Glatt*. To the S. the line to *Rapperschwyl* diverges, see p. 41. The next stations are *Effretikon* and *Kemptthal*. Near Winterthur the line crosses the *Töss*. On an eminence to the l. the ruins of *Hoch-Wülflingen*.

Winterthur (1473') (*Gold Löwe; *Krone; *Adler, nearest the station, R. 1½, B. 1 fr.; Refreshm. at the *Café Ritter*, the *Casino*, and the *Rail. Station*), situated on the *Eulach*, is an industrial and wealthy town with 9404 inhab. (974 Rom. Cath.). The town displayed a devoted attachment to Austria in ancient times. Independence was accorded to it in 1417, but this distinction it voluntarily resigned in 1442, and became once more subject to Austria. Since 1467 it has belonged to Zürich. The new *Town Hall* was designed by Prof. Semper. The large School (adorned with statues of Zwingli, Gessner, Pestalozzi, and Sulzer) (1840), on the Promenade, contains a few small Roman antiquities found near Ober-Winterthur (*Vitodurum*). Excellent wine is grown in the neighbourhood, the best at *Nestenbach* (p. 26). — The ancient castle of *Kyburg*, 4½ M. S. of Winterthur, commands a fine view, and contains a collection of ancient pictures.

The Schaffhausen-St. Gall and Zürich-Romanshorn lines intersect at Winterthur. The latter traverses the green and fertile canton of Thurgau. Next stat. *Wiesendangen* and *Istlikon*.

Frauenfeld (1374') (**Falke*), capital of the Canton of Thurgau, with 5138 inhab. (1079 Rom. Cath.), on the *Murg*, possesses numerous cotton-mills. Barracks opposite the station. The handsome old castle on its ivy-clad crag is said to have been built by a Count von Kyburg in the 11th cent.

Next stat. *Felwen*. Near stat. *Mülheim* the line crosses the Thur by a covered wooden bridge.

From *Mülheim* to Constance diligence once daily in 2 hrs. Near *Wäldei*, at a little distance l. of the road, is a belvedere on the *Hohenrain*, commanding a magnificent view.

Then stat. *Märstetten* and *Weinfelden* (1404') (diligence daily to Constance in 2 hrs.). *Schloss Weinfelden* (1850') rises on a vine-clad hill to the l. Next stat. *Bürglen*, *Sulgen*, *Amriswyl*, and then **Romanshorn** (1322') (*Hôtel Bodan*; *Römerhorn*), situated on a peninsula on the Lake of Constance, with a good

harbour. The railway runs close to the harbour, and the trains correspond with the steamboats. Lake of Constance and *Friedrichshafen*, see p. 21.

17. From Zürich to Lindau by St. Gall and Rorschach.

Comp. Maps pp. 18, 20.

United Swiss Railways (*Vereinigte Schweizerbahnen*) from Winterthur to Rorschach. To Rorschach in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fare 10 fr. 65, 7 fr. 50, 3 fr. 30 c. — Steamboat from Rorschach to Lindau in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fare 48 or 32 kr., see p. 20. This route is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. longer than the preceding (R. 16).

From Zürich to Winterthur (in 1 hr.) see p. 34. The St. Gall railway traverses a district not remarkable for beauty, consisting chiefly of meadow-land, with wooded hills on either side. The Churfürsten mountains gradually become visible to the S., and the mountains of Appenzell to the S.E. Numerous stations, the first of which is *Räterschen*, and the next *Elgg*, beyond which rises *Schloss Elgg*. Next stations *Aadorf*, *Eschlikon*, and *Sirnach*; then *Wyl* (1936') (*Schöenthal*, or *Post*), a town with several monasteries. The station commands a pleasing view of the Sentis and the neighbouring mountains.

The line crosses the *Thur*, by an open-work bridge, 476' long, near the station and old castle of *Schwarzenbach*. Stat. *Ober-Uzwyl* is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the hydropathic estab. of *Buchenthal*. *Flawyl* (2015') (*Rössli*) is a large manufacturing village. The *Glatt* is crossed. Stat. *Gossau*, *Winkeln*.

From Winkeln diligence daily by *Herisau* (*Löwe*), a small town with extensive muslin-manufactories and ancient clock-tower (7th cent.), to Wattwil (p. 24) in the *Toggenburg*, and Teufen (p. 28) in the Canton of Appenzell.

The iron *Bridge (10 min. by rail. from St. Gall), which spans the deep valley of the *Sitter* near *Bruggen*, is 620' long, 230' above the level of the river, and rests on 3 cast-iron piers, 176' high (stone foundations 37' high), composed of perforated iron plates. Somewhat lower down the stream is the *Kräzern-brücke*, a bridge constructed in 1810, once regarded as a triumph of engineering skill.

St. Gall. *Hecht, good cuisine; *Löwe, R. $11\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hirsch; Linde; Schiff, Ochs, *Bär, more moderate; refreshments at the *Café National* and the *Distelsang*. — *Tivoli*, an inn and pension (view of the town and part of the Lake of Constance) on the road to Trogen, 1 M. from St. Gall. *Telegr. Stat.* at the post-office.

St. Gall (2201', one of the most elevated towns in Europe), capital of the canton, and (since 1846) an episcopal residence, with 16,676 inhab. (5957 Rom. Cath.), has sometimes been termed the Manchester of Switzerland, from the importance of its linen and cotton manufactures. The embroidery of cotton goods is one of its specialties.

The *Benedictine Abbey*, once so celebrated, was founded in the 7th cent. by St. Gallus, a Scotch monk, and from the 8th

to the 10th cent. was one of the most important scientific seminaries in Europe. It was suppressed in 1805. The *Library* contains many remarkable and valuable MSS. (e. g. several copies of the *Nibelungenlied*, dating from the 13th cent.), of much interest to the literary antiquarian. There is also a catalogue dating from 823, 400 of the manuscripts mentioned in which are still extant.

The *Cathedral* (Rom. Cath.), rebuilt in 1755 in the Italian style, of which it is a fine example, has some beautiful frescoes on its vaulted roof. The Prot. *Church of St. Lawrence*, to the N. of the cathedral, has been restored, and partly rebuilt (1850—1854) in the Gothic style.

The *Town Hall* bears the inscription: '*In diesem Hause soll finden Schutz die Ehre Gottes und gemeiner Nutz*' (The glory of God and the public weal shall find protection in this house). The *Literary Museum* near the Rathhaus is well supplied with newspapers. *Schöll's Cabinet of Reliefs* is worthy of a visit; among them is a relief-map of the Sennis, 96 sq. ft.

The most imposing building in the town is the large *Public Seminary* (completed in 1855), at the E. extremity, on the road to Rorschach. One wing contains the *Museum of Natural History*, and above this the *Town Library*, rich in MSS. of the time of the Reformation. The *Art Union (Kunstverein)* also holds its sittings here.

The *Arsenal*, the *Deaf and Dumb* and *Orphan Asylums*, the *Penitentiary*, *Hospital*, and *Reformatory* may also be visited by those whom leisure and inclination lead to such institutions.

Excursions. *Trogen*, *Gais*, *Appenzell*, *Weissbad*, see pp. 278, 279. One-horse carr. to these places and back from St. Gall 12 fr., an agreeable day's excursion. Diligence and omnibus to Appenzell see p. 276.—'Freudenberg', *Vöglistegg*, *Friedrichsegg*, see p. 281. — The *Rosenberg* with the *Kurzenburg*, a Deaf and Dumb Institution (view towards the S. W.) and ascent of the ridge to the inn of 'St. Peter and St. Paul' (2589'). fine ascent. Across the pastures to the *Bernegg* (inn); view of the Sennis. — *Kurrer's* rock-cellars at the Freudenberg. — *Tivoli*; *Kurzeck* on the road to *Vöglistegg*, near the convent of *Notkerseck*. — *Bruggen* and the handsome bridge over the Sitter (p. 35), by railway in 10 min.

Between St. Gall and Rorschach the line descends 900' in a distance of 9 M. In effecting this, great difficulties were encountered. On leaving St. Gall, the train passes through a long cutting (on the r. the *Cantonal School*, on the l. the *Cantonal Prison*, with its four wings), and enters the wild valley of the *Steinach*, the banks of which are composed of the deposit brought down by the river. As the line intersects this deposit, dams and cuttings succeed one another without intermission. The Lake of Constance is frequently visible almost in its entire length; Friedrichshafen is a conspicuous object on its N. bank. Stat. *St. Fiden*.

Near stat. *Mörschwyl* the line enters the valley of the *Goldach*,

and crosses this stream by a five-arched stone bridge, 85' high. The district between this and *Rorschach* is very fertile. The station is on the S. side of the town, 10 min. from the quay, with which, however, it is connected by a branch line. Those who arrive by the branch line are generally required to change carriages at the principal station (p. 282).

Rorschach. *Seehof*, on the lake, R. 2—3 fr., B. 1, D. 3 fr.; *Hirsch*, also a pension; *Schiff*; *Krone or Post*; *Gruener Baum*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.; *Koch's Hotel and Pension*, on the lake; pension in all about 24 fr. weekly, excl. of supper. The wines of *Rheinthal*, *Schaffhausen*, and *Winterthur* are the best in N. Switzerland. — *Telegr. stat.* at the harbour. — *Lake Baths* on the W. side of the town, 30c.

Rorschach, an important-looking town, with 3492 inhab. (1017 Prot.), carries on a considerable commerce in grain with Swabia and Bavaria. On Thursdays a well-attended corn-market. The *Bathing Estab.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the W. of the town, is well fitted up; it consists of two houses with 40 compartments and a swimming-basin for men (who may also swim out into the lake), and another house with 12 compartments for women. Bath 30 c. incl. towel. Railway to Coire, p. 282.

Excursions. Above Rorschach rises the ancient abbey of *Marienberg*, with beautiful cloisters, now used as a school. The view from the *Rorschacher Berg*, the green and fruitful hill which rises behind the town, embraces the entire Lake of Constance, with the Vorarlberg mountains and the Alps of the Grisons; its summit, the *Rossbühel*, may be reached in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Rorschach. The whole hill-country is intersected by roads, which afford a great variety of pleasant walks. The *Castle of St. Anna*, or *Rorschach*, after the noble family of that name became extinct (1449), came into the possession of the Abbots of St. Gall. The view from the rooms (now tenanted by peasants) is very fine. The path to it turns to the r. below the Marienberg, and, beyond the bridge, to the l.; then by the next turning to the l., where the path divides among the trees, the hill is ascended. — The *Martinstobel* and *Möttelischloss*, with the help of the railway, form an agreeable excursion of 3 hrs.; by the St. Gall railway to stat. *St. Fiden* (see above). Below the station the traveller takes the carriage-road to *Neudorf* (brewery on the l.), and descends by the high-road to the point where the road to Heiden diverges to the r. The latter descends to the *Martinstobel*, the gorge of the *Goldach*, which is spanned by a wooden bridge, 116' long, 102' high, constructed in 1468, the oldest bridge of the kind in E. Switzerland. Here at the commencement of the 10th cent. the monk Notker composed his *'Media rita in morte sumus'*, upon seeing a man accidentally killed. Beyond the bridge the road which ascends to the l., across the debris of a landslip which took place in 1845, should be taken to *Untereggen* (*Schäfe*), and thence the Goldach road descended as far as the *Möttelischloss*, the château on a green eminence to the r. This was formerly the seat of the Barons of Sulzberg, of whom it was purchased by the opulent *Mötteli* of St. Gall, and after passing through various vicissitudes, it has now fallen almost into a ruined condition. A foot-path leads direct to the castle. The view from the new platform on the top (gratuity) is one of the finest on the lake. Agreeable walk back to Rorschach through the *Withholz*, 1 hr. — To *Tübach* surrounded by fruit-trees, and the *Castle of Steinach* about 1 hr. — *Wienachter Eck*, *Heiden*, see p. 277, *Rheineck*, *Thal*, *Weinburg* (castle of the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen), the **Steinerne Tisch* (stone table), see p. 283. — To the *Meldegg*, a rocky prominence at the angle of the Rhine valley, commanding a charming view of the valley and the lake. The route is by a good road via *Rheineck* and *Walzenhausen* to (9 M.) the

monastery of *Grimmenstein*, whence the Meldegg is reached by a footpath to the l. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Inn on the top open in summer only. This point may also be reached from St. Margarethen (p. 283) in 1 hr.

At Horn ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. W., on the road by the lake), there is an extensive Pension and Bath-estab., on the bank of the lake, R. 1 to 6 fr., B. 85 c., D. inc. W. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., A. 40, whey 70, cold bath 45 c. including towels, warm or shower bath 70 c., Pension 25 fr. per week. Visitors are also received at the château, to the l. on the road, a few paces from the Baths. The bath-physician is Dr. Tobler, a well known Oriental traveller. There are unfortunately no shady walks in the vicinity.

To Lindau by water ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., fare 48 or 42 kr.), comp p. 20. To the S.E. *Bregenz* (p. 351) is visible, situated at the foot of picturesque mountains. On entering the harbour of Lindau, the steamboat passes a lighthouse on the N., and a stone lion on the S. jetty. Monument of King Max, see below.

Lindau (**Bayrischer Hof*, near the station and the steamboat pier, R. 48, B. 28 kr., D. 1 fl. 12, A. 24 kr.; **Krone*; *Deutsches Haus*, at the harbour; *Sonne*; *Railway Restaurant*; lake-baths, 8 kr.), terminus of the Bavarian South-Western Railway (express to Augsburg $5\frac{1}{2}$, to Munich 7 hrs.), formerly an imperial town and fortress, and during the middle ages remarkable for its trade, is situated on an island in the Lake of Constance, and connected with the mainland by the new railway-embankment, and a wooden bridge, 1066' long. Lindau is said to have been the site of an ancient Roman fort, of which the venerable tower near the bridge probably formed a part. Monument to King Max II. (d. 1864) at the harbour. Those interested in horticulture should visit the *Lindenholz*; admittance gratis on Tuesdays and Fridays, on other days by cards (30 kr.) procured at the hotels. If the visitor's stay is short, he should walk to the mainland over the railway embankment, turn to the r. along the bank, and return to Lindau by the wooden brdg.; this may be done in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. From the *Heuerberg* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a beautiful view of the town, the lake, and the Alps is obtained (evening light most favourable).

18. From Zürich to Coire. Lakes of Zürich and Wallenstadt.

Comp. also Map p. 276.

$8\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Railway* (*United Swiss*) by Wallisellen, Rapperschwyl, Wesen, and Sargans. $5\frac{1}{4}$, 6, or 7 hrs.; fares 14 fr. 70, 8 fr. 80 c. 6 fr. Comp. Introduction X. The railway does not approach the lake of Zürich till Rapperschwyl is reached. It is, therefore, far preferable to take the

Steamboat to Rapperschwyl in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 1 fr. 90, or 1 fr. 20 c.; or to Schmerikon, at the upper extremity of the lake, in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fare 2 fr. 65 c. or 2 fr. Return-tickets, available for the day of issue, at one fare and a half; landing and embarking in small boats without additional charge. — Railway-stations both at Rapperschwyl and Schmerikon.

The **Lake of Zürich** (1341'), $25\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad at its widest part (between Stäfa and Richterswyl), is fed by the *Linth* and drained by the *Limmat*. Its scenery, though with slight pretensions to grandeur, is scarcely equalled in beauty





1:100,000

Kilometer Maßstab

Meile

by any other lake. The banks rise in gentle slopes, at the base of which are meadows and arable land; above these is a belt of vineyards and orchards, and on the E. side forests crown the summits of the hills, here about 2700' high. The two banks of the lake are sometimes not unaptly termed the suburbs of the town of Zürich, so thickly are they sprinkled for a long distance with houses, villages, and large manufactories. In the background the snow-clad Alps (see p. 28) bound the landscape, adding to its pastoral loveliness a little of their imposing majesty.

The *Steamboat*, soon after starting, passes (on the l.) *Neu-münster* (1453'), a suburb of Zürich, with its picturesque church on the hill. It now directs its course towards the W. bank, to *Bärdlikon* (except for the two routes along the E. bank), in the parish of *Kilchberg*, which stands above it, on the hills which bound the bank. On the r. is *Wollishofen*, on the l. *Zollikon* (p. 31), on the hill, with its pointed steeple. The boat now steams along the S. bank; above *Rüschlikon* the white buildings of *Nidgelbad* (beautiful view); opposite, on the r. bank, *Küsnacht* (**Sonne*), not to be confounded with the village of that name on the Lake of Lucerne (p. 48). The next place on the N. bank is *Erlenbach*; on the S., *Thalwyl* (*Krone*, on the lake; **Adler*), charmingly situated. Beautiful *view of the lake from the neighbourhood of the church, or still better from the gallery of the tower; one of the most delightful of the short excursions from Zürich. Between Thalwyl and *Herrliberg*, the next village on the N. bank, is the deepest part of the lake (476'). *Oberrieden* is the next place on the S. bank; the boat then stops at

Horgen (1394') (**Meierhof*, on the lake, pleasant garden, R. 1½, B. 1, L. and A. 1 fr., Pension 5—6 fr.; *Schwan*; *Löwe*; Pension *Krauss*), visible from Zürich, and presenting all the appearance of a town. Most of its handsome and substantially built houses belong to the proprietors of the silk manufactories. Pop. 5199 (321 Rom. Cath.). The boats which ply on the N. and S. banks of the lake meet at this place, which is convenient for those who wish to change the direction of their journey. Few travellers make any stay here, although the little town well deserves a visit, but almost all who proceed to the Rigi or to Lucerne by the lake-route (see R. 19) pass this way. Pleasant walk to the Sanitary estab. of *Bokken* (pension 5 fr.), commanding a fine view, and to the *Zimmerberg* (p. 46).

The picturesque and wooded peninsula of *Au* projects into the lake on the S. bank (**Leuthold's Hôtel*, 150 ft. above the lake, pleasant view of the lake and E. Alps, pension 5 fr.). Opposite, on the N. bank, is the considerable village of *Meilen* (*Löwe*; *Sonne*); next *Obermeilen*; then *Uetikon* and *Männedorf*. Behind these rises the *Pfannenstiel* (2418'). Far to the E., in the background, rises the *Speer* (p. 43), to the r. the mountains

of Glarus; 1. of the Speer is the Sentis (p. 282), and more to the N. the mountains of Toggenburg; to the r., above the lake, the forest-clad *Hohe Rhonen*. The next places on the S. bank are the handsome villages of

Wädenswyl (1604') (**Engel*, opp. the steamboat pier; diligence to Zug daily), the largest on the lake (6049 inhab.), and **Richterswyl** (*Drei Könige* or *Post*; **Engel*) (3557 inhab.), where the pilgrims to Einsiedeln (9 M., see R. 14) disembark.

*Excursion: to the sanitary estab. (1½ hr.) *Hütten*, commanding a fine view to the N. as far as the Jura, Vosges, and Black Forest; thence to the summit of the (1½ hr.) *Gottschallenberg*, the W. prolongation of the Hohe Rhonen (see above), which affords a fine survey of the Alps; at the S. base of the mountain lies the pretty *Egeri-See* (p. 302). It will repay the traveller to make this excursion even from Zürich. In returning he should follow the ridge of the Gottschallenberg as far as (1½ hr.) *Mangeli*, and proceed by the monastery of *Gubel* to (1½ hr.) *Menzingen*; then across the *Sihl* (p. 46) to (7½ M.) *Horgen*, and back to Zurich by steamer.

The boat now steers N. to Stäfa on the opposite bank; this is the widest part of the lake; beautiful retrospect of Wädenswyl and Richterswyl. **Stäfa** (*Sonne*; *Löwe*) is the largest village on the r. bank (3836 inhab.), and is noted for the active part which it takes in all national movements.

From Stäfa the boat steers along the N. bank, passing *Uerikon* and *Schirmensee*. Before reaching Rapperschwyl, the small flat islands of *Lützelau* and *Ufnau* become visible to the r., in front of the wooded heights of the Etzel (p. 296). The latter island belongs to the convent of Einsiedeln, and is the site of a farmhouse, and also of a church and chapel, consecrated in 1141. *Ulrich von Hutten*, one of the most violent of all the early reformers, and one of the boldest and most free-spirited men of his time, sought refuge here when pursued by the Inquisition in 1523, but died only 15 days after his arrival, at the age of 36. His remains rest in the little churchyard, but the exact spot is unknown.

Rapperschwyl (**Schwan*, on the lake; *Poste*, on the lake, with restaurant, R. 1—2. D. 2½, B. 1, A. ½ fr.; **Freihof*, in the town; *Hôtel du Lac*) is a town with 2574 inhab. (848 Prot.), in a picturesque situation, whose beauty is enhanced by the old castle and church (sacred vessels worthy of inspection), and the Capuchin convent, between which rises an eminence, shaded by lime-trees and commanding beautiful views.

On a terrace near Rapperschwyl rises a *Monument* erected in 1858 by exiled Poles, to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the commencement of their struggle for independence. The monument, designed by Prof. Stadler of Zurich, consists of a black marble column resting on a granite pedestal, with an appropriate inscription. Picturesque view of the lake.—The old castle (see above), restored by Count Plater in 1871, contains the *Polish National-Museum*, an interesting collection of antiquities, mints, autographs etc. relative to Poland; adm. free.

The *Bridge*, connecting the two banks of the lake, which has for some time been visible from the steamboat, was first erected

in 1350, and rebuilt in 1819. It is 13' wide, 4790' long, and supported by 180 pillars of oak. It has no kind of parapet. One-third of the way across the bridge is a bath-house. (From Rapperschwyl to the summit of the Etzel $7\frac{1}{2}$ M., thence to Einsiedeln $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., see R. 74.)

The scenery of the upper part of the lake is less animated, but far more imposing than that of the lower. The mountains of St. Gall, Glarus, and Schwyz form the background. The boat passes through the bridge, and then steers in a S. direction to *Attendorf*, on the l. bank, in the canton of Schwyz. It then follows the S. bank, stops at the handsome village of *Lachen*, (*Bär; Ochse*), then at the small *Baths of Nuolen*. The steamer then directs its course to *Schmerikon* (**Rössli; Seehof; Adler*) on the N. bank, at the upper extremity of the lake, not far from the marshy influx of the Linth Canal (p. 43). Railway to Wesen (Glarus) and Coire see p. 43.

From Lachen to Glarus by the picturesque *Wäggithal*, a charming excursion (to Richisau $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to Glarus 4 hrs.). The high-road is followed to *Galgenen* and *Siebnuen* (5 M.), at the entrance to the valley, in which a carriage-road ascends to *Vorder-Wäggithal* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) at the base of the *Grosse Auberg* (5584'), and *Hinter-Wäggithal* (4 M.), beyond which ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) is a new inn and bath-estab. Hence to the Klönthal a guide should be taken. From the bridge the path ascends to the r. to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the culminating point of the *Karrenegg* (5151'), the pass between the Wäggithal and Klönthal. Several chalets are then passed, and the whey-cure establishment of *Richisau* becomes visible far below. The path now descends the mountain-slope to the r. From Richisau to Glarus see pp. 304, 305.

The *Railway Route* from Zürich to Rapperschwyl is less attractive than that by steamboat, but thence to Coire it passes through most beautiful scenery. From Zürich to *Wallisellen* see p. 34. Here the Coire railway diverges to the S.E. from the line to Winterthur &c.; travellers from Zürich, however, do not change carriages at Wallisellen. All the trains convey goods as well as passengers, and long delays often take place at Rapperschwyl, Wesen, and Sargans, while the trucks are being loaded or unloaded. The refreshment-rooms at the stations are generally indifferent. On leaving Wallisellen the line traverses a flat district, not far from the r. bank of the *Glatt*, which flows from the *Greifensee* ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M. long, 1 M. wide, not visible from the line). Stat. *Dübendorf*, *Schwerzenbach*, and *Nänikon*. Then stat. *Uster*; on the r. is the church with its pointed tower, and the ancient castle which serves as court of justice, jail, and inn; the tower affords a survey of the lake of Greifen, and a prospect of the Alps. In the vicinity of Uster are several large cotton-mills, driven by the *Aa*, a brook near the railway. Next stat. *Aathal*; the neighbouring *Lake of Pfäffikon* (1778') is not visible from the railway; the Alps of Glarus and Schwyz remain

almost constantly in sight in the background to the S. Between stat. *Wetzikon* (diligence to *Hinwyl* at the N.W. foot of the *Bachtel*, see below, twice daily in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 45 c.) and *Bubikon* the line attains its highest level, and then makes a rapid descent. To the l. the *Bachtel*, with the inn upon its summit. Next stat. *Rüti*.

The *Bachtel* (3671') (Inn, tolerable), a hill to the N.E. of *Rüti*, commands a pleasing view to the N.W. over the district of Uster sprinkled with manufactories, the Lakes of Greifen and Pfäffikon, N.W. the Lake of Zürich from Wädenswil to the Linth Canal, the valley of the Linth as far as the bridge of Mollis, and the Alps from the *Sentis* to the Bernese Oberland. Consult *Keller's Panorama*, to be seen at the inn. Diligence twice a day in 1 hr. from *Rüti* to *Wald*, at the S.E. foot of the *Bachtel*, whence the summit may be easily attained in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

As the picturesque village of *Jonen* (which adjoins Rapperschwyl) is approached, an extensive view to the l. of the Alps of Schwyz, with the Mürtschenstock, Schänisberg, Speer, and finally the *Sentis*, unfolds itself.

Rapperschwyl, see p. 40. The stat. on the lake near the long bridge and steamboat-pier, is a terminus, from which the train backs out on its departure; as far as Wesen a seat on the r. should be selected. The line crosses the *Jonen-Fluss*, passes the convent of *Wurmsbach* on the r., and approaches the bank of the Lake of Zürich before reaching stat. *Bollingen*. Extensive quarries of sandstone near the lake. Opposite, on the r., are the mountains of Schwyz, on the lake the *Baths of Nuolen* and *Luchen* (see p. 41). The Mürtschenstock towers above the wooded heights near the lake (Untere Buchberg, see below), and on the r. are the Frohnalpstock and the Schild, near Glarus. As far as **Schmerikon** (p. 41, stat. near the lake) the line runs close by the lake, and on reaching its upper extremity enters the wide valley through which the Linth Canal flows. To the r., on a spur of the *Untere Buchberg* (2001'), round which the canal winds, stands the ancient castle of *Grynau*, a frowning square tower, situated in the canton of Schwyz. Next stat. **Uznach** (1378') (*Fulke*) is a manufacturing village, situated to the l. on an eminence, surmounted by the church. (Diligence to Brunnen, to Wattwyl, etc.) L. on the height the monastery of *Sion*. The two villages of *Kultbrunn* on the l. and *Benken* on the r. have the next station in common. The range of wooded hills, skirted by the railroad and the Linth Canal, is the *Obere Buchberg* (2021'). Near stat. **Schänis** (1450') (*Gmür), a manufacturing village, the ancient frontier of Rhætia, some sharp skirmishes took place between the French and the Austrians in 1799. The line now approaches the *Linth Canal*; the railway, the canal, and the high road run side by side at the foot of the *Schäniser Berg*; to the r. a beautiful view of the Valley of Glarus with its snow mountains.

The Linth Canal. The Linth descends from the valley of Glarus,

often with such violence as to carry fragments of rock and deposit of all kinds along with it. In process of time this deposit so completely filled the bed of the river, that the entire plain between the lakes of Wallenstadt and Zürich was inundated, and this district, formerly rich and productive, was converted into a dismal swamp, from which the inhabitants were at length driven by malaria to seek a more wholesome and congenial abode. In 1807, through the influence of *Conrad Escher*, an inhabitant of Zürich, a decree of the Diet enacted that the lower part of the Linth should be converted into a canal, and its course directed into the Lake of Wallenstadt, and that a new canal (the *Escher Canal*), should be constructed to drain the latter lake into the Lake of Zurich; or rather that the *Maag*, an outlet of the Lake of Wallenstadt, which formerly flowed into the Linth, should also be converted into a canal. Under Escher's direction the works were commenced in the same year, but not completed until 1822. The total cost was 1,500,000 fr., but the proposed object has been perfectly attained; the land is once more fruitful, and supports a considerable population. The Government conferred on Escher and his descendants the title of *Escher von der Linth* (p. 30).

Opposite, on the l. bank of the Linth Canal, is the *Colony of the Linth*, formerly a community of poor people from the canton of Glarus, who, previously to the construction of the canal, were engaged in keeping the bed of the river clear. Beyond stat. *Ziegelbrücke* the train passes through a short tunnel. On the rocks through which this tunnel is cut, an inscription (not visible from the train) in honour of Escher has been engraved (see above). A fine view of the Wiggis and the Glärnisch (p. 304) to the r. The railway, the Linth Canal, and the high road all wind round the *Biberlikopf* (1896'), the extreme spur of the Schäniser Berg, which commands a fine view of the whole Lake of Wallenstadt and the Linth Canal as far as Nettstall upwards, and the Buchberg downwards. The stat. (Refreshment-room) of Wesen (passengers for Mollis and Glarus change carriages, R. 72) is at some distance from the village and the Lake of Wallenstadt.

Wesen (**Zum Speer*, commanding a fine view; **Schwert*; others of humbler pretension in the village and near the banks of the lake), lies in a sheltered situation at the W. extremity of the Lake of Wallenstadt, and by the luxuriance of its vegetation recalls the S. valleys of the Alps.

The **Speer* (6417') is usually ascended from Wesen (a rough walk of 4 hrs.). A chalet (refreshm.) is reached in 2½ hrs., a second ½ hr. farther. The view is magnificent, especially towards the E. and N.E. From the Speer in 2½ hrs. to *Nesslau* (p. 291), and thence by *Ammon* (see below) to *Stein* in the Toggenburg (6 hrs.), with a succession of beautiful views.

The **Lake of Wallenstadt** (or *Wallensee*) (1397'). 12 M. long, 3 M. wide, and 400—500' deep, is scarcely inferior to the Lake of Lucerne in mountainous grandeur. The N. bank is composed of almost perpendicular barren crags and precipices from 2000 to 3000' high; on the N.E. the bare peaks of the *Sieben Churfürsten* (*Leistkamm* 6890', *Selun* 7241', *Frümsel* 7434', *Brisi* 7477', *Zustoll* 7336', *Scheibenstoll* 7588', *Hinterruck* 7523'), tower above the water. The *Bayerbach*, 1300', the *Serenbach*, 1650' (1600'

above which lies the village of *Ammon* and *Amden*), and other cataracts precipitate themselves over the cliffs. These, however, generally dry up towards the end of summer. One solitary village, *Quinten*, has found a nook for itself on the N. bank.

On the S. bank (of which the line unfortunately affords no general view) the rocks are so precipitous, as to render nine tunnels necessary. A tolerable footpath runs along this bank of the lake, occasionally parallel with the railway, the first portion of which (to *Mühlethal*, before reaching stat. *Mühlehorn*, see below) is the worst. At the mouth of several of the little torrents which descend from the *Mürtschensstock* (8012'), small hamlets have established themselves (see below). On the *Mürtschensstock* and on the borders of the lake of Murg the 'Alpine cedar' (*pinus cembra*, a rare description of fir) is sometimes met with. — The names of the hamlets *Primsch* (prima), *Gunz* (secunda), *Terzen* (2172'). *Quarten* (1817'), and the above-mentioned *Quinten*, as well as the designation of the whole district, *Gaster* (*Castrum Rhaetica*), recall the ancient cantonments of the cohorts of a Roman legion.

After leaving stat. *Wesen* the train crosses the Linth Canal by an iron bridge. The line to Glarus diverges to the r., see R. 72. The Coire line traverses the broad plain, crosses the *Escher Canal* (p. 43) near its issue from the Lake of Wallenstadt, and then enters a tunnel with apertures in the l. side, towards the lake. As the train emerges from this tunnel, the *Bayerbach* waterfall is seen on the opposite bank of the lake, and the village of *Ammon* on the height above. Beyond it are the falls of the *Serenbach*, which after rain have a considerable volume. Four more tunnels now follow in rapid succession (the first of these is also pierced with apertures on the lake side); in the intervals, magnificent views of the lake, the waterfalls, and the mountains on the l.

Stat. **Mühlehorn** [*Tellsplatte*; *Seegarten*, pleasant excursion by boat (2 fr.) across the lake to the waterfalls (see above) und thence to *Wesen*]. To the r. above the valley, the *Mürtschensstock* is visible.

From *Mühlehorn* to *Mollis*, an interesting walk of 3 hrs.; good road over the *Kerenzer Berg*, by (1 hr.) *Obstalden* (2234') ('Hirsch, Stern), nearly the highest point of the route. The view embraces the entire Lake of Wallenstadt, the mountains of the Seethal, the valley of the Linth Canal as far as the Lake of Zurich, bounded on the l. by the *Hirzel* (5387'), and the valleys of Glarus, with the Wiggis and Glärnisch. From the height near *Mollis* a glimpse of the snowfields of the Tödi. *Mollis*, see p. 292.

After two more tunnels, stat. **Murg** (*Rössli*; *Schiffli*), on the lake, at the mouth of the valley of the *Murg*, is reached. The best view of the lake is obtained hence; those who desire to spend some hours on its banks, are recommended to alight here.

The *Murgthal* and the three *Murgseen* (3½ hrs. from Murg) are well worthy of a visit. The path up the valley affords a succession of fine views. Picturesque waterfall where the brook issues from the second lake. Instead of returning to Murg, the pedestrian may prefer to cross the

Murgalp and descend to Engi or Matt in the Sernfthal (p. 305). 6—7 hrs. walk from Murg.

Beyond Murg another tunnel. Opposite, to the l., tower the highest peaks of the Churfirsten (p. 43). Station Unterterzen; the village to the r. among the meadows, with the red-capped tower, is Quarten. Then another tunnel. The E. end of the lake is now reached, and the bottom of the level valley crossed by a bridge over the Seez.

Wallenstadt (1394') (Adler, on the lake, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, pension 5 fr.; Hirsch, in the town; Zum Churfirsten, at the station), a small town near the E. bank of the lake. Looking back on the l. side, a view of the entire lake to its W. extremity near Wesen, as well as of the horns of the Mürtschenstock above the mountains on its S. bank, is obtained.

Excursion (with guide) from Wallenstadt in 2 hrs. by a rugged path through wood to the Alp Löses, thence nearly level to Alp Büts and (3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Tschingelalp (milk); then past the slopes of the Churfirsten to (1 hr.) Alp Schrienen, and back in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Wallenstadt.

From Wallenstadt to Wildhaus in the Toggenburg (6 hrs., p. 291) a footpath with beautiful views traverses the Hinterruck (p. 43), suitable, however, only for persons with steady heads, attended by a guide.

The line now intersects the beautiful valley of the Seez; on the r., on a projecting crag, stand the ruins of Gräplang (*Grappa longa*), or Langenstein, hereditary castle of the Tschudi of Glarus; opposite, to the l. above Bärtschis, on a height near stat. Flums, is the Church of St. Georgen (1778'), to which pilgrimages are made. Near stat. Mels (*Krone) the Seez flows out of the Weisstannen-Thal, which here opens towards the S.W.

From Mels through the Weisstannen-Thal and the Kalfeusser-Thal to Vattis. In 3 hrs. to Weisstannen (3271') (Gamsli). Hence through the valley which diverges towards the S., by the chalets of the Alp Unter Lartina (4289') and the Alp Val Tüscher in 4 hrs. to the highest point of the pass, whence a fine view of the huge Sardona glacier, the Trinserhorn, the Ringelkopf, etc. is obtained. From this to the Tamina bridge, near St. Martin (4433'), in 2 hrs., and thence to Vättis in 2 hrs. more. A guide is necessary for the passage from the Weisstannen to the Kalfeusser-Thal.

At stat. Sargans (*Hôtel Thoma*, R. 1—2, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Rössli* and *Löwe* in the town) the line reaches the valley of the Rhine, and the line from Rorschach to Coire. The station is at a considerable distance from the town; carriages sometimes changed here. This little town, rebuilt since 1811 when it was destroyed by fire, is picturesquely situated on an eminence (1591') at the mouth of the valley between the basins of the Rhine and the Lake of Wallenstadt, with a castle frowning above it.

The Course of the Rhine may possibly one day change, and flow towards the W. through the Lakes of Wallenstadt and Zürich. An embankment 20' high and scarcely 200 paces wide, confines it to its present N. direction, but its bed is rising every year and the neighbouring district is being gradually converted into a vast swamp. Historians, on the authority of certain old documents, and geologists, arguing from the similarity of the deposits in the valleys of the Seez and the Rhine, are of opinion that the latter river, or at least an arm of it, formerly flowed into the Lake of Wallenstadt. It must, however, be added that even the disastrous inun-

dation of 1868 appears to have caused no apprehensions of the possibility of the Rhine breaking through the embankment.

Railway from Sargans to *Coire* by *Ragatz* see R. 68.

19. From Zürich to the Rigi and Lucerne by Horgen, Zug, Immensee, and Küschnacht. Lake of Zug.

Comp. Maps pp. 38, 66.

From Zürich to Zug and Lucerne by Railway see R. 14.

Steamboat from Zürich to Horgen in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; Post-omnibus from Horgen to Zug in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; Steamboat from Zug to Immensee in 40 m., to Arth in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; Post-omnibus from Immensee to Küschnacht in 20 min.; Steamboat from Küschnacht to Lucerne in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — Fare 1st cl. from Zürich to Arth 5 fr. 20 c., from Zürich to Lucerne 6 fr. 50 c. No 2nd cl. through-tickets issued.

The boat arriving at Lucerne at 11. 35 corresponds with the departures for Interlaken by Alpnach-Gestad and Brienz (Interlaken, arr. 8. p. m.); and the traveller leaving Interlaken at 6 a. m. arrives in time for the boat which leaves Lucerne at 2 p. m.; see R. 25. — This is the most interesting route between Zürich and Lucerne, although less expeditious than the railway (R. 14).

The traveller bound for the *Rigi* should avail himself of the first steamboat from Zürich. The second is generally crowded, and moreover arrives so late that the ascent of the mountain is divested of much of its enjoyment. Breakfast may be taken on board, or at the Meyerhof at Horgen, where refreshments are provided. In the height of the season, it may be well to telegraph from Horgen (50 c.) for a room at the hotel on the Kulm. At Arth (10. 40 a. m.) a substantial meal can be leisurely enjoyed, and the journey continued (at a pace, if the traveller is prudent, of not more than 60 steps per minute), whilst halts may be made at discretion at the different inns on the route (Unteres Dächli, Oberes Dächli, Klösterli, Staffel). By these means the ascent of the *Rigi* is rendered a most delightful walk, and attended by no immoderate fatigue (railway see p. 56).

Luggage forwarded poste-restante for the journey to the St. Gotthard, should be addressed to the principal office at Altorf, and not to Flüelen.

As far as **Horgen** (1394') (one-horse carriage to Zug 10, with 2 horses 16, with 3 horses 21 fr.), see p. 39. The road ascends the mountain, and at the direction-post ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) joins the road from Wädenswyl. Several fine views are obtained of the lake, the Sentis, the Speer, the Churfirsten, and the S.E. chain of the Alps. At the summit (2 M.) near *Hirzel*, is the inn *Zum Morgenthal* (2244'). The road then gradually descends into the valley of the Sihl, which separates the Cantons of Zürich and Zug. The *Sihlbrücke* (1774') (2 M.), a handsome covered bridge, has replaced one destroyed in 1847, during the war of the Separate League. On this side of the bridge (r. bank) is the **Krone Inn* (Winterthur wine good).

Pedestrians should choose the old road by the *Horger Egg* (2198') (the commencement of which is not easily found; enquiry should be made at Horgen) which shortens the way by $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., and affords far more beautiful views. Near *Wydenbach*, a little way from the road, to the r. on the *Zimmerberg* (2336 ft.), a magnificent coup d'œil is obtained of the lake of Zürich, the sombre valley of the Sihl, the Lake of Zug, and the Alps; the Mythen, the Rigi, and Pilatus are especially conspicuous. Near the *Sihlbrücke* the old road rejoins the new.

The road next traverses a fertile plain, and crosses ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

the *Lorze*. On its banks (to the L.) is an extensive cotton-factory with its colony of workmen. The Rigi and Pilatus now show themselves in all their grandeur. At (1 M.) **Baar** (1453') (**Lindenhof*; *Hirsch*), where there is an extensive spinning mill, a ghastly custom, not unknown in other parts of Switzerland, prevails. The skulls of the deceased are piled up symmetrically in the charnel-house, to which, on the occasional opening of a tomb, they are religiously conveyed by the surviving relatives. Zug is about $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Zug** (1384') (**Hirsch*, R. 2., L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $3\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *Bellevue*; *Ochs*; *Krone*; *Löwe* on the lake, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. 1 fr.; *Zum Bahnhof*, near the station). The traveller, as soon as he alights here, is generally assailed by a crowd of touts and guides, from whose importunities it is hoped the Handbook will enable him speedily to extricate himself.

Zug is the capital of the smallest Swiss Canton; it contains 6 churches, 6 chapels, and 4277 inhab. (230 Prot.). The *Church of the Capuchins* possesses an Entombment by Fiamingo. The *Arsenal* contains ancient arms taken by the Swiss, and the standard stained with the blood of its bearer Pierre Collin, who was killed in 1422 at the battle of Arbedo (p. 83). At the S. extremity of the town is the *Hospital*, erected in 1854. — Diligence from Zug, by *Egeri*, to *Sattel* on the Schwyz and Einsiedeln road (p. 302), in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., fare 2 fr.; to *Arth* in 1 hr. 20 min., fare 1 fr. 80 c.

On the W. slope of the *Zuger Berg*, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Zug are the sanitary estab. of *Felsenegg* (3222') and *Schönfels*, recommended as resting-places (pension 4–6 fr.), both of which may be reached by carriage, and afford a magnificent view towards the W. From the *Hochwacht*, 295' higher, which forms the summit of the *Zuger Berg*, a prospect towards the E. is also obtained, embracing the Lake of *Egeri* and *Morgarten* (p. 301).

The **Lake of Zug** (1368'). 9 M. long, 3 M. wide, and 1300' deep, is very picturesque; its banks, richly wooded, rise gently to a moderate height; to the S. alone is seen, rising precipitously above the azure waters of the lake, the Rigi, here visible from base to summit. The broader N. end of the lake is skirted by the railway from Zug to Lucerne (p. 32).

Soon after the departure of the steamer from Zug, Pilatus appears on the S.W., and then to the S.E. the Ross-Stock and the Frohnalp. On the E. bank are the villages of *Oberweil*, *Ottersweil*, and *Eielenegg*; to the N.W. the steeple of *Cham* (p. 33) glitters across the plain. The boat sometimes halts at a saw-mill on the E. bank; it then directs its course to the other side, passing an elevated wooded peninsula which projects boldly into the lake on the western side, to **Immensee** (**Hôtel Rigi*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, Pension $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fr.), beautifully situated at the extreme N. base of the Rigi. Travellers to Lucerne disembark here, see below. Ascent of the Rigi, see p. 62.

The steamer passes the distant villages of *Wachtwil* and *St. Adrian* on the E. bank, above which rises the *Rossberg*

(see p. 54), whose slopes are covered on this side with forests and chalets. As Arth is approached, one of the summits of the Mythen, near Schwyz (p. 55), is visible behind the Rossberg.

Arth (1364') (**Adler*; *Hôtel du Rigi*; *Schlüssel*) is situated at the S. extremity of the lake, between the Rigi and the Rossberg, but not exposed to the land-slips of the latter, the strata of which cause them to take another direction. The *Church*, erected in 1677, possesses a silver cup and goblet captured at the battle of Grandson in 1476 (p. 174). The churchyard resembles that at Baar (p. 47).

Pedestrians are recommended to ascend the Rigi from Arth (p. 59); those who prefer the route from Goldau (p. 61), should proceed thither by the omnibus which is in attendance at the steamboat pier (20 min., fare 30 c.). These two paths unite near the 'Unteres Dächli' (p. 59). From Arth to Goldau, see p. 54. Diligence from Arth to *Brunnen* by *Schvey*: twice daily, on the arrival of the steamer, in 2 hrs.; fare 2 fr. 40 c., see p. 54. This conveyance corresponds with the boat for Flüelen, and at Flüelen with the diligence which crosses the St. Gotthard (R. 23).

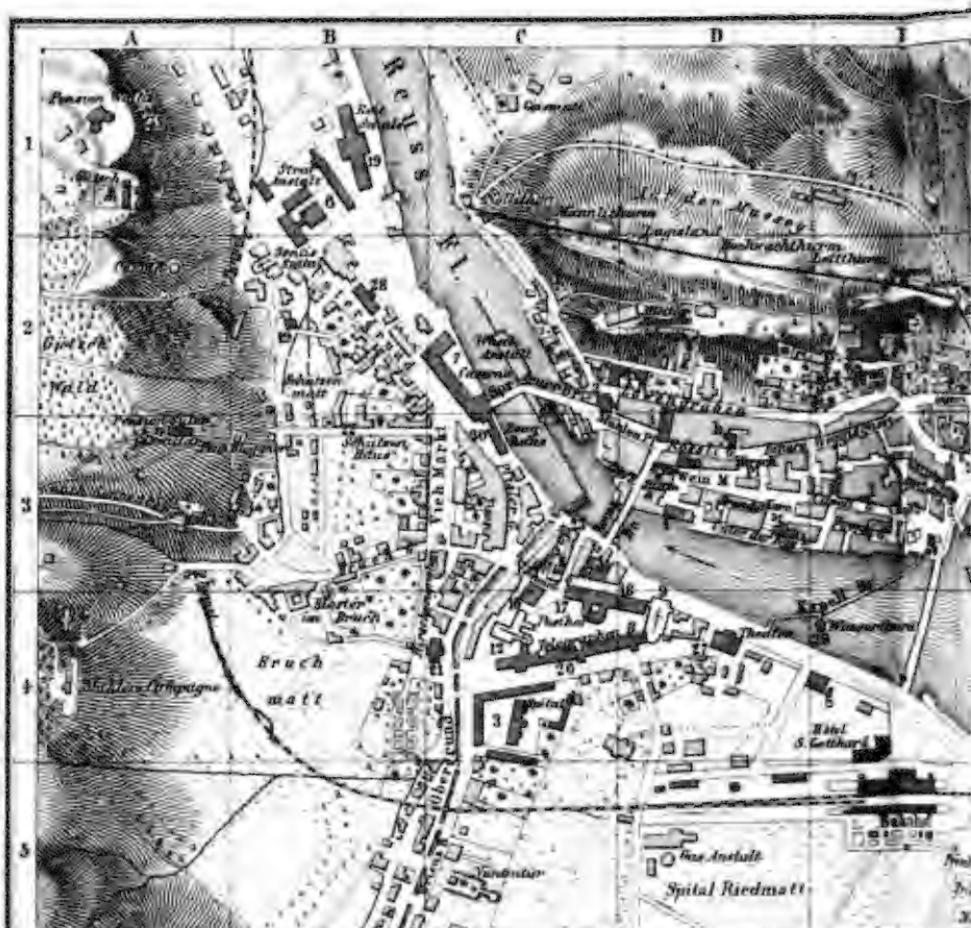
Travellers to Lucerne find at Immensee (see above) an omnibus ready to start for Küsnacht (20 min.) on the arrival of the steamboat. The road ascends gradually on leaving Immensee; on reaching the highest ground, near the Inn *Zur Eiche*, a road to the l. diverges to Arth. In the descent, at the opening of the 'Hohle Gasse' or 'chemin creux' (see Schiller's Tell), 1 M. from Immensee, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Küsnacht, stands **Tell's Chapel** (1482'), ornamented with frescoes representing the death of Gessler, with a satirical inscription. (The broad path opposite leads to the Rigi, see p. 61.)

The 'Hohle Gasse' (hollow lane) has been gradually filled up by the construction of the new road, but in portions where the overhanging trees form a leafy roof, its appellation is not inappropriate. *Gessler's Burg* was destroyed in 1308; all that remains of it is a fragment of wall on a wooded hill in the neighbourhood, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Küsnacht.

Küsnacht (1433') (**Seehof*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 2, B. 1 fr.; **Schwarzer Adler*), situated at the N. extremity of the great N.E. arm of the lake of Lucerne, is also at the foot of the Rigi (ascent hence in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., p. 61). Guides and horses, see p. 57.

The *Steamboat*, on leaving Küsnacht, skirts the beautiful, wooded slopes of the Rigi, and passes *Greppen* (1450', whence a new path ascends the Rigi, see p. 62). It then turns to the r. to the village of

Meggen (**Pension Gottlieben*, beautifully situated $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake, suitable for a prolonged stay, pension 5—6 fr., carr. to Lucerne 3 fr.). Opposite the traveller rise the frowning peaks of Pilatus. To the l. the snowy Urner and Engelberger Alps (comp. p. 50) soon appear. Farther on, as the central point of the cross formed by the four arms of the lake is approached,



1.	Altes Rathaus u. Kornhalle	D. 3	16. Museum u. Cantonsbibl.	C. 4					
2.	Landesstatthalterei	C. 2	17. Post Bureau	C. 4	a. Schweizerhof	F. 3	a. Hotel		
3.	Bürgerspital	C. 4	18. Regierungsbüro u. -post	C. D. 4	b. Innsbrucker Hof	G. 3	b. Bahnhof		
4.	Cassino	D. 2	19. Reitschule	B. L. B. 2	c. Englisches Haus	F. 3	c. Hotel		
5.	Gymnasium	C. 3	20. Relief des Schwyz	F. 3	d. Schwan	E. 3	d. Casino		
6.	Kanton. Strafanstalt	B. 1	21. Schulhaus	C. 4	e. Hotel des Rigi	E. 3	e. Bio		
7.	Kunstaus.	C. 2	22. Schützenhaus	B. 3	f. Wags	D. 3	f. Casino		
	Kirchen u. Klöster.		23. Stadtbibliothek	C. 3	g. Hotel du Lac	E. 3	g. Hotel		
8.	8. Balzische	R. 3	24. Stadtcafe	R. 2	h. Adler	D. 3	A. Prinz		
9.	9. Jesuiten Kirche	D. 3	25. Staats- & Stadtmuseum	G. 1	i. Raetsli	D. 3	i. Auto		
10.	Protest. Kirche	F. 3	26. Telegraphen Bureau	C. 1	j. Hotel de la Poste	C. 2	k. Auto		
11.	St. Peterskapelle	E. 3	27. Theater	D. 1	l. Mühle	E. 3	L. Hotel		
12.	Franciscaner-Kn. Kloster	C. 1	28. Waaghaus	B. 2	m. Kreis	D. 2	m. Hotel		
13.	Freitaine u. Kn. Kloster	E. 2	29. Wasserkunst	E. 2	n. Hotel des Alpes	F. 3	n. Hotel		
14.	Lorenz. Monument	G. 1	30. Zeughaus	C. 3	o. Kreis				
15.	Moyens Diorama	G. 2			p. Wilder Mann	C. 3	o. Diorama		

A

B

C

D

E

VIERWALDSTÄTTER
SEE

	Pensionen:	
Wörler	E. 2	
Sudhauser	H. 2	
Mörell	H. 3	
Draurings	I. 4	
Wölker	I. 3	
Dommann	Hotel Gartens	
Unti.	B. 2	
Wüger (Nötzberg)	B. 3	
Kipfner	I. 3	
Ullerie	I. 3	
Bei Schwerterhof	I. 3	
Götsch	A. 1	
Alpstrasse	A. 3	
Urburg (neue Gartens)		



F

G

H

I

the views in every direction become more imposing. To the r., on a gentle elevation, is seen the tower of *Neu-Habsburg* (the supposed scene of the event described in Schiller's ballad 'The Count of Hapsburg'), the ancient castle of the imperial family of that name, and frequently occupied by Rudolph, who was afterwards emperor.

As soon as the steamboat has rounded the little (r.) *Isle of Altstad* and the promontory of *Meggenhorn* (p. 69), **Lucerne**, situated at the extremity of the N.W. bay of the lake, suddenly appears.

20. Lucerne and Pilatus.

Comp. Map p. 66.

Hotels. *Schweizerhof* (Pl. a). *Luzerner Hof* (Pl. b). *Hôtel National* (opened in 1870), all three situated on the quay, R. 2 fr. and upwards. L. 1 fr., B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., D. at $2\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock 3 fr., at 4 o'clock $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr., A. 1 fr.; *Englischer Hof* (Pl. c); *Schwan* (Pl. d), R. 2, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel du Rigi* (Pl. e), on the ground-floor a Café; these hotels are all on the lake, near the quay. *Wage* (Pl. f) more moderate; *Hôtel du Lac* (Pl. g), on the l. bank of the Reuss, R. 2—3, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *Hôtel du St. Gotthard*, with restaurant, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; the two last near the station: *Hôtel et Pension Beau-rivage* (Pl. d), recently enlarged, prettily situated on the lake. — The daily influx of travellers is so great that the solitary tourist frequently receives but little attention in the 1st, or even the 2nd class hotels. *The Adler* (Pl. h), R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr., A $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., and the *Rössli* (Pl. i), newly fitted up, are therefore mentioned as respectable, though unpretending. — *Hôtel de la Poste* (Pl. k); *Hôtel des Alpes* (Pl. n), *Mæhren*, *Hirsch*, *Krone*, *Kreuz*, and *Wilder Mann*, all of humble pretensions.

Pensions (see Plan; almost all comfortable and well conducted). *Worley*, in the town, by the Peterscapelle; *Kaufmann*; *Morell*; *Faller*; *Dommann*; *Suter*; *Tivoli* (with restaurant and baths); *Belvedere*; farther on, *Seeburg*. All these are on the road to Kusnacht, close to the lake. Then *Waldis*, outside the Waggis gate; *Chalet du Lion*, in a shady situation, above the Lion Monument; *Fitzger*, on the *Felsberg*; *Rauch*, E. of the *Hofkirche*; adjoining it, *Bellevue* and *New Schweizerhaus*. *Pension Wallis* on the *Gütsch*; *Victoria* and *Gibraltar* on the hill of *Gibraltar* (p. 50). Still higher, 1 hr. from Lucerne (beginning of route see Pl. a. 3). *Pension Sonnenberg*, on the hill of that name, with pleasant grounds and a fine view. — *Pension Blättler* in the *Rozloch* (p. 88) on the W. arm of the lake (1 hr. by steamboat, three times daily). Charges at all these from 6 to 8 fr. per day.

Cafés and Restaurants. *Café du Lac*, by the Protest. church, ices 80 c.; *Hôtel des Alpes*, opp. steamboat-quay; *Freienhof* (beer) by the theatre, near the *Capellbrücke*, on the l. bank of the Reuss; *Loewengarten*, near the Lion Monument; *St. Gotthard*, near the station.

Baths in the river, below the town, with swimming-basin, and in the lake, below the *Stiftskirche* (bath 30 c.).

Diorama at the Waggis Gate (p. 51).

Railway Station to the E. of the *Capellbrücke* on the l. bank of the lake. The steamboats to *Wäggis*, *Brunnen*, and *Flüelen* generally stop at the railway-station after their departure from the quay near the hotels (see Plan), those coming from *Flüelen* and *Wäggis* stop first at the stat., and then at the quay.

Post and Telegraph Offices on the l. bank of the Reuss, by the *Jesuitenkirche*. The *Branch Office* adjoining the *Engl. Hof*, opp. the steamboat-pier is also a goods-agency and exchange office.

Steamboats see p. 66.

Rowing-boats, according to tariff, 75 c. per hr.: for each boatman **BAEDEKER**, Switzerland. 5th Edition.

75 c.; to Waggis or Stansstad with two men $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr., 3 men 6 fr., 4 men $7\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Brunnen with 3 men 12 fr., with 4 men 15 fr., &c.

Beyond the loveliness of its situation, Thorwaldsen's celebrated monument (p. 51), and the Arsenal (p. 52), there is little in Lucerne to induce a prolonged stay. The following walks are recommended: W. to the *Gütsch (Pension Wallis), from the Bâle Gate a steep ascent of $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., or to Gibraltar (with new Pension); S. by the avenue to Kriens; N. to Allenwinden, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the quay; but above all to the *Drei Linden (with a mountain-indicator), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the E. of the town, not far from the Capuchin Monastery on the Wesemlin (the library of which contains some old MSS. and early impressions), commanding a fine view of Lucerne, its environs, and the distant mountain chain, in the centre the snow-capped Titlis, and in the extreme distance to the r. the Finster-Aarhorn and the Schreckhörner.

English Church Service during the summer months.

Lucerne (1437), the capital of the canton, popul. 14,524 (1291 Prot.), is situated on the *Reuss* where it emerges from the lake. The well-preserved walls and watch-towers, erected in 1385, which enclose the town, give it an imposing appearance. The amphitheatrical form of its situation on the lake, between the Rigi and Pilatus, facing the snow-clad Urner and Engelberger Alps, invests it with a peculiar charm.

The clear, emerald-green *Reuss* issues from the lake with the impetuosity of a mountain-torrent. Its banks are connected by four bridges, of which the highest, at the extremity of the lake, a broad new stone bridge, leads immediately from the railway-station to the N. bank. The second, the **Capellbrücke**, crosses the stream in an oblique direction. It is furnished with a roof, decorated with 154 paintings, representing scenes from the lives of St. Leodegar and St. Mauritius, the patron saints of Lucerne, and events from Swiss history. Adjoining the bridge in the river stands the picturesque old *Wasserthurm*, in which the admirably arranged *Archives* of the town are preserved. According to a tradition, this building was formerly used as a lighthouse (*lucerna*), from which the name Lucerne is supposed to be derived. **St. Peter's Chapel** (Pl. 11), at the N. end of the bridge, possesses four modern *Altar-pieces by Paul Deschwanden.

The third bridge, the **Reussbrücke**, is uncovered, and constructed in a more modern style. The fourth, the **Mühlen- or Spreuerbrücke**, is, like the first, protected by a roof, adorned with representations of the 'Dance of Death'.

The *Schweizerhof-Quay*, with its handsome hotels and avenue of chestnuts, now occupies what was once an arm of the lake (filled up in 1852); the stone indicator on the parapet cannot be implicitly relied upon.

View. To the l. the imposing *Rigi Group*; the highest point to the l. is the *Kulm* with its spacious hotel; on the ridge between the *Kulm* and the *Rothstock* is the *Staffel Inn*; farther to the r. the *Schilt*, the *Dossen*, and the isolated *Fitznauer Stock*. To the l. of the *Rigi-group*, above the hills by the lake, rises the peak of the *Rosserberg*; to the r. of the *Fitznauer Stock* in the distance are seen the singularly indented peaks of the *Ross-Stock*.

chain; then the *Nieder-Bauen* or *Seelisberger Kulm*, and the *Ober-Bauen*; nearer is the dark *Bürgenstock*, and the *Buochser Horn*; to the l. and r. of the latter, tower the snowy *Engelberg Alps*, the last and highest to the r. being the *Titlis*; farther to the r. the *Stanserhorn*, the mountains of *Kerns* and *Sachseln*, and to the extreme r. *Pilatus*.

The **Protestant Church** (Pl. 10), in the immediate vicinity of the Schweizerhof, is a Gothic edifice, completed in 1861.

On a slight eminence at the E. extremity of the quay stands the ***Hof- or Stifts-Kirche** (Pl. 8), with its two slender towers, erected in 1506. This church possesses a celebrated organ (performance daily, except Saturdays and the eves of festivals, from 6½ to 7½ p. m., 1 fr.), fine pulpit, carved stalls, some stained-glass windows, and two handsome side altars with reliefs in carved wood, one of which dates from the 15th cent., and represents the death of the Virgin. The *Churchyard* contains some fine monuments. Frescoes in the S.W. arcades by Deschwanden.

Not far from this church (street to the l. in a N. direction), outside the (N.E.) Wäggis Gate, 5 min. walk from the Schweizerhof, is the celebrated ***Lion of Lucerne** (Pl. 14), erected in 1821 to the memory of 26 officers and about 760 soldiers of the Swiss guard, who were cruelly massacred in the defence of the Tuilleries, Aug. 10th, 1792. The dying lion (45' in length) reclines in a grotto, its body transfixed by a broken lance, its paw sheltering the Bourbon lily; it is hewn out of the natural sandstone rock after a model (exhibited in the adjoining house) by the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen. The inscription runs thus: *Helvetiorum fidei ac virtuti. Die 10 Aug., 2 et 3 Sept. 1792. Haec sunt nomina eorum, qui ne sacramenti fidem fallerent, fortissime pugnantes ceciderunt. Duces XXVI. Solerti amicorum cura cladi superfuerunt Duces XVI.* The rock which bears the inscription and names of the officers has unfortunately suffered from the influence of the weather; it is overhung with ivy and other creepers. A spring which flows from the summit of the rock forms a dark pool at the base, surrounded by maples and pines. This work is extremely impressive, and affords a proof that in true art the simplest idea carried out by a master-hand never fails in its effect. The neighbouring *Chapel* (inscription: *Invictis Pax*), contains the escutcheons of the deceased officers.

Meyer's Diorama (Pl. 15; adm. 1½ fr.) at the Wäggis Gate, contains panoramas from the Rigikulum and Pilatus, exhibited in various lights. The foreground is in relief.

Stauffer's Museum (Pl. 25) near the Lion (adm. 1 fr.) contains about 600 specimens of stuffed Alpine animals in groups.

The large **Relief** (Pl. 20; adm. 1 fr.), in a building adjoining the *Café du Lav*, by the Prot. Church, represents ancient Switzerland with Lucerne in the centre, on a scale of 5 inches to the mile.

The ***Arsenal** (Pl. 30), near the Mühlen-bridge, on the l. bank of the Reuss, is one of the most important in Switzerland (see 50 c. to 1 fr.).

On the **Ground Floor** are cannons with their equipments; from the ceiling is suspended a long Turkish banner, captured at Tunis in 1640 by a knight of the Maltese order. The two small Turkish flags near it were taken by soldiers of Lucerne in the battle of Lepanto (1571). The **First Floor** contains weapons for the cantonal militia. The stained-glass windows (1606) represent the armorial bearings of the 13 cantons. At the door of the **Upper Story** stands an automaton, which bows its head as the visitor approaches.

The **Church of the Jesuits** (Pl. 9), near the Post-office, is a good specimen of the style peculiar to this order. In the second chapel to the r. is an altar-piece, representing St. Niklaus von der Flie (p. 103), behind which is preserved the robe of the saint.

The **Town Hall** (Pl. 1) possesses some beautiful carved work (executed in 1605 by a native of Breslau), and a series of portraits of the magistrates of the town. The tower is adorned with a fresco representing the death of the bailiff Gundolffingen at the Battle of Sempach. The **Fountain** in the Weinmarkt (Pl. 14) dates from 1481.

Pilatus.

Pilatus is ascended from *Hergiswyl* or from *Alpnach*. Steamboat to Alpnach-Gestad in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fare 2 fr. (does not touch at Hergiswyl). Blättler's small screw-steamers ply several times daily between Lucerne, Hergiswyl, and the Rozloch in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., fare 1 fr. Description of the trip, p. 88.

From Hergiswyl to the Hôtel Klimeshorn $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (down in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), whence the Klimeshorn may be ascended in 10 min., the Tomlishorn in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., and the Esel also in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

From Alpnach (p. 89) the bridle-path ascending to the Bellevue Hôtel ($\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., down in 3 hrs.) cannot be mistaken. Direction-posts are placed at doubtful points. — The path from *Hergiswyl* is shaded in the *afternoon*, that from *Alpnach* in the *forenoon*. The former is recommended for the ascent; the latter for the descent, as it affords a succession of fine views.

Porters from Hergiswyl 3 fr.; *Horse* 10 fr.; *Chaise-à-porteurs* 20 fr.: from Alpnach same charges. *Guides* on both routes unnecessary.

Hotels. *Klimeshorn, at the foot of the peak of that name, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2, Pension 6 fr., good beer; Bellevue on the ridge between Oberhaupt and Esel, with uninterrupted view towards the E., R. 2, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, S. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

***Pilatus**, the lofty mountain to the S.W. of Lucerne, rises in a rugged and imposing mass, almost isolated from the surrounding heights. The W. and N. portions belong to the Canton of Lucerne, the E. and S. to Unterwalden. The lower slopes are clothed with beautiful meadows and forests, whilst the upper portions consist of rugged cliffs and precipices, whence its ancient name *Fractus Mons* (broken mountain) is derived. The names 'Fraemont', 'Frakmund', have in later times been occasionally applied to it, and the name Pilatus (*mons pileatus*, the capped mountain) did not become general till the close of the last century. The names of the separate peaks from W. to E. are the *Mittagüpfli* or *Gnöpfistein* (6299'), the *Rothe-Totzen* (6893').

the *Widderfeld* (6747', the most barren of the summits), the *Tomlishorn* (6997'), the *Gemsmüttli* (6435'), to the S. the *Matt-horn* (7146'), then the *Stiegl-Egg* (6706'), to the N. the *Klimsen-horn* (6555' an isolated peak), the *Oberhaupt* (7290') and the *Esel* (6962', formerly probably *Ezel*, and sacred to the German god of thunder). Pilatus, formerly one of the best-known of the Swiss mountains, had for many years been superseded by the Rigi, but recently it has again become one of the most frequented of the Swiss heights.

Ascent. From *Hergiswyl* (*Rössli), a village at the E. base of Pilatus, the bridle-path constructed by M. Blättler of Rozloch, (p. 88) is extremely easy and cannot be mistaken. The path, the first part of which is the most fatiguing, ascending to the l. by the church, first traverses orchards and meadows, then wood (after $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a small inn), and finally ascends on the barren N. side of the mountain to the *Joch* (6282', 377' higher than the Rigikulm), which connects the Oberhaupt with the Klimsenhorn, where the **Hôtel Klimsenhorn* is situated.

Hence to the *Klimsenhorn* a walk of 10 min.; extensive view to the E., N., and W., from the mountains of Uri and the Lake of Lucerne to the vicinity of Freiburg, and the Lake of Neuchâtel. The prospect to the S. is hidden by the loftier peaks of Pilatus. — The **Tomlishorn*, reached from the hotel in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., commands a more extensive and unobstructed panorama than the *Esel*; the new path which has recently been constructed, presents no difficulties even to ladies.

The zigzag path from the *Hôtel Klimsenhorn* to the Oberhaupt leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Krisiloch* (thus far riding is practicable), an aperture in the rock, 20' in height, through which two ladders ascend to the ridge separating the Oberhaupt from the *Esel*, where a fine *view of the Bernese Alps is suddenly disclosed. *Bellevue Hôtel*, see below.

From *Alpnach* (p. 89) the bridle-path (not to be mistaken; sign-posts at doubtful points), immediately beyond the village crosses the *Kleine Schlierenbach* to *Im Grund*, whence it gradually ascends in 4 hrs. to the *Hôtel Bellevue*. Those who in descending desire to proceed to Alpnach-Giestad without passing through Alpnach, take the path to the l., $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. above the latter.

The *Bellevue Hotel*, where the path unites with that from the *Klimsenhorn*, is situated at the base of the **Esel*, which may be ascended in a few minutes.

View. The foreground comprises the indented rocky peaks of Pilatus, skirted by green pastures. The view of the Bernese Alps is similar to that from the Rigi, but surpasses it in grandeur, especially as the *Wetterhörner* and *Walcher* or *Grindelwalder* *Viescherhörner*, the *Eiger*, *Mönch*, *Jungfrau*, and also the *Titlis* are more conspicuous. Of the Lake of Lucerne a much larger portion (as far as *Brunnen*) is visible than from the Rigikulm, and its cruciform shape is distinctly observed.

Pilatus may be said to bear the same relation to the Rigi as the epic poem to the idyl: the former with its barren and rugged peaks inspires awe; whilst the latter with its rich and grassy slopes presents a smiling and attractive aspect. Pilatus is the great and generally trustworthy barometer of the district. The popular saying runs thus:

If Pilatus wears his cap, serene will be the day.
If his collar he puts on, then mount the rugged way.
But if his sword he wields, then keep at home I say.

If the summit is free from clouds and fog in the morning, the weather cannot be depended on; but if on the contrary the top is shrouded in fog till noon a fine day may be expected.

Many legends are connected with the Pilatus, especially with its caverns (*Mondloch* below the Tomlisalp; *Dominikhöhle* above the Bründlisalp) and its *Lake* (to the S. W. of the Klimsenhorn). One of the oldest, and at the same time most groundless, tells us that when Pontius Pilate was banished from Galilee, he fled hither, and, in the bitterness of his remorse, precipitated himself into a lake on the summit of the mountain, which was thenceforth named after him.

21. From Lucerne to Brunnen by Küsnacht, Arth, and Schwyz.

Comp. Map p. 66.

By Steamboat from Lucerne to Küsnacht in 50 min.; from Küsnacht to Arth by Diligence in 1 hr., or by Omnibus in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Immensee, and thence by steamboat to Arth in 25 min. From Arth by Diligence to Schwyz in $1\frac{1}{2}$, to Brunnen in 2 hrs.

On leaving Lucerne, the high-road first follows the N. bank of the lake, in view of the Bernese and Engelberg Alps; it then recedes a little, beyond the *Pension Seeburg* (p. 49), in order to cut off the angle formed by the bays of Lucerne and Küsnacht. As the latter bay is approached, the ruins of *Neu-Habsburg* (n. 69) are seen on the r. The villages of *Meggen* (1512) (see p. 48) and *Mörlischachen* (1457') are next passed.

5 M. **Küsnacht**, and thence by the 'Hohle Gasse' (hollow lane) and the Chapel of William Tell, as far as the inn 'Zur Eiche', see p. 48. The road here turns to the r., whilst that to Immensee proceeds to the l. At the foot of the extreme N. slopes of the Rigi, the W. bank of the lake of Zug is skirted, in view of the rugged heights of the Rossberg (see below), which rise beyond the blue expanse of the lake.

$10\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Lucerne **Arth** (1364') (Rigi-path see p. 59), is reached (see p. 48). On approaching **Goldau** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) (*Rössli*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), traces of the disastrous landslide of the Rossberg, which completely buried this large and wealthy village, may be observed. Two tablets of black marble, on the exterior of the church (erected in 1849, almost on the same site as the old edifice), record the names of some of the ill-fated villagers, and a brief notice of the catastrophe.

Goldau Landslip. The *Rüti*, or *Rossberg* (5141'), at whose base Goldau is situated, is, like the Rigi, composed of 'Nagelfluh', a conglomerate consisting chiefly of rounded limestone and flint pebbles imbedded in a calcareous cement. This rock, in itself extremely hard, is frequently interstratified with layers of sand, which are worn away by time, or by subterranean waters, so that the solid superincumbent strata, wanting foundation, are from time to time precipitated into the valley. The summer of 1806 had been very rainy. On Sept. 2nd. about 5 p. m., one of these strata,

1000' in length and 100' in thickness, was precipitated from a height of 3000' into the valley below, swallowing up four villages with about 500 of their inhabitants, and converting the smiling landscape into a scene of desolation. It filled up about one-fourth of the Lake of Lowerz, the sudden rise of which occasioned new disasters. The anniversary of this event is commemorated by a religious ceremony at Arth.

The high road traverses a part of this scene of devastation, which extends from the Rossberg to the Rigi. Time has covered the fragments of rock with moss and other vegetation, and between them in many places pools of stagnant water have been formed. The track of the landslip may be distinctly traced on the side of the Rossberg, which is still entirely barren.

The village of **Lowerz** (1476') (*Adler*), on the lake of the same name, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Arth, lost its church and some of its houses in the same catastrophe. Driven violently from its bed, the water rose like a wall to the height of 70', inundating the islands of *Lowerz* and *Schwanau*, and sweeping away everything from the opposite bank of the lake. The ruins of a castle, destroyed in 1308 by the burghers of Schwyz, rise from the island of *Schwanau*.

The road skirts the rocks and precipices of the S. bank of the lake. Both at Lowerz and Seewen boatmen are to be found, who for a trifling fee convey pedestrians across the lake. The lake is 3 M. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, and does not exceed 56' in depth; it is entirely frozen in winter.

Path up the Rigi, see p. 61. As Schwyz is approached, the scenery becomes more attractive.

Seewen (1512') (*Kreuz*; **Rössli*, baths), at the E. extremity of the lake, possesses a chalybeate spring which attracts a number of visitors (Pension $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr., including baths).

The Footpath from Seewen to Brunnen (3 M.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. less than by the Schwyz road, and much pleasanter), follows the brook, at first as a carriage-road on the r. bank, then on the l. as a footpath, and at length crosses the *Muotta* on a long and narrow bridge of planks. At *Ingenbohl* (see below) it rejoins the high-road.

Schwyz (1686') (**Rössli*, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr.; **Hôtel Hediger*, similar charges; **Cerf*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.; **Pension Pütz*), the capital of the canton, and justly called the cradle of Swiss liberty, is picturesquely situated at the foot and on the slopes of the *Mythen* (the *Little*, with its two peaks, 5754', and the *Great*, 6243'). During the great drought of August, 1800, a fire broke out in the forests on the S. of the mountain, presenting a magnificent spectacle at night, and continued to rage for a fortnight, baffling all attempts so extinguish it. Since this occurrence the red and stony sides of the mountains have remained bare. The *Mythen* are, strictly speaking, points of the *Hacken*; but generally the latter name is only applied to that part of the mountain which slopes towards *Steinen*, and which is crossed by a footpath (in 4 hrs.) to *Einsiedeln*.

The ascent of the *Great Mythen* (6243') has been greatly facilitated by the construction of a new path. The view vies with those from

the Rigi and Pilatus. Guide unnecessary. The somewhat fatiguing ascent from Schwyz by *St. Joseph*, or by *Rickenbach* (Hôtel Bellevue, also a pension), through the ravine, and by the pastures 'Hasle' and 'Holz' (re-freshments) to the Holzegg (5015', small inn, 3 beds), occupies $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. — Another path leads from Brunnen to the Holzegg by *Ibach* and *Rickenbach* in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. (Schwyz remains on the L.). — Good path from Einsiedeln by *Alptal* to the Holzegg in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. — By the new path from the Holzegg, the summit of the Mythen is attained in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. At the top a small inn with a few beds.

Apart from its picturesque situation, Schwyz presents few objects of interest. The *Parish Church*, completed in 1774, is considered one of the handsomest in Switzerland. The *Town Hall* contains the portraits of 43 landammanns (sheriffs) from 1534 downwards. The ceiling of the council-chamber is decorated with some fine old carving (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). A relief of the valley of Muotta is exhibited by M. Schindler, a dyer (fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

The large building with the church on the height, originally destined to be a Jesuits' Convent, is now a grammar-school.

Near it is the ancient *House of the Redings*, with two red towers, adorned with the family escutcheon.

Brunnen is 3 M. to the S.E. of Schwyz. The road passes by *Ibach*, at the entrance of the valley of Muotta (R. 76); then *Ingenbohl* (Pension), whose church with three altar-pieces is worthy of a visit; next the nunnery of *Mariahilf*, founded in 1855.

$11\frac{2}{8}$ M. **Brunnen**, see p. 71.

22. The Rigi.

See Map p. 66.

Distance to the Kulm: from Arth, Goldau, Tell's Chapel, Küsnacht, Wäggis, Vitznau (railway see below), Immensee $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., from Lowerz 4 hrs., from Gersau $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Pedestrians of ordinary powers will perform these distances in the time specified, walking slowly (60 steps per min.), but steadily, and without stopping. The descent occupies two-thirds of that time (see p. 46). The ascent on the E. by Arth or Goldau, or by Lowerz, for those coming from the S., is to be preferred. The path is almost entirely in the shade in the afternoon, and as it commands no view, the effect is the more impressive when the summit is gained, whilst the routes from Immensee, Küsnacht, and Wäggis, which wind round the mountain-sides, gradually prepare the traveller for the beauty of the scene.

The ascent from *Arth*, *Goldau*, or *Lowerz*, and the descent to *Wäggis* (visit, in passing, the *Rothstock* and the *Känzli*, see pp. 60, 62) afford the enjoyment of a most charming, uninterrupted prospect over the Lake of Lucerne and the Alps of Uri and Unterwald, which renders this route far preferable to the descent on the E. or N. sides. The descent to Küsnacht (as well as the path to Immensee) has the advantage of being in the shade during the morning, allows a somewhat longer stay on the summit, and yet enables the traveller to reach Lucerne before noon, the steamboat leaving Küsnacht later than Wäggis.

Steamboats between Arth, Immensee, and Zug, 4 times daily, in 1 hr. (p. 46); between Küsnacht and Lucerne 3 times, in 1 hr.; between Wäggis and Lucerne 5 times, in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (p. 66).

Rigi Railway (p. 59) from Vitznau to the plateau above the Kaltbad (p. 64) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (descent in 1 hr.); fare for the ascent 5. for the descent 2½ fr.; 10 lbs. of luggage free, overweight charged at the rate of 1 fr. 40 c. per cwt. Three trains daily in connection with the steamboats on the Lake

of Lucerne. Extra-trains despatched at any hour for not fewer than 24 passengers. The station at Vitznau is close to the steamboat pier (see p. 59).

Horses and Guides. The principal paths are so minutely described in the following pages that they cannot be missed. The concourse of travellers who frequent the route during the summer months is moreover so great as to render the services of a guide superfluous; a boy, however, may be readily engaged for 1 fr., who will show the way to the summit and carry any light luggage. Guides and horse-proprietors begin to importune travellers at Zürich, Horgen, Zug, &c. The ascent on horseback is not unpleasant, the descent is disagreeable, and more fatiguing than on foot. The leader of the horse expects a fee. A government regulation of June 17th, 1858 (recently abrogated, but sufficient to convey an idea of the proper charges), fixed the following charges for the canton of Schwyz: **Horses.** (1). From Arth or from Goldau to the Klösterli 7, Staffel, or Kaltbad 9, Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr.; for return by the same route from the Klösterli 5, Staffel, Kaltbad, or Kulm 6, Scheideck 10 fr.; for return by Immensee, Küsnacht, or Waggis from the Staffel or Kaltbad 9, from the Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr. — (2). From Gersau to the Scheideck 7, Klösterli 8, Kaltbad, Kulm, or Staffel 12 fr.; for return from Gersau from Scheideck 5, Klösterli, Staffel, or Kaltbad 6, Kulm 10 fr. — (3). From Küsnacht or Immensee to the Staffel 8, Kulm, Klösterli, Kaltbad 10, Scheideck 12 fr.; for return to Küsnacht and Immensee from the Staffel 5, Kulm, Klösterli, Kaltbad 6, Scheideck 10 fr.; for return by Arth, Goldau or Waggis from the Klösterli, Staffel, Kaltbad 9, from Kulm or Scheideck 10 fr. — (4). For a horse ordered for the next day for the return, and not countermanded until then, 5 fr. must be paid.

Chairs (for the ascent 3 or 4 porters, according to the traveller's weight, are necessary, for the descent 2): (1). From Arth or from Goldau to the Klösterli for each porter 4 fr. 30, Kaltbad or Staffel 5, Kulm or Scheideck 6 fr.; for return from Klösterli 3 fr. 60, Kaltbad or Staffel 4 fr. 30, Kulm or Scheideck 5 fr. 30 c. — (2). From Gersau to Scheideck for each porter 4 fr. 50, Klösterli 5 fr. 50, Kaltbad or Staffel 6 fr. 50, Kulm 8 fr.; for return from Scheideck 3 fr. 80, Klösterli 4 fr. 80, Kaltbad or Staffel 5 fr. 80, Kulm 7 fr. 80 c. — (3). From Küsnacht to the Staffel 4 fr. 50 c.; Kulm, Kaltbad, Klösterli 6, Scheideck 8 fr.; for return from the Staffel 3 fr. 80, Kulm, Kaltbad, Klösterli 5 fr. 30, Scheideck 7 fr. 30 c.

Porters. (1). From Arth or from Goldau, according to weight (20, 40, 60, 80 or 100 lbs.), to the Klösterli $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4 or 5 fr.; Kaltbad or Staffel 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5 or 6 fr.; Kulm or Scheideck 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6 or $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — (2). From Gersau to Scheideck $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4 or 5; Klösterli 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $5\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Kaltbad or Staffel $2\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6 fr.; Kulm 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — (3). From Küsnacht to the Staffel $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 5 fr.; Kulm, Kaltbad, or Klösterli 2, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6 fr.; Scheideck 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

For Waggis (Canton of Lucerne), the following official tariff was fixed in 1860: **Horse** with conductor to Kaltbad 6, Staffel or Klösterli 8, Kulm 10 fr.; for return the same day 4, 5 or 6 fr.; **Chairs**, for each porter to Kaltbad 4, Staffel, or Klösterli 5, Kulm 6 fr. (same rate for the descent, if there has been no previous agreement for a reduced charge). **Porters**, by weight (20 to 40, 40 to 60, 60 to 80, 80 to 100 lbs.), to Kaltbad $2\frac{1}{2}$, 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr., Staffel or Klösterli 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 5 fr., Kulm $3\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6 fr.; **Guides** (with 20 lbs. of luggage), to Kaltbad 1 fr. 20 c., Staffel or Klösterli $1\frac{1}{2}$, Kulm 2 fr.

Regulations. The following are the most important clauses: § 3. The horses for hire must be sound and strong, the gear in good order. § 8. The chief of the guides (Tourmeister), who holds office under the superintendence of the burgomaster, is responsible for the observance of the regulations. His duty is to maintain order amongst the guides, to render assistance to travellers, and to give notice of any infringement of the regulations. § 11. Each horse must have a leader. § 12. The chief of the guides has the sole right of offering guides or horses to travellers, without, however, controlling their choice. § 14. The guides are forbidden to importune travellers. § 15. Civility and sobriety are strictly enjoined. Guides are personally responsible for the luggage entrusted to them. § 16. They are forbidden

to ask for gratuities in excess of the tariff. § 19. The chief of the guides has to adjust any differences that may arise among the guides themselves, or between travellers and their guides; if he cannot succeed in doing so, the matter must be brought before the mayor (*Gemeindeammann*), or the nearest magistrate.

The ascent of the Rigi is attended with no difficulty; the first portion is the steepest. The traveller who feels fatigue at the commencement of the undertaking, never fails to recover as he approaches the summit, and inhales the pure and invigorating mountain air. The Kulp should be reached at least an hour before sunset, in order to secure the evening view, the morning fogs too often causing disappointment.

Hotels. On the Kulp: Hôtel Rigi-Kulp (p. 62). R. in the old house 3—4, in the new 4—5 fr., L. 1, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, table d'hôte at $12\frac{1}{2}$ or in the evening, exc. W. 4, the cheapest wine 3 fr. a bottle, tea with cold meat $2\frac{1}{4}$, A. 1 fr. The rooms to the S. (generally with 2 beds) alone command a complete view of the Alps. Telegr. office in the house. — ^aRigi-Staffel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. below the Kulp, recently enlarged, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$, A. $3\frac{1}{4}$ fr., pension 5 to 6 fr., according to the rooms. — Schwert, near the Klosterli (p. 60). $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the E. below the Staffel, unpretending, pension $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; The Sonne, near the Schwert, is also unpretending, but well spoken of. The Klosterli has no view, but is less exposed to wind and fog than the Staffel or Kulp; the sun often shines there when the surrounding heights are enveloped in cloud; it is therefore a very suitable place for persons in delicate health who contemplate a prolonged stay on the mountain. — The Kaltbad (p. 62), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W. of the Staffel (R. 2—6, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$; bottle of wine 3 fr.) is generally full in the height of summer; pension 6 fr., not including room, baths, whey, wine, and attendance, which cost 4—5 fr. additional per diem; rooms must be ordered beforehand, so that ordinary travellers rarely find accommodation here. — Hôtel and Pension Rigi-Scheideck (p. 65), magnificent view, second only to that from the Kulp, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr. Pension excl. R. 5 fr. Whey, milk, or the chalybeate water of the Scheideck 15 c. per glass; ordinary bath 1 fr., whey-bath 4 fr. Telegr. office. The establishment was considerably enlarged in 1870.

In the height of the season travellers are recommended to telegraph (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) from Zürich, Lucerne, Horgen, Wädenswyl, Zug, Schwyz, Altorf, or Stans, if they wish to secure good accommodation at the Kulp.

The ^{**}Rigi (5905', 4472' above the Lake of Lucerne), a group of mountains, comprising a circuit of 24 to 30 M., lying between 3 lakes (Lucerne, Zug, Lowerz), is chiefly composed of strata of conglomerate (p. 54); the N. and W. sides belong to the meiocene formation. The N. side is precipitous, but on the S. it consists of wide terraces, and gentle slopes, covered with fig, chestnut, and almond trees, and fresh green pastures, which support upwards of 4000 head of cattle. The N. peak, usually called the Rigi, would hardly be mentioned in comparison with the giants of the Alps, but for its advantageous position, which commands a panorama of at least 300 miles in circumference.

It was formerly termed by the inhabitants of the vicinity the Rigi-Weid (pasturage of the Rigi); at present it is known, however, only as the Rigi. The cow-herds and the frequenters of the Kaltbad were at one time the only persons who were aware of its existence. In 1689 an inhabitant of Arth erected the Chapel of Our Lady of the Snow (St. Maria zum Schnee) for the use of the cow-herds. The image of the Virgin which was placed there in 1700, soon acquired a reputation for the miraculous cures it was superstitiously believed to effect. Hence

arose the custom of making pilgrimages to the spot, and inns gradually sprang up, which in 1760 scarcely afforded sufficient accommodation for the pilgrims. The Kulm was frequented on fête-days by the inhabitants of the immediate vicinity, and afterwards by those of the neighbouring cantons; and in 1760 strangers first began to resort thither. Their numbers rapidly increased; in 1815 a hut was built on the summit, and in 1816 a very inconsiderable inn, erected by voluntary contributions. The Hotel of the Rigi-Kulm dates from 1848. the new part was built in 1856. The Rigi is now annually ascended by 40,000 persons on an average. a number which the railway will probably soon increase.

Rigi-Railway (fares etc. see p. 56). This bold undertaking, projected by M. Riggenbach, director of the railway-works at Olten, was commenced in 1869, and completed in the spring of 1871. *Vitznau* (p. 69) on the Lake of Lucerne is the starting-point. The ascent, at first gradual, soon increases to 1 in 4 (Mont Cenis railway 1 in 12 only). After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the train passes through a tunnel 240 ft. in length, and over an iron bridge of the same length, by means of which the *Schnurtobel* (a deep gorge with picturesque waterfall) is crossed. Farther up no great difficulty was encountered in the construction of the line, but the incline continues to average 1 in 5. Stat. *Kaltbad* (p. 62). The line terminates at present on the plateau farther up, termed the *Staffelhöhe* (p. 60), but will be extended as far as the Kulm in 1872. The entire length of the line is about $3\frac{2}{3}$ M., about one third of it being constructed in curves. The difference in height between the termini is 4000'.

Construction. The gauge is that of most ordinary railways. Between the rails runs a third broad and massive rail provided with teeth, on which a cog-wheel under the locomotive works. The train is propelled upwards by steam-power, while in its descent the speed is regulated by an ingenious mode of introducing atmospheric air into the cylinder. The carriage for the passengers is placed in both cases in front of the engine. The larger carriages have 54, the smaller 34 seats, but one only is despatched at a time. In case of accident the train can be stopped almost instantaneously.

It need hardly be observed that multitudes of travellers still prefer to walk or ride to the summit. The railway, however, appears to be constructed on sound principles, and to be hardly less safe than a level line. It is therefore recommended to those whose time is limited.

Paths. (compare p. 56). *From Arth* (p. 48) (1364') a wide, well-trodden track, which cannot be mistaken, ascends the Rigi. At the last house in the village near St. George's Chapel, it turns to the l.; in 12 min. the foot of the mountain is reached; 12 min. more, a cascade of several falls, over blocks of conglomerate, often dry in the height of summer; 8 min. meadow: 4 min. a large tract of fern; 12 min. Kasgatterli, a hut in which cheese is kept; path to the r. to be avoided; 20 min. waterfall; 4 min. **Unteres Dächli** (3084') ('Rigi Inn'). R. 1, bed 2 fr.;

it is well to ask prices here beforehand), which affords a survey of the whole of the valley of Goldau, the scene of the landslip (p. 54), the lake of Lowerz, and the Mythen as far as the neighbourhood of Schwyz. The path from Goldau (p. 61) here joins that from Arth. At the cross near the inn begin the stations or halting-places of pilgrims, 13 in number, which lead by a continual ascent to the chapel of *Our Lady of the Snow*. The path which diverges at the 3rd station to the l. leads to the Scheideck (p. 65), but is not easily found without a guide. At the *Oberes Dächli* (20 min.; refreshments), in the vicinity of which is a spring of good water, the forest is quitted, and half the ascent is accomplished; the remaining portion is less laborious.

Two paths lead from the Oberes Dächli to the Kulm, one for horses, the other for pedestrians only. The bridle-path ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), to the l. from Oberes Dächli, leads in 10 min. to the eighth station, the *Chapel of St. Malchus*, where it unites with the path from Lowerz (p. 61). Between this station and the Klösterli, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, a cross in the rock indicates the place where another steep foot-path leads to the summit in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. The little church of *Our Lady of the Snow*, with the Hospice, inhabited by some Capuchins, and known by the name of **Klösterli** (4266') (inns see p. 58), was built in 1689; many pilgrimages are made to it, especially on Aug. 5th and Sept. 6th. On Sunday mornings all the mountain cow-herds assemble here to attend divine service. Near the hospice the bridle-path from the Scheideck unites with that from Arth. From this point the Kaltbad can be reached sooner than by going round by the Staffel. When the **Staffel** (5210'), 40 min. from the Klösterli, is reached, a part of the magnificent panorama is unfolded. Travellers are recommended to make the ascent of the **Rigi-Rothstock* (5545') (12 min. to the S.W.), whence a picturesque view of the central part of the Lake of Lucerne, not visible from the Kulm, is obtained. It frequently happens that the Kulm is enveloped in dense mists, whilst the Rothstock, below the clouds, commands an entirely clear horizon. The sunset seen from the Rothstock is considered by some to be more beautiful than from the Kulm; but the sunrise is certainly far more imposing from the latter. All the Rigi paths, with the exception of the footpath mentioned below, unite at the Staffel. Lest all the rooms of the Kulm should be occupied, neither fatigue nor rain should cause delay, although the last half-hour of the ascent is somewhat laborious. Half-way, to the l., is an aperture, the *Kessibodenloch*, 12' wide, and 100' deep. A stone thrown into it is seen to emerge on the N.W. face of the cliff, and then disappears in the abyss. Near the Staffel a person is stationed by the Schwyz government to collect for the

poor; it is the only place on the Schwyz side of the Rigi (to which canton belong the paths from Küsnacht, Immensee, Arth, Goldau, Lowerz, Gersau) where contributions of this nature are solicited; unfortunately the same cannot be said of the Canton of Lucerne (Wäggis path). — The Footpath ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) mentioned above is not recommended, as it misses the view from the Rothstock. Beyond the Oberes Dächli it diverges to the r. straight towards the Kulm, bounded on the l. by a forest of pines.

From Goldau (from Arth to Goldau $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., see p. 54) is the best and easiest of the Rigi paths, being almost as broad as a carriage-road: after 1 hour's ascent the *Unteres Dächli* is gained (p. 59), where the paths from Arth and Goldau unite. To the l. are the steep declivities of the *Rothenfluh* (5233').

From Lowerz (p. 55).¹ The traveller coming from Arth who desires to form an accurate idea of the destruction caused by the Rossberg landslip (p. 54), should proceed to Lowerz ($\frac{4}{1}/2$ M.). Travellers from Lucerne may avail themselves of the steamboat to *Brunnen* (p. 71), and thence proceed by carriage in 2 hrs. by Schwyz to Lowerz. Leaving Lowerz, the road should be followed for about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., as far as a direction-post, where the footpath diverges, ascending gently through meadows, in front of some detached houses. After an ascent of 1 hr. a chalet with a cross is reached, where the path divides; that to the r. leading to the Kulm, that to the l. to the Rigi-Scheideck (see below). In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the path reaches a beautiful wood and traverses it for about one hour, before arriving at the valley of the Rigi, which is crossed below the chapel of Malchus (p. 60). On the opposite (l.) slope of the valley, the path unites with that from Goldau. The footpath from Lowerz is nowhere fatiguing; the ascents are gradual, whilst level tracts and occasionally even slight descents afford a pleasant variety. From Lowerz to the *Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 65) 3 hrs., guide desirable. Near *Ober-Gschwend* the Gersau path is reached.

From Küsnacht (p. 48). The path diverges to the r. by the figure of a saint, near the end of the village, leading by the brook, which is crossed near a large new house; in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the ruins of a house destroyed by fire; at the direction-post 'auf die Rigi' the path turns to the l.; in 20 min. *Rossweid* is reached, where a rock bears a cross to the memory of a man killed by lightning in 1738 (view over the N. part of the Lake of Zug; at the N. extremity the white church of Cham, p. 33); then through a wood for 20 min.; afterwards a tract of fern is traversed (view to the l. over the Lake of Sempach, to the r. over the Lake of Baldegg). In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Seeboden-Alp* (Inn) is reached, where the paths from Immensee and Tell's Chapel unite with the Küsnacht path; in 18 min. the *Upper Seeboden-Alp* is reached, with a chalet, where refreshments may be had.

Then, after a steep zigzag ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the Staffel is attained. Thence to the Kulm ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) see p. 61.

From Immensee (p. 47). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Immensee, near the inn 'Zur Eiche', the high-road from Küsnacht to Arth is reached (p. 48); about 50 paces to the l. of the junction, by the inn 'Zur Ilge', the path which ascends to the r. must be taken; in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the lower Seeboden-Alp (see above) is reached, where the paths from Immensee, Tell's Chapel, and Küsnacht unite.

From Greppen (p. 48), on the E. bank of the Küsnacht branch of the Lake of Lucerne, a good bridle-path recently constructed also ascends to the summit in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

From Wäggis (p. 69). This path cannot possibly be missed (direction-post near the steamboat-pier); it winds through the midst of orchards, the produce of which the traveller has frequent opportunities of purchasing. The path crosses the spot inundated in 1795 by a thick bed of mud, which descended like a stream of lava from the Rigi, and as it took a fortnight to reach the lake, left the inhabitants ample time to save themselves and their property. A number of houses and a large tract of fertile land were devastated. At the *Chapel of the Holy Cross* (Heiligkreuzkapelle) ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) good beer may be procured ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per bottle). A wall of rugged rocks is next skirted; 30 min. the *Hochstein* or *Felsenthör*, an arch formed of two enormous masses of conglomerate, on which rests a third block surmounted by a cross. The nature of the rock indicates that occurrences similar to the landslip of Goldau (p. 54) and the mud-torrent mentioned above, have taken place here also.

The *Kaltbad* (4727'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Hochstein, is mentioned at p. 58. Through a cutting in the rock to the l. of the hotel the traveller reaches the *Chapel of St. Michael*, where mass is daily celebrated for the herdsmen. The walls are covered with votive tablets, one of which extols the virtues of the cold spring (41° Fahr.) which issues from the adjacent rock. By the Chapel, a footpath leads to the (10 min.) **Känzli* (4770'), an open rotunda on a projecting rock, from which a magnificent view is obtained, similar to that from the Staffel, but with a more picturesque foreground. From this point a footpath leads to the Staffel, in the same time (40 min.) as the path from the Kaltbad; it ascends from the Känzli (not towards the E.) to the r. as far as the point where the S. portion of the lake becomes visible; it then continues to ascend the ridge of the mountain, until, about half way up, it unites with the path from the Kaltbad, so that the visitor to the Känzli need not return to the Kaltbad. The direct path from the Kaltbad presents few attractions; it leads to the Staffel in 40 min.; from the Staffel to the Kulm is an ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, see p. 60.

The *Rigi-Kulm* (5905') is the loftiest and most N. poin

H:Height above the sea-level in Paris feet. E:Distance in a direct line in Swiss Leagues (11:5 and 30).

OF THE ALPS FROM THE RIGI KULM.

East One-third North America, Europe, Australia

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Bundesrepublik Deutschland, Regierungsschulrat für die Berufsschule, Berlin, 22. Januar 1962. Der Minister für Bildung und Wissenschaft, Dr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, hat die folgenden Ausführungen abgelehnt:

of the Rigi group (the entire circumference of which is 25—30 M.), and is covered with verdure to the summit. Its N. side makes a precipitous descent into the Lake of Zug, whilst on the S. side it is connected with the other heights of the Rigi. The large hotel (p. 58), with the adjacent older building, is situated about 130 paces below the summit, sheltered from the N. and W. winds.

View. The first object which absorbs the attention of the traveller is the immense chain (120 M. in length) of the snow-clad Alps (comp. the accompanying Panorama). The chain commences in the far E. with the Sentis in the Canton of Appenzell, over, or near which the first rays of the rising sun appear in summer. Somewhat nearer the Rigi, the huge snowy crest of the Glärnisch rises above the ridge; then the Tödi, in front of which the Clariden, to the r. the double peak of the Scheerhorn; next the Windgelle, the sharp pyramid of the Bristenstock, at the foot of which the St. Gotthard road begins to rise near Amstāg in the valley of the Reuss; the Blackenstein stock and the Uri-Rothstock, side by side, are both so near that the ice of their glaciers can be distinguished; more to the right the Titlis, the highest of the Unterwalden range, easily distinguished by its immense covering of snow. The eye next travels to the Bernese Alps, crowning the landscape with their heights of perpetual snow. To the extreme l. the Finsteraarhorn, the loftiest of all, adjacent to it the Schreckhorn, the three white peaks of the Wetterhorn, the Mönch, the Eiger with its perpendicular walls of dark rock on the N. side, and the Jungfrau. To the W., rise the rugged summits of the sombre Pilatus, forming the termination of the Alps in this direction. — Towards the north the entire Lake of Zug is visible, and the houses of Arth, Zug, and Cham. To the l. of the Lake of Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, Tell's Chapel, midway between Immensee and Küschnacht, a little to the l. of the white house; separated from the Lake of Zug by a narrow strip of land, the Küschnacht arm of the Lake of Lucerne; more to the W. Lucerne with its crown of battlements and towers, at the head of its bay. Beyond Lucerne is seen almost the entire canton of that name, with the Emme meandering through it like a thread of silver; the Reuss also appears here and there. More distant are the Lake of Sempach, the W. side of which is skirted by the railway to Bâle, and the lakes of Baldegg and Hallwyl. The western and north-western horizon is bounded by the Jura chain, above which peep some of the crests of the Vosges. — To the N., but to the l. of the Lake of Zug, the handsome buildings of the ancient Abbey of Muri are visible, beyond which rises the castle of Habsburg; in the distance the Black Forest with its highest summits, the Feldberg (to the r.) and the Belchen (to the l.). Beyond the Lake of Zug is seen the ridge of the Albis with the Uetliberg, which almost entirely conceal the Lake of Zürich; the extensive cantonal hospital and the cathedral in the town of Zürich are, however, visible. In the extreme distance rise the basaltic cones of Hohenhœwen and Hohenstofeln (close together) and the Hohentwiel in Swabia. Towards the east, behind the N. slope of the Rossberg, a glimpse of the Lake of Egeri, on the S. bank of which was fought the famous battle of Morgarten. Beyond Arth, opposite the Kulm, is the Rossberg, the scene of the disastrous Goldau landslip. Between the Rossberg and the E. ramifications of the Rigi, the Lake of Lowerz with its two little islands; above it, the town of Schwyz, at the foot of the barren heights of the Mythen, overtopped by the magnificent Glärnisch. To the r., the valley of the Muotta, celebrated in military annals. To the south and south-east the different summits of the Rigi form the foreground: Hochfluh (below it the Rothenfluh), Scheideck, Dossen, and Schilt, at the foot of which lies the Klösterli. To the l. of the Schilt, the Lake of Lucerne in the vicinity of Beckenried, to the r. that part of the lake known as the Lake of Buochs, the Buochser Horn above it: a little more to the r. the Stanser Horn with Stans at its base; nearer, the less elevated

Burgenstock and the Rigi-Rothstock. Beyond these heights, to the l., the lake of Sarnen, embosomed in forest, to the r., the bay of Alpnach, connected with the Lake of Lucerne by a narrow strait formed by the Lopperberg, a spur of Pilatus.

From the middle of July to the middle of September, in favourable weather, the hotel is very much frequented (precautions about securing accommodation, see p. 58). The concourse of strangers, composed of such various elements, is of itself a source of no little amusement to the observant spectator. Every grade of society is here represented; all the languages of Europe combine to produce a very Babel of incongruous sounds. At sunset all are attracted to the summit by one common object. Loiterers arrive breathless at the point towards which they have been toiling so many hours. An indifferent performer on the Alpine horn awakens the echoes, and sorely tries the temper by his illtimed exertions. When the sun has at length disappeared, the prosaic attractions of the supper-table become predominant. Notwithstanding the great number of rooms that the hotel contains, it is not an uncommon occurrence for late comers to be consigned to the *salle-à-manger* for the questionable night's repose such an apartment is likely to afford.

Half an hour before sun-rise, the Alpine horn sounds the reveille. All is again noise, bustle, and confusion. As the sun, it is well known, will wait for no man, impromptu toilettes of the most startling description are indulged in. A red Indian in his blanket would on these occasions be thought extremely well and appropriately dressed, and have many imitators, for though the custom is interdicted under the penalty of a fine, a blanket is too ready and tempting a garment to be disregarded. The sleepy eye soon brightens, the limb stiffened by the exertions of the preceding day is lithe again in that exciting moment; the huge hotel is for the nonce without a tenant; and if the eager crowd are not, like the disciples of Zoroaster, ready with one accord to prostrate themselves before the great source of light and life in which they see the fitting emblem of all good, it may be safely premised there are few whose thoughts do not turn in silent adoration towards that mighty hand which created 'the great light which rules the day', and whose first beams are now being so anxiously expected.

A faint streak in the E., which pales by degrees the brightness of the stars, is the precursor of the birth of day. This insensibly changes to a band of gold in the extreme horizon; each lofty peak is in succession tinged with a roseate blush; the shadows between the Rigi and the horizon gradually melt away; forests, lakes, hills, towns, and villages reveal themselves: all is at first grey and cold, until at length the sun suddenly bursts from behind the mountains, in all his majesty, flooding

the whole of the superb landscape with light and warmth (comp. Panorama).

Among the most picturesque points of this magnificent scene, which embraces a circuit of nearly 300 miles, are the Lakes of Zug and Lucerne, which last branches off in so many directions, as almost to bewilder the eye. They approach so close to the foot of the Rigi, that it seems as if a stone might be thrown into them. Eleven other small lakes are also visible.

For a quarter of an hour before and after sunrise the view is clearest; at a later hour the mists rise and condense into clouds, frequently concealing a great part of the landscape. The chamois-hunter in Schiller's Tell aptly observes:

Through the parting clouds only
The earth can be seen,
Far down 'neath the vapour
The meadows of green.

But the mists themselves have a certain charm, rising suddenly from the depths of the valleys, veiling the Kulm, and struggling against the powerful rays of the sun. The different effects of light and shade, varying so often in the course of the day, are a source of constant admiration to the spectator. At a very early hour the Bernese Alps are seen to the best advantage; and in the evening those to the E. of the Bristenstock. Those who have sufficient leisure will not repent devoting several days to the Rigi. In the evening and morning the vast concourse of visitors is a great hindrance to the pensive study of the scene, whilst during the day the lover of nature can without interruption contemplate the mighty prospect around him. When the view has been sufficiently surveyed, any leisure time may be advantageously devoted to visiting the Staffel, the Rothstock, the Kaltbad, the Klösterli, or even the Scheideck.

The temperature often varies as much as 45° within the 24 hrs.; plaids and shawls, therefore, should not be forgotten. During the prevalence of the S. wind (Föhn) the mountains seem to draw nearer, their jagged outlines become more definite, their tints warmer. The same effect is produced by the W. wind on the Jura, but both are generally the precursors of rain.

A singular atmospheric Phenomenon is sometimes witnessed on the Rigi, as on some other high mountains. When the vapours rise perpendicularly from the valleys, on the side opposite the sun, without enveloping the mountain itself, a kind of screen is formed, capable of exhibiting the outline of the mountain and any objects on it. In such a case persons standing on the summit of the Rigi have their shadows cast upon this misty screen in greatly enlarged proportions, encircled by a prismatic halo, which is sometimes double, if the mist is thick.

The ***Rigi-Scheideck** (5406'), the ridge of the Rigi running S.E. towards the Lake of Lowerz, with the hotel mentioned at p. 58 commands a less extensive view than the Kulm, but also embracing the entire chain of mountains, and some points not visible from the Kulm (see Panorama at the inn). The Scheideck,

deck is a charming retreat, quiet and peaceful, presenting a marked contrast to the incessant bustle of the Kulm. The table-land on the summit, upwards of 1 M. in length, affords an agreeable promenade; the Dossen (see below) is about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. distant.

A good path, which begins at the platform of the hotel 'Zum Schwert', near the *Klösterli* (p. 60), leads in 2 hrs. to the Scheideck, passing at the foot of the *Dossen* (5515') ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. suffices for the ascent of the Dossen; charming view over the Lake of Lucerne and the Unterwalden districts). The route is easily found. The same may be said of that from *Gersau* to the Scheideck (ascent $3\frac{1}{4}$, descent 2 hrs.; path steep, but well-kept). On leaving the village a brook is passed, the r. bank of which must be followed; near the *Saw-mill* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), the path crosses to the l. bank; 20 min. from the top, a narrow ridge is reached, where a superb view suddenly opens over the lakes of Lowerz and Zug, the Rossberg, Lowerz, Goldau, and Arth. Path from *Lowerz*, see p. 61. A direct path leads from the Scheideck to the Kulm, rendering it unnecessary to descend to the *Klösterli*. Horses and guides (unnecessary) see p. 57.

23. From Lucerne to Como (*Milan*) by the St. Gotthard. Lake of Lucerne.

143 M. Steamboat from Lucerne to Flüelen in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; Diligence (see below) from Flüelen to Camerlata in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Through-tickets for the entire route may be procured at the Post-Office, Lucerne (where couple-places are most easily secured), and also at the Steamboat-Office. The luggage is weighed and charged for on board the steamers.

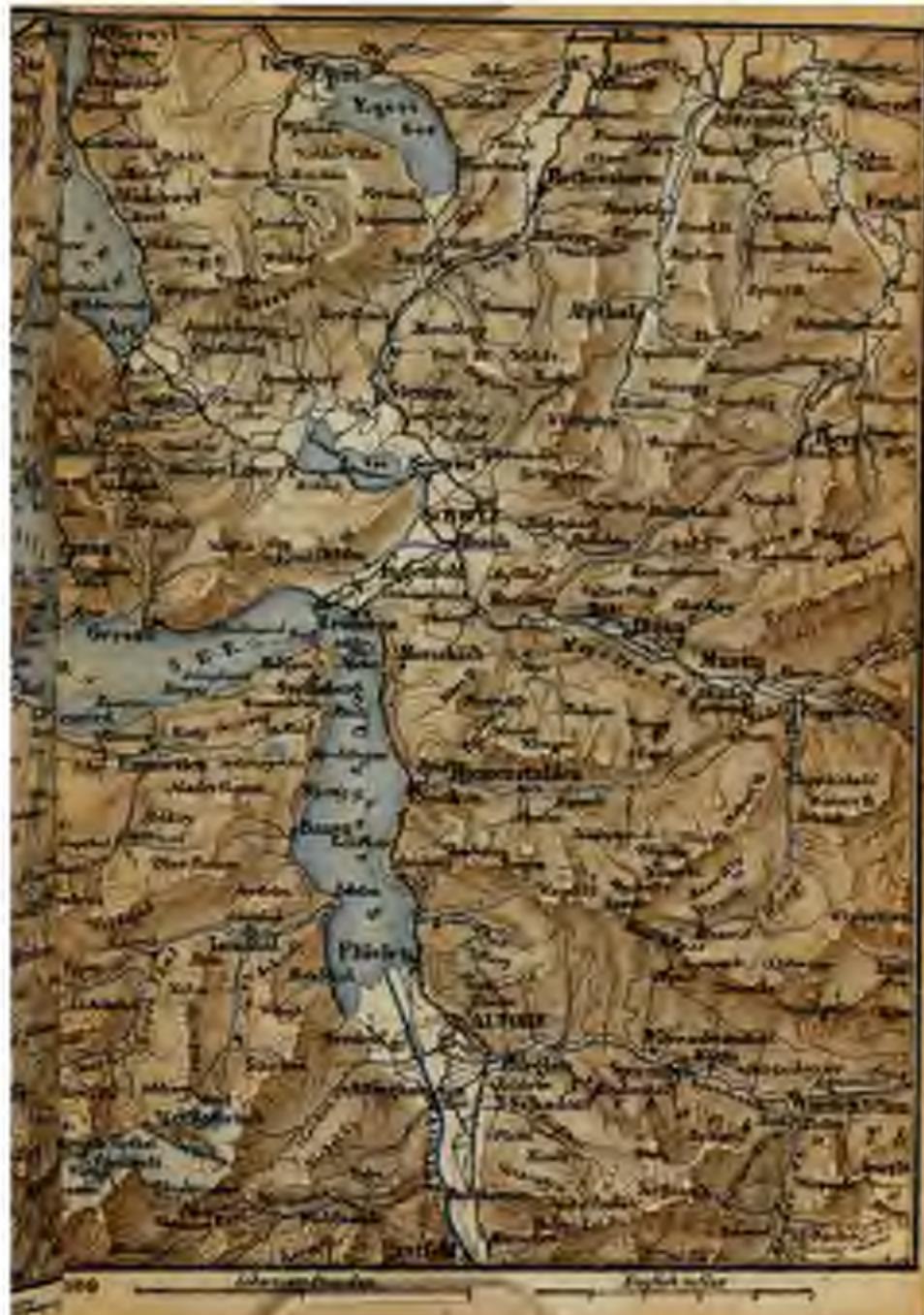
Steamboats 4 or 5 times daily from Lucerne to Flüelen and back, to Wäggis in $1\frac{1}{2}$, Beckenried in 1, Gersau $1\frac{1}{4}$, Brunnen (by some services passengers for stat. Treib are disembarked in small boats) $1\frac{1}{2}$, Flüelen $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; 3 times a day to Alpnach-Gestad, 2 or 3 times a day to Küsnacht. First class to Flüelen 4 fr. 60 c., 2nd cl. about one-half; return-tickets, available for three days, are issued at one fare and a half, but the journey cannot be broken; to Flüelen and back 6 fr. Season-tickets at greatly reduced rates are also issued for the convenience of persons making a prolonged stay on the banks of the lake. — Most of the steamboats to and from Wäggis and Flüelen touch at the Railway-Station at Lucerne (comp. p. 49). — Rowing-boats (p. 50) are seldom used for long excursions; the tariff may be consulted at the inns on the lake.

The wind sometimes changes with extraordinary rapidity, and the boatmen maintain that it blows from a different quarter as each promontory is rounded. The most violent is the *Föhn* (the S. wind), which sometimes renders the navigation of the S. bay of the lake (Lake of Uri, p. 72) impracticable for sailing or rowing-boats, and dangerous even for steamboats. In fine weather the *Bise* (N. wind) usually prevails on the bay of Uri from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. During the rest of the day a gentle S. wind.

Caution. Travellers are frequently assailed during their progress by guides, voituriers, touters, etc. They are recommended, therefore, to arrange their plans previously to arriving at their destination, and not allow themselves to be influenced by the statements of this fraternity.

Distances. Flüelen to Amstätt $10\frac{1}{2}$, to Andermatt 24, to the Hospice of St. Gotthard 34, to Airolo 42, to Faido $52\frac{1}{2}$, to Bellinzona $78\frac{1}{4}$, to Lugano $97\frac{1}{2}$, to Como $117\frac{1}{4}$ Engl. M.





Diligence. From Flüelen to Andermatt in 5 hrs., 7 fr. 10 c.; Airolo 9 hrs., 13 fr. 10 c.; Faido $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., $13\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; Bellinzona $14\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 23 fr. 20 c.; Lugano $18\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 27 fr. 40 c.; Camerlata $22\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., 31 fr. 90 c. The diligences over the St. Gotthard have three seats in the coupé (very comfortable, booking see above), and six in the interior (the two middle seats inside are of course to be avoided as affording little or no view); in addition to these there are two other seats beside the conductor and driver (comp. Introd. IX).

Carriages. Conveyances may be obtained for which the landlords of the hotels at Flüelen, Andermatt and Hospenthal, Airolo, Faido, Bellinzona, Magadino, Lugano (*Hôtel du Parc*) and Como provide a change of horses. A two-horse carriage, accommodating 4 to 5 persons, from Flüelen to Andermatt or Hospenthal costs 35 fr.; from Andermatt or Hospenthal to Airolo 30 fr.; Airolo-Faido 15, Faido-Bellinzona 25, Bellinzona-Lugano 25 (Bellinzona-Magadino 15), Lugano-Como 25 fr., altogether 150 fr., and a fee of about 24 fr. to the driver in addition (for each station 2 fr. at least); this mode of travelling is, for 4 persons, little dearer than the coupé of the diligence. A written agreement (including fees) should be made with the proprietor of the carriage at Flüelen, Como, Lugano, or Magadino, for the entire journey. In order to procure fresh horses it is only necessary to show this agreement at each stage. Payment is made at the end of the journey. These are the precise charges according to tariff. Extortionate demands are however occasionally made, especially on the Italian side, a spurious printed tariff being even sometimes exhibited; but these should of course be disregarded, and the assistance of the police appealed to if necessary. — One-horse carr. (not always to be had) from Flüelen to Amstät 9, to Wasen 15, Andermatt or Hospenthal 20 (and back 30) fr., and gratuity. Two-horse carr. from Flüelen to Amstät 15, to Wasen 25, Andermatt or Hospenthal 30 (and back 55) fr., St. Gotthard 50, Airolo 65 fr., and gratuity (tariff of Apr. 19th, 1860). — Omnibus from Flüelen to Altorf 1 fr.

Pedestrians about to cross the Furca and Grimsel (RR. 32, 33) may drive as far as Klus (p. 75) or Amstät, where the St. Gotthard road, properly speaking, begins to ascend. Amstät to Andermatt $10\frac{1}{2}$ M., to Hospenthal $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther. Those who wish to see the N. side only of the Pass of St. Gotthard need not proceed beyond Andermatt.

St. Gotthard Minerals are exposed for sale everywhere, but imposition is frequently practised.

The **Pass of St. Gotthard** was the most frequented of all the routes across the Alps until the commencement of the present century, but as it was not practicable for vehicles, it was gradually deserted after the construction of the roads over the Simplon (R. 63), the Splügen (RR. 88, 89) and the Bernardino (R. 91). In 1820 the governments of the cantons of Uri and Tessin commenced the present road, which is $13\frac{1}{2}$ ft. in width. It was completed in 1832. In convenience and utility it is second to none of the Alpine passes; and in magnificence of scenery the St. Gotthard is far superior to any of the other passes. The St. Gotthard and Bernardino routes are usually practicable for carriages during 4 or 5 months, from the early part of June (the Splügen generally a week earlier), but as late as June large quantities of snow are occasionally met with. In winter travellers are conveyed across the mountain in small one-horse sledges. After a heavy snow-storm, communication is often interrupted for a whole week.

Military History. The canton of Uri and the valley of the Reuss were the theatre in which the bloodiest scenes of the campaign of the French against the Austrians and Russians were enacted in 1799. Marches were made and skirmishes fought on heights previously untrodden except by herdsmen and hunters (comp. R. 76). In May, 1799, the French under Soult retreated into the valley of the Reuss, after having been twice prevented from effecting a landing at Flüelen by the men of Uri. From the 16th to the 18th of May they contended with the Austrians in the Leventina (p. 82), and on the 19th they retired to the Grisons by the

valley of Ursern (p. 138). On May 28th the Austrian general *St. Julian* obtained possession of the Teufelsbrücke. After a succession of skirmishes the first decisive battle was fought at Zürich (June 6th), when the Archduke Charles was victorious, and the French were compelled to evacuate the country. The Austrians instead of following up their success, remained for two months inactive, thereby enabling their opponents to recover from the blow and procure reinforcements. Thus recruited, the French once more made their appearance in the field. *Lecourbe* crossed the Surenen (p. 87), *Loison* the Susten (p. 131), and *Gudin* forced a passage over the Grimsel and the Furca (pp. 136, 137). The Austrians, attacked on all sides, retreated leisurely to Andermatt (Aug. 14th to 19th), and retired into the Grisons over the Oberalp (p. 312). — About a month after these events, information was brought to the French general *Lecourbe*, that a considerable army had appeared at the S. base of the St. Gotthard. This intelligence surprised him, as no hostile manifestation had been expected in that quarter. It was believed that the Russians had retired from the plains of Lombardy across the Splügen, but the veteran *Suarow* had returned at the head of 18,000 infantry and 5000 Cossacks, whom he dismounted, using their horses for the purpose of transporting his artillery. He forced the passage of the St. Gotthard on Sept. 24th, and drove the French before him as far as the Lake of Lucerne, where *Lecourbe* occupied a strong position on the l. bank of the Reuss at Seedorf, having previously removed all boats and destroyed the bridge. *Suarow's* purpose was to effect a junction with the Russian forces which had been stationed under *Korsakow* near Zürich, not having heard of their defeat at the second battle of Zürich (Sept. 25th). But when he found himself unable to procure means of transport, he was compelled to retire through the Schächenthal across the Kinzigkulp, through the Muottatal over the Pragel, and through the Sernftal over the steep and difficult Panixer Pass to Ilanz (RR. 73, 76, 77), a masterly retreat without parallel in military annals. Constantly pursued by the French, he led his army successfully to the valley of the Rhine (Oct. 9th, 1799), with a loss of 3000 men, more of whom were killed by the fatigues and dangers of the journey, than by the bullets of the enemy. After his retreat the French once more occupied the canton of Uri as far as the Hospice of the St. Gotthard, which they demolished, using its fragments as fuel. In May, 1800, 15,000 French under *Mouney* passed over the St. Gotthard into Italy, at the same time that Napoleon effected the passage of the Great St. Bernard (p. 237).

The ****Lake of Lucerne** (1433') (*Vierwaldstätter-See*, or 'Lake of the Four Forest Cantons'), bounded by the cantons of *Uri*, *Schwyz*, *Unterwalden*, and *Lucerne*, is unsurpassed in Switzerland, and even in Europe, in the grandeur and magnificence of its scenery. Its beautiful banks are also intimately connected with many historical associations, of which *Schiller* has given us an animated picture in his *William Tell*. The lake is nearly cruciform in shape, the bay of Lucerne forming the head, the bays of Küssnacht and Alpnach the arms, and the bay of Buochs and Lake of Uri the foot. Length from Lucerne to Flüelen 25 M.; width 1—4 M.; between the extremities of the two arms 15 M.

Soon after Lucerne is quitted, the view from the steamboat of the town, with its towers and battlements, is strikingly picturesque (comp. p. 50). To the l. rises the Rigi, to the r. Pilatus, in front of the traveller the Bürgenstock and the Blumalpe or Stanser Horn; behind Pilatus, to the l., the Bernese Alps gradually become visible, the Schreckhörner, Mönch, Eiger, and

Jungfrau; the Finster-Aarhorn only is hidden. The little promontory to the l. is the *Meggenhorn*. In front of it lies *Altstad* ('old shore', so named because the bank of the lake formerly extended only thus far, both banks of the Reuss from this to Lucerne being mere marshes), a small island plaited with poplars. Immediately after Meggenhorn is passed, the lake of Küs-nacht opens to the l., and the bay of Stansstad to the r., and the central point of the cross formed by the lake is attained. In the distance to the E., Küs-nacht (p. 48) is visible; near the steamboat, on the l., stands the ruin of *Neu-Habsburg* (p. 54). To the S. the frowning, forest-clad *Bürgenstock*, or *Bürgenstock* (3668'), rises abruptly from the water (its summit commands a singularly beautiful view of the four arms of the lake). From this part of the lake the appearance of Pilatus (p. 32) is very striking. Its barren and rugged peaks, seldom entirely free from cloud or mist (p. 54), frown grimly over the cheerful landscape, in marked contrast to the Rigi on the opposite side of the lake, the lower slopes of which are covered with gardens, fruit-trees, and houses, while above, forests and green turf clothe it to its very summit.

Beyond the projecting spur of the *Tanzenburg*, on a tongue of land to the l., are the ruins of the castle of *Hertenstein* [in the distance the *Scheerhorn* (p. 296), with its two horns and glaciers, is a conspicuous object].

Wäggis (*Concordia*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3 fr.; **Löwe*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, pension 6 fr. Also several pensions, among them those of *Gerig*, *Zimmermann-Schürch*, *Waldis*), surrounded by fruit-trees (chestnuts, almonds, figs), a picturesque village, the garden of Lucerne, is the usual landing-place for the ascent of the Rigi which rises in the rear. [Rowing-boat to Lucerne in 2 hrs. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr., Alpnach-Gestad in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr., see p. 88; charming walks through *Greppen* to *Küs-nacht* (p. 48), and to Fitznau.] The next station is

Fitznau (*Pension Pfyffer*), or *Vitznau*, with its lofty wall of red rock, the *Rothenfluh*, in which is the *Waldisbalm*, a stalactite-grotto about 1000' long, difficult of access. Vitznau is the station for the Rigi Railway, the terminus of which is close to the lake (comp. p. 59).

Two promontories here extend far into the lake, apparently terminating it, the one a spur of the Rigi, the other a part of the Bürgenstock (see above). These are aptly termed the *Nasen* (noses), and may possibly have been once united. Near the E. Nase the snow-clad pyramid of the *Tödi* (p. 295) and the two peaks of the Pragel (p. 304) become visible. Beyond this strait the lake takes the name of *Lake of Buochs*, from the village of *Buochs* (*Rössli*, **Kreuz*), a pleasant rustic retreat, above which rise the *Buochser Horn* and the *Stanser Horn* (ascent see p. 85).

One-horse carr. from Buochs to Engelberg 12, two-horse 20 fr. and fee (comp. p. 84).

Beckenried (**Sonne*; **Hôtel et Pension Feller*; **Mond*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.: good pension at all about 5 fr.; *Stern*, on the lake), formerly the place of assembly for the delegates from the Four Forest Cantons. Diligence to Stans twice daily, see p. 84; two-horse carriage to Brienz about 50 fr., one-horse 30 fr.; two-horse carr. to Engelberg (p. 85) 25, and back in one day 35 fr. Road to Seelisberg, see p. 72.

On the opposite bank, on a narrow but fertile strip of land, lies the village of

Gersau (*Hôtel Müller*, with gardens and lake-baths; the landlord is proprietor of the *Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 65); R. 2—4, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. 3, S. 2 fr.; Pension excl. room 5 fr., L. per week 1, A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ —4 fr.; **Sonne*) in the Canton of Schwyz, completely enclosed by rocks. Its picturesque houses, scattered in a wide crescent on the slope of the mountain, and the surrounding plantations of fruit-trees and chestnuts, give it a very attractive appearance. The village is protected from cold winds, and is therefore recommended as a residence for invalids in spring or autumn. In the ravine behind it is a silk-mill, and above, on the brow of the mountain, the inn on the *Rigi-Scheideck* (p. 65). During four centuries this diminutive corner of land, scarcely 8 sq. M. in extent, and with a population of about 1000 (Gersau has now 1727 inhab.), enclosed between the *Fitznauerstock* (4750') and the *Hochfluh*, boasted of being an independent state, the smallest in the world, till the French deprived it of its rights in 1798. The town-hall bears the following inscription: '*Received into the Confederacy 1315, purchased its freedom 1390, assigned to the Canton of Schwyz 1817*'. The manners and customs of Gersau are still in some respects peculiar. Not many years ago it was a rendezvous, on the anniversary of the consecration of the church, of all the beggars of the surrounding country, who during three days indulged in fare to which for the rest of the year they were entire strangers; the three festive days expired, this choice assembly dispersed to their accustomed haunts and avocations.

The chapel on the bank to the E. of Gersau derives the appellation of *Kindlismord* (infanticide) from the story, it is hoped an unfounded one, that a poor fiddler, returning from a wedding at Treib, here dashed out the brains of his starving infant against the rocks. The spot is indicated by a black cross. A picturesque footpath leads from Gersau to Brunnen by Kindlismord, 6 M.; another to Fitznau, 6 M.

To the E. rise the barren peaks of the two *Mythen* (6243' and 5754'), and at their base, 3 M. inland, lies *Schwyz* (p. 55); nearer is situated the church of *Ingenbohl*, in the distance to

the r. the *Achselberg* or *Achslenstock* (6830') with its crown of bare crags, resembling a ruined castle. On the bank of the lake, at the mouth of the *Muotta*, lies the considerable village of

Brunnen (**Waldstädter Hof* on the lake, new first-class hotel; **Adler*, with a 'dependance' on the Axenstrasse, R. 1½, B. 1½, L. and A. 1 fr.; **Curhaus Axenstein*, see below; **Rössli*, pension 5 fr.; **Pens. Inderbitzi*, on the lake; **Pens. Aufdermaur*, on the Güttsch; **Hirsch*, R. and L. 2, B. 1, D. 2½ fr.; lake-baths ½ fr.), the port of the canton of Schwyz, perhaps the most beautifully-situated place on the Lake of Lucerne, of late years much frequented, and suitable for a stay of some duration. The boatmen and carriage-drivers of Brunnen are noted for the exorbitance of their charges. Ferry to Treib 1½ fr.

Fine view from the Güttsch, small eminence behind Brunnen, embracing the two arms of the lake and the lovely valley of Schwyz. — A beautiful walk to *Morschach* (2156') (2 M.), which may be reached by a good carri.-road from the Axenstrasse. From the **Curhaus Axenstein* (*Hôtel* and *Pension*), a large establishment recently erected on an eminence, at the so-called 'Brandli', and provided with pleasure-grounds, a splendid survey of both arms of the lake may be enjoyed. In a geological point of view the numerous erratic blocks found near Morschach are interesting (comp. Introd. XIV). — The *Stoss* (4232'), a chapel on the E. spur of the Frohnalp, commands a fine view, and is the site of a small sanitary estab. (pension 4 fr.) (a boy should be taken as guide). — From the **Frohnalp* (5787'). 1½ hr. S. of the Stoss, a magnificent view (panorama 1½ fr.) : the fore-ground surpassing that of the view from the Rigi), embracing the entire Lake of Lucerne (inn on the summit). — Walk on the Axenstrasse (p. 73). — Other excursions; to the Lake of Lowerz (p. 55), returning by Schwyz (p. 55); to the Muottatal (p. 303) as far as the fall of the Gestubbach near Ried; to the Kindlismord Chapel (p. 70) and Gersau (p. 70); to the Rütti (see below); to Seelisberg, Bauen etc. (see below); to Tell's Chapel (p. 72); to the Mythen (p. 55).

Opposite Brunnen lies **Treib** (steamboat-stat., see p. 66), a small harbour in the canton of Uri, the landing-place for **Seelisberg** (2490'), a village 1 hr. above the lake (*Pension Hauser*, 5 fr.).

The **Curhaus Sonnenberg*, situated near the *Chapel of Maria-Sonnenberg* (2759'), 20 min. above Seelisberg, consists of two houses sheltered by a wood, and much frequented for the sake of the pure mountain air and the whey-cure, from June to the end of September. Pension 5 fr. and upwards. Beautiful view from the *Känzli*, ¾ hr. (in the forest to the r.) over the lake and the plain as far as the Weissenstein. About ½ hr. S. of the Curhaus lies the picturesque *Seelisberger See*, at the precipitous N. base of the *Niederbauen* or **Seelisberger Kulm* (6323'), which may be ascended from the Curhaus (guide necessary, 5 fr. and fee) in 3½—4 hrs., or from Emmatten (see below) in 3½ hrs. The path to Emmatten is followed towards the N., passing the Seelisberg lake; after ½ hr. the route is to the l. towards the base of the Bauen. The ascent is steep, and after rainy weather laborious. The narrow path leads part of the way through wood, descending for a short distance. None but good walkers should attempt the excursion. — The ascent, however, is easier if the path to Emmatten be followed for 1 hr.: the route then ascends rapidly across meadows for ¾ hr., traverses the wood for 1 hr., and gradually sloping pastures for ½ hr., reaches the chalet (Alpine fare, bed of hay if necessary), whence the summit is attained in 40 min. more. The ascent from Emmatten is the shortest, as it begins ¼ hr. from the village. The view is preferred by many to that from the Rigi.

From Beckenried (p. 70) to Seelisberg $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., picturesque road as far as Emmatten (*Pension Schönenegg, from 5 fr.; baths, whey, etc.), the lake being visible up to this point. If the traveller intend to proceed to *Bauen* (charmingly situated on a bay of the Lake of Uri), to be ferried from thence to Flüelen, he should take the path towards the lake, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond Seelisberg, where the precipitous walls of rock (the *Schwändifluh*, the *Teufelsmünster*, see Schiller's Tell, Act IV, Scene 1), rise from the lake, and thence proceed by the old château of *Beroldingen* to *Bauen*. This is a very delightful walk.

Near Brunnen, the S. arm of the lake, called the **Lake of Uri**, commences. The banks approach each other, and the precipices become almost perpendicular. Lofty snow-clad mountains, often partially veiled with clouds, are visible through the gorges which open at intervals.

At the extremity of the sharp angle which here abuts on the lake, a short distance from the W. bank, the *Wytenstein*, or *Mythenstein*, a pyramid of rock, 80' in height, rises from the water, bearing the inscription in colossal gilt letters: '*Dem Sänger Tell's, Friedrich Schiller. Die Ur-Cantone, 1859.*' (*To Frederick Schiller, the bard of Tell. The Swiss Cantons. 1859.*) The rock bears a second inscription to the memory of a young Swiss officer, who lost his life by an accident at this spot some years ago.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, below Seelisberg (p. 71), and 5 min. from its landing-place, are the three springs of the *Rütli*, which trickle from an artificially planted rock, and are surrounded by pretty grounds. This plateau, with the *inn built in 1868, belongs to the Confederation. The spot is thus described by Walter Fürst in *Schiller's Tell*:

"On the lake's left bank,
As we sail hence to Brunnen, right against
The Mythenstein, deep hidden in the wood
A meadow lies, by shepherds called the Rootli,
Because the wood has been uprooted there.
'Tis where our canton's bound'ries verge on yours;
Thither by lonely by-paths let us wend
At midnight and deliberate o'er our plans".

At this romantic spot, on the memorable night of Nov. 7th, 1307, 33 men, from Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, assembled and bound themselves by an oath to be faithful to each other, and not to rest until they had ejected their oppressors from the soil. Tradition relates that on the spot where the three confederates, *Werner Stauffacher* of Steinen in Schwyz, *Erni* (Arnold) of Melchthal in Unterwalden, and *Walter Fürst* of Attinghausen in Uri, stood when the oath was taken, three fountains sprang up, over which a hut was subsequently erected.

About 20 min. later, the steamer passes *Sissikon* (Pension Uri-Rothstock, 4— $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) on the E. bank. The rugged *Achstens-stock* (p. 71) is visible through the gorge. The steamboat next reaches **Tell's Platte**, a ledge of rock at the base of the *Axenfluh* or *Arenberg* (3353'), where, shaded by overhanging trees and almost washed by the waters of the lake, stands the romantic **Chapel of Tell**, containing a few rudely-executed frescoes of scenes from Tell's history. It is said to have been erected by the Canton

of Uri on the spot where the Swiss liberator sprang out of Gessler's boat, and to have been consecrated in 1388 (31 years after the death of Tell), in the presence of 114 persons who had been personally acquainted with the hero. On the Sunday after Ascension-day, mass is performed here, and a patriotic sermon preached; this service is attended by the inhabitants of the neighbouring shores in large numbers, their boats being all gaily decorated for the occasion. Near the chapel the lake is 800' in depth. The peculiar, contorted formation of the calcareous strata of the Axen-fluh attracts the attention even of the unscientific. The new *Axenstrasse, leading from Gersau to Brunnen and Flüelen, generally lying low on the bank of the lake, and affording a succession of beautiful views, is also extremely interesting from its bold construction, and in several places penetrates the rock by means of tunnels. On this road, immediately above Tell's Platte, $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Flüelen, is situated *Tell's Platte Hotel*, R. 1, B. 1, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., Pension 5 fr.; also a steamboat-station.

As soon as the chapel is passed, Flüelen becomes visible. The scenery of this portion of the lake (from the chapel to Flüelen 20 min.) is strikingly imposing. Opposite the 'Platte' on the W. bank lies *Isleten*, at the mouth of the *Isenthal* (worthy of a visit), which branches off in two directions near the village of the same name (rustic *inn): one branch (to the S.) is the *Grosse Isenthal*, bounded by the *Engelberger-Rothstock* (9256'), the other the *Kleine Isenthal*, terminated by the *Uri-Rothstock* (9620').

Through the former of these two valleys (the *Grossthal*), the traveller can either proceed to *Wolfenschiess* (p. 85), passing (to the W.) between the *Hohenbriesen* (7898') and the *Kaiserstuhl*, over the *Schönegg-Pass* (6827', very steep on the farther side), and by *Ober-Rickenbach* (2927'); or he may take the route to *Engelberg* (p. 85), to the S.W., by the *Rothgratli*. Through the other valley (*Kleinthal*) a rugged path leads to the rocky terrace 'im Kessel', passing the *Musenalp* (2 hrs.), ascending steep strata of slate, then crossing a glacier with a gentle slope on the S. side of the mountain to the summit of the **Uri-Rothstock* (9621'), in 8—9 hrs. An easier, but considerably longer path leads by the *Schlossfelsen* in the *Grossthal* over the *Schwarzfirn-Glacier* by the *Hangbaum-Alp* to the *Blümlisalp*, and across the rocks (disintegrated by exposure to the weather) to the summit. If the traveller wishes to reach the top early in the morning, he must spend the night in the chalet on the *Hangbaum-Alp*. Descent through the *Grossthal* (see above); guide necessary, 15 fr. a day. From Engelberg the summit may also be attained in 7—8 hrs. The *Uri-Rothstock* is, like the *Titlis*, almost perpendicular on the E. and S.E. sides, and is composed of gigantic and contorted limestone rocks, torn asunder and piled one on another in fantastic but magnificent confusion. The view from the summit is extremely imposing: to the S. is the chain of the Alps, with the *Sentis* at their E. extremity; immediately below lies the Lake of Lucerne at a depth of 800'; to the N.E. and N. the view embraces the *Rigi*, *Pilatus*, and the *Entlebuch* mountains, the lower hills of N. Switzerland, and the plains of Germany.

On the ridge between the two peaks of the *Uri-Rothstock* lies a glacier distinctly visible; on the l. is the *Gitschen* (8065'), rising abruptly from the lake, with its summits resembling a castle. Between Flüelen and *Seedorf* (1447', the village to the

r., with a convent), the Reuss (see below) flows into the lake. The valley of the Reuss is bounded by the huge pyramid of the *Bristenstock* (10,085'). Above Flüelen rise the *Great* and *Little Windquelle* (10,463').

25 $\frac{1}{8}$ M. Flüelen (1433'). Ital. *Fiora* (**Adler*, R. from 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, A. and L. 1 fr.; **Kreuz*, moderate; *Tell*; all near the quay; Baths in the lake, on the Axenstrasse, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Flüelen. Carriages, see p. 67), the port of Uri. Behind the church is the small castle of *Rudenz*, which formerly belonged to the family of Attinghausen. The Reuss has been here converted into a canal ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk, or $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by boat to its influx). The St. Gotthard route, as far as Andermatt, is most interesting ground for the botanist.

Altorf (1535') or **Uri** (**Adler* or *Post*, R. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.; **Schlüssel*; **Löwe*; *Sonne*). 2 M. from Flüelen, situated in a fertile valley surrounded by mountains, is the capital of the canton of Uri, with a pop. of 2724 (50 Prot.). The church contains (over the S entrance) a 'Nativity' by *Vandyck*; in the N. chapel an 'Entombment' by *Carracci*; adjacent is a marble Madonna in relief, by *H. Imhof* of Rome, placed here in 1848.

This pleasant little town (rebuilt after a conflagration in 1799) would have little interest for travellers, if tradition did not point it out as the scene of the exploits of Tell, which resulted in the liberation of Switzerland from the Austrian yoke. — A *Colossal Statue of Tell*, in plaster, presented to Altorf in 1861 by the riflemen of Zürich, is said to occupy the spot whence the intrepid archer aimed at the apple placed on the head of his son at the command of the tyrant Gessler. At the base is an inscription from Schiller's Tell. About 150 paces from this stands a fountain, with a statue of *Besler*, the bailiff of the village (on one side of the banner are the arms of the canton, the head of a bull; on the other the arms of the village), erected at his own expense! Tradition identifies this spot with that of the lime-tree by which Tell's child stood during the agonizing moment when he awaited the arrow of his father, and which is said to have flourished here till 1567. It is maintained by some that the lime-tree was thirty paces farther back, on the ground where the tower now stands: the latter is, however, known to have existed in the 14th century. On its sides are frescoes representing Tell's celebratedfeat with his bow, his leap from the boat, and the death of Gessler, and below: 'The battle with Prince Leopold at Morgarten, Nov. 15th, 1315' (see p. 301).

The *Capuchin Monastery*, above the church, claims to be the most ancient in Switzerland. It commands a beautiful view; so also the neighbouring *Pavilion Waldeck*. (Ascent by the tower, or above the statue of Tell.) Above the convent lies the *Bannwald*, a 'sacred grove', in which the woodman's axe is proscribed, as it protects Altorf from the falling rocks (see Schiller's Tell, Act III. Scene 3).

On the r., beyond the town, is situated a *Convent*, on the l. the *Arsenal*; farther on, to the l. **Bürglen** (1804') (**Tell*, moderate, suitable for a prolonged stay), a village, picturesquely situated on a height at the entrance of the *Schächenthal*, the birth-place and home of Tell. The supposed site of his house is

occupied by a *Chapel*, erected in 1522, the walls of which are painted with scenes from his life. The inhabitants of the Schächenthal [through which a bridle-path leads over the Klauen-Pass to the Baths of Stachelberg (p. 294) in the Linththal], are said to be the handsomest race in Switzerland.

The road here crosses the rapid *Schächenbach* in its artificial bed, near its junction with the Reuss. The large meadow on the r. near the bridge is used as a place of assembly by the cantonal authorities.

The Constitution of the Canton of Uri (pop. 14,800, Rom. Cath.) is purely democratic. The supreme power is vested in the people, who assemble on the first Sunday in May in the above-mentioned meadow (Landsgemeindeplatz) to consult on the affairs of the canton. Every male inhabitant who has attained his twentieth year, the clergy excepted, is entitled to speak. The dignitaries, on horseback, with the *Landammann* at their head, march in grand procession to the place of assembly; in front is a small detachment of military, next a band, then the banner of the canton borne by ushers in yellow and black uniforms, followed by two men in ancient costume of the same colours, bearing the two horns of the 'Bull of Uri'. The subjects to be taken into consideration are proclaimed to the assembled multitude from a semi-circular stage erected for the purpose. Each orator is heard in turn, then the voting (by show of hands) begins. At the close of the proceedings, the *Landammann* and other dignitaries resign their powers; they are either re-elected, or others are chosen in their stead.

The handsome church among fruit-trees on the l. is that of **Schadorf**.

On the opposite side of the Reuss the church-tower of *Attinghausen* and the ruins of the castle of that name are visible on the r. In this castle *Werner von Attinghausen*, the last but one of his race, mentioned by Schiller in his *William Tell*, died in 1307. *Walter Fürst* (p. 72), one of the three confederates of the *Rutli* and father-in-law of Tell, was also a native of Attinghausen; the house now tenanted by Herr Engstler, is said to have been his dwelling.

1 1/4 M. Bötzingen. Near (3 M.) **Klus**, opposite to the village of *Erstfelden*, the road approaches the Reuss. (Path from Erstfelden to the Surénen-Pass see p. 78.) To the l. rise the rugged peaks of the *Little Windgelle*, or *Sewelistock* (9846'), and the adjacent *Great Windgelle* or *Kalkstock* (10,463').

The Valley of *Erstfelden*, on the l. bank of the Reuss, opens near the parish church, and extends to the *Schlossberg Glacier* (over which a fatiguing path leads in 10–11 hrs. to Engelberg; guide necessary), a walk of 4 hrs. between steep and lofty mountains. It contains two Alpine lakes, the gloomy *Faulensee* (1 1/2 hr. from the glacier) and the *Obersee* (3 1/4 hr. beyond). The *Faulenbach*, which flows out of the latter, forms a beautiful cascade. The whole excursion occupies 10 to 11 hrs.; guide, *Jos. Püntener* at Klus.

On the road to (2 1/2 M.) **Silinen** (1771') a beautiful view is obtained of the pyramid of the *Bristenstock* (10,085'), which occupies the entire background, and is visible from base to summit. Near the chapel of the 'fourteen champions' stands the tower of the ancient castle of the noble family of Silinen.

10 1/2 M. Amstät (1713') (**Stern* [Post]; **Kreuz*; **Hirsch*; *Löwe*; in all, R. 1 1/2, B. 1 fr.), a small, substantially built village, beautifully situated at the foot of the *Bristenstock* and the *Wind-*

gelle, near the confluence of the *Kärtstelenbach* and the Reuss, at the mouth of the Maderaner Thal, through which the *Kärtstelenbach* flows.

The ^a*Maderaner Thal* (4 hrs. in length from Bristen to the *Hüfi* Glacier), enclosed by lofty mountains (N. the Great and Little Windgelle, the Great and Little Ruchen, the Scheerhorn; S. the Bristenstock, Weitentalstock, Oberalpstock, and Hülistock), and traversed by the impetuous *Kärtstelenbach*, is rich in picturesque and imposing scenery, and has been more frequently visited since the erection of the inn (see below). The path (longer route by the *Stafeln* see below) crosses the *Kärtstelenbach* at Amstag and ascends rapidly either to the r. ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. longer) or to the left through forest, past the *Chapel of St. Antony* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the hamlet *Bristen* (refreshments at the curé's). Here the path slightly descends and crosses to the r. bank of the foaming *Kärtstelenbach*. After 7 min. the bridge to the r., leading to the narrow *Etzlisthal* (see below) is to be avoided. After 25 min. the path recrosses to the l. bank (fine view from the bridge) and leads to the (5 min.) houses '*Am Schatigen Berg*'. It then ascends the meadows to the (40 min.) inn of the *Lungenstutz*, and in 5 min. more to the *Cross* of the same name, which commands a fine view (during the ascent the fall of the *Golzernbach* is seen on the opposite side of the valley). Then across the *Griesenbach*, partly through pine-forest, to the chalets of *Stössi*. The path crosses the brook at a *Saw-mill*, leads between the pine-trees, and passes the houses ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) on the *Balmwald*. In $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the ^b*Hôtel Alpenclub*, recommended as head-quarters for excursions among the Tödi-group, is attained. Fine view from the garden. Interesting walk (2—3 hrs. there and back) to the ^c*Hüfi-Glacier*; from the inn a rocky eminence is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., whence a fine survey is obtained of this vast ice-cataract; then a descent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the extremity of the glacier, where the *Kärtstelenbach* issues from it; across the latter to the waterfalls of the *Lammernbach* and the ^d*Stäuberbach*, descending from the *Brunnithal* (especially imposing towards evening; best point of view a green hill rising from the bottom of the valley). Return-route to the inn by the chalets of *Guffern* and *Balmwald*. — To the traveller returning to Amstag the path (6 hrs.) by the *Stafeln*, the lofty pastures on the N. slope of the valley, is recommended: from the inn (with guide) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Alp Bernetsmatt* (magnificent view; immediately opposite rises the huge Oberalpstock, 10,925'); then across the *Golzern Alps*, by the lonely *Golzern-See*, in which trout abound, down to (3 hrs.) *Bristen*. — Interesting glacier-excursion ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., good guides necessary) across the *Hüfi* Glacier and the *Claridengrat* to the *Baths of Stachelberg* (p. 294): to the *Hüfi* *Alp* $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fine view from an eminence to the l.; then a steep ascent, and after 40 min. down to the *Hüfi* *Glacier*, the extensive snow-fields of which are traversed without great difficulty to the pass of the *Claridengrat* (9843'), at the S. base of the *Claridenstock* (10,710'), a gradual ascent of 3— $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Then across the *Claridenfirn* (the rock on the N., completely perforated by an aperture in the middle, is the *Bocktschindel*) a descent in a straight direction, by the *Altorenenalp* and the *Auengüter* (p. 294) to *Stachelberg* (5 hrs.); or to the r. to the *Upper Sand-Alp* (p. 295) in $2\frac{1}{4}$, and thence in 5 hrs. to *Stachelberg* (a very interesting route). Those who select the latter may, if fatigued, sleep at the chalets of the *Sandalp* (bed of hay), and descend to *Stachelberg* the following morning. (For this route and the ascent of the Tödi, see p. 295.) — By the *Brunni Pass* to *Dissentis* ($8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), a grand excursion, but inferior to the last; a trustworthy guide necessary. The path ascends on the S. side of the valley by ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Kinderbühl* to the (2 hrs.) *Brunni Glacier*, which annually alters its form and requires caution. In 2 hrs. more the culminating point is reached (8976'), commanding a superb view of the Oberalpstock. Hence a descent through the wild *Aeletta* *thal* to (3 hrs.) *Aeletta* and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Dissentis* (p. 310). — From Amstag through the *Etzlisthal* and across the *Krenzli Pass* to *Sedrun* (8 hrs.), a fatiguing walk; to the pass (7740') in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., whence the *Strimthal* is descended to *Sedrun* (p. 311).





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Geographia Belatti

Kilometres

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The **Oberalpstock** (10,925'), ascended from the Maderenthal, is a strikingly grand point of view. Ascent from the inn to the Brunni Pass (see above) $5\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; thence to the r., over snow and loose stones to the summit in 2 hrs. more.

The **Bristenstock** (10,085'), ascended from Amst g (in 7, down in 5 hrs., with guide), is recommended to mountaineers. It affords an admirable survey of the mountains of the Reuss and Maderaner valleys.

At the bridge over the Reuss, beyond Amst g, the St. Gotthard route, which here rises above the bed of the valley, strictly speaking, commences; on the l. is the mighty pyramid of the Bristenstock, while the foaming Reuss rushes through the ravine below, forming a succession of waterfalls. In the early part of summer, huge masses of avalanche-snow, presenting the appearance of earth or stone detritus, lie in some of the gorges, and do not melt until the height of summer. Beyond

Intschi (2190') ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Amst g) a fall of the *Intschi-alpbach* is passed. A picturesquely situated bridge carries the road again to the r. bank of the Reuss. A short distance farther the road crosses the *Fellibach*, on the banks of which the violet-moss (a reddish lichen, with violet-scent) grows plentifully on the rocks. On an eminence on the opposite bank stands the hamlet of *Gurtellen*. Beyond the village of *Wyler* is a third bridge, the *Pfaffensprung* ('priest's leap') (2622'), by which the road recrosses to the l. bank. Far below, the river is precipitated through its narrow gorge. View beautiful in both directions. The road crosses the impetuous *Mayenbach* (*Mayen-Reuss*), which rises on the Susten (R. 31), shortly before reaching

(6 M.) **Wasen** (3010') (**Ochs*, R. 4, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., **H tel des Alpes*; *Krone*), a considerable village with loftily situated church (magnificent view from the terrace). The footpath ascending to the r., 60 yds. beyond the bridge, cuts off the windings of the road.

Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Wattingen** is the fourth bridge over the Reuss, below which is a beautiful fall of the *Rohralpbach* to the r. The village consists of a few roadside houses, one of which, bearing a representation of the R tli conspiracy, is said to have been the original dwelling of the Barons of Wattingen.

By the next ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) bridge (*Sch nibr ck*) the l. bank of the Reuss is reached. Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **G schenen** (3615') (**R ssli*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *H tel des Alpes*), on the l. of the road, is the *Teufelsstein*, a huge mass of rock. Magnificent glimpse of the G schenenthal, which here opens, and is traversed by the *G schenen Reuss*; in the background, beyond the solitary *G schenen-Alp*, the valley is terminated by the *Winterberg* (10,850'), from which the *Dammafirn*, an imposing glacier, descends in two branches.

By the *H derlibr ck* (3816'), the sixth bridge, the r. bank of

the Reuss is regained. Here, about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond Göschenen, the sombre and rocky defile of the *Schöllenen (2 M. long) begins, bounded by vast and almost perpendicular walls of solid granite, at the base of which dashes the impetuous Reuss. The road ascends the mountain by numerous windings, most of which may be avoided by selecting the footpath or the old bridle-path. Beyond a few of these windings, the now disused *Long Bridge* is passed (pedestrians save time by crossing it). Then by the *Sprengibrück*, the seventh bridge, the road returns to the l. bank. The road in the Schöllenen is much exposed to avalanches, and is, at one of the most dangerous spots, protected by a gallery, 80 yds. in length, at the two extremities of which are the arms of Uri.

The ***Devil's Bridge** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Göschenen) or *Teufelsbrücke* (the eighth), in the midst of a scene of wild desolation, is now reached (4629'). The Reuss here forms a beautiful fall, which is precipitated into the abyss 100' beneath, while its spray bedews the bridge above. The wind (facetiously called 'Hutschel'm', or 'hat-rogue', by the natives) sometimes comes down the gorge in violent gusts, and endangers the hats of unwary travellers.

The new bridge, constructed of granite in 1830, has a single arch of 26' span. The old bridge, still in existence 20' below, is now disused and entirely overgrown with moss.

A battle between the Austrians and French took place here on Aug. 14th, 1799. The former had taken up a strong position near the bridge, but were unable to withstand the impetuous attack of the French. They therefore blew up the small side-arch, in consequence of which hundreds of soldiers were precipitated into the abyss, and communication was cut off. The French then scaled the r. bank of the Reuss, and compelled the Austrians to retire in the night. This advantage, however, was not long maintained; a month later *Suvorov* marched over the St. Gotthard and pressed hard upon the French, who had filled the Urner Loch (a tunnel constructed in 1707) with masses of rock. The obstacles were, however, removed, and the road re-opened. Near the ruins of the Teufelsbrücke the Russians found themselves exposed to a murderous fire, in spite of which they forced a passage, and drove the French back as far as the Lake of Lucerne.

Immediately beyond the Teufelsbrücke the road winds upwards past a chapel to the (5 min.) **Urner Loch** †, a tunnel 80 yds. long, 15' high and 17' wide, cut through the solid rock in 1707. Until the construction of the new road this gallery was only broad enough for pedestrians and horses, but will now admit two carriages abreast. Prior to 1707 a hanging chain-bridge, the *Stüebende Brücke*, conducted the traveller round the *Teufelsstein*, through a constant shower of spray.

† "Black yawning a portal, thy soul to a flright,

Yet beyond it there smiles but a land of delight,
Where the autumn in marriage is met with the spring". *Shiller*.

The **Valley of Uri** or **Urseren**, which the road enters on emerging from the gloomy Urner Loch, forms a striking contrast to the savage region just traversed. This peaceful valley (p. 138), with its rich pastures, is watered by the Reuss, and surrounded by lofty barren mountains partially covered with snow. Before the Reuss had forced a way for itself by the Schölleneng (p. 77), this valley was in all probability a lake. Corn flourishes here to a very limited extent, and trees are scarce. Winter lasts nearly 8 months, and during the brief summer fires are often necessary. The 1400 inhab. of the valley gain their livelihood by feeding cattle, and conveying travellers and their luggage across the St. Gotthard.

$13\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Andermatt** (4730') or **Urseren**, Italian *Orsera* (**St. Gotthard*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; post and telegr. office opposite; *Drei Könige*; **Hôtel Oberalp*, new; **Bellevue*, a large new estab. on the Oberalp road; *Krone*), 1 M. from the Teufelsbrücke, is the principal village (657 inhab.) of the valley. Adjoining the church, which is believed to date from the time of the Lombards, is a charnelhouse, the coping of which is ornamented with skulls bearing inscriptions (comp. p. 47). From the **Mariahilf* chapel, above the St. Gotthard inn, a good survey of the valley is obtained: in the background the Furca with its inn, to the l. the Mutthorn; a few paces behind the chapel, the Six-Madun, or Badus (see below), is visible; to the E. in long zigzags ascends the road over the Oberalp (R. 78).

The pine-copse at the foot of the *Annaberg* and its glacier, much thinned by the French, Austrians, and Russians in 1799, protects the village from avalanches, and is therefore sacred from the axe of the woodman.

The fine *Collection of St. Gotthard Minerals* of the late chaplain has been purchased by the proprietor of the 'Three Kings', and is exhibited in a small house opposite. — M. *Nager-Donazians* has a good collection of minerals and nat. hist. objects for sale at moderate prices.

From Andermatt by the Oberalp to Dissentis in the valley of the Vorder-Rhein (Grisons), see R. 78. — From Andermatt over the Furca and Grimsel, see RR. 33, 32.

The **Six-Madun** or **Badus** (3616'), a vast triangular pyramid of rock forming the closing barrier of the Oberland of the Grisons, is frequently ascended (in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) from Andermatt; a fatiguing walk, guide necessary (ascent from Sedrun less laborious and shorter, p. 311). The traveller may then descend to the Toma-See (p. 311), and thence to the valley of the Vorder-Rhein. The summit, which consists of rugged heaps of gneiss blocks, commands a view of innumerable peaks of the Alps of the Grisons, Bern, and the Valais, with their snow-fields and glaciers, and of the Vorder-Rheinthal in its entire extent.

On the way from Andermatt to Hospenthal the *Glacier of St. Anna* is a conspicuous object, high above the mountain-ridge on the l.

Hospenthal (4787') (Meyerhof, a large building beyond the village, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3, Pension 6 fr.; Löwe, more moderate), 1½ M. from Andermatt, derives its name from a hospice long since suppressed. The tower on the hill is said to be the remains of a castle built by the Lombards. The magazine (*Sust*) at the end of the village is now disused.

The *St. Gotthard Road* now ascends the mountain in numerous windings through a desolate valley, on the l. bank of that branch of the Reuss which flows from the Lake of Lucendro, and below Hospenthal unites with the other branch descending from the Furca (p. 139). From its source to Andermatt the Reuss has a fall of 200', and from Andermatt to Flüelen 3000' more. It is crossed for the last time in the canton of Tessin, not far from its source (the *Lake of Lucendro*, 6834'; to the r., but not visible), by the *Rodunt-Bridge* (6253'), 1¼ M. from the culminating point of the pass. At the summit of the **Pass of St. Gotthard** (6936') the road passes between several small lakes.

The remark is sometimes made, that although the St. Gotthard is frequently mentioned, it is never seen. This is to a certain extent true, inasmuch as it is not a distinct peak, but an entire mountain-group which bears this name. The peaks to the W. are the *Fibbia* (8996'), the *Pizzo di Vinea*, or *Lucendro* (9708'), the *Winterhorn*, or *Piz Orsino* (8750'); farther W. the *Leckihorn* (10,007'), the *Pizzo Pesciora* (10,410'), and the *Pizzo Rotondo* (10,650 ft.). The last of these is the loftiest and least accessible of the St. Gotthard peaks. To the E., immediately above the summit of the pass, rises the *Sasso di San Gottardo* (8983'); beyond it the *Monte Prosa* (9849 ft.), and still farther N. E. the **Pizzo Centrale*, or *Tritthorn* (10,006'), erroneously termed Blauberg on Dufour's map. The latter has frequently been ascended (in 3½ - 4½ hrs.) since the execution of a panorama of the view by Heim (guide 6 fr., and 1 fr. gratuity for each person). Path constructed by the landlord of the *Hôtel de la Prosa*. Last part fatiguing. Magnificent view; the Piz Basodino, the Monte Rosa group, Galenstock, and Tödi are the most conspicuous mountains.

10 M. **Albergo del S. Gottardo** (6867'), post-stat., ¼ M. to the S. of the culminating point, a large gloomy inn in the Italian style. Opposite to it are the *Hospice* (telegr. stat.) and the small **Hôtel de la Prosa* (R. and L. 2, B. 1 fr.), recently erected. The Hospice, erected at the expense of the canton of Ticino, contains 15 beds for poor travellers, who are received gratuitously (upwards of 10,000 are entertained annually). Newfoundland dogs of a superior race may be purchased here at prices varying from 75 to 400 fr. St. Gotthard minerals at fixed prices. From the hospice to Airolo is a walk of 1½ hr. (by short cuts), ascent 3 hrs.; the diligence takes the same time.

In winter and spring the snow is often piled up in heaps 40' high, and sometimes remains unmelted on each side of the road throughout the summer (comp. p. 67). Snow-storms and avalanches are most prevalent on the S. side.

About 1½ M. to the S.E. below the hospice the road crosses the *Ticino*, which flows from the *Sella-See*, a lake lying to the E., not visible. A few min. farther on, near a large mass of rock lying by the road, an inscription near the *old bridle-path* preserves a memorial of the events of 1799 (p. 68). The words '*Suwarow victor*' only are now legible.

General *Gudin*, who was posted at Airolo with a detachment of Lecourbe's division, was compelled to retire before the superior force of the Russians, though gallantly contesting every inch of the ground. At one moment the well-sustained fire of the French became so murderous that the Russian grenadiers wavered; upon this the veteran *Suwarow* caused a grave to be dug, in which he lay down, declaring that he would be buried at the spot where 'his children' had retreated for the first time. Humiliated by this spectacle, the Russians were stimulated to new efforts, and on Sept. 25th, 1799, drove back the French and became masters of the Pass of St. Gotthard. General *Schweikowsky* forced a passage through the Soraccia or Canaria valley by a hitherto untraversed route, and attacked the French on the left flank and in the rear.

Near the first house of refuge, *Cantoniera S. Antonio*, the road enters the **Val Tremola** (*Trümmelthal*), a dismal valley 1½ M. long, into which avalanches are frequently precipitated), and descends in numerous windings, which the pedestrian may cut off by taking the old bridle-path at the bottom of the valley, following the telegraph-wires the whole way. Near the second house of refuge, *Cantoniera S. Giuseppe* (refreshments), the Val Tremola terminates, and a fine *view of the green valley of Airolo, as far as *Quinto*, is obtained. To the r. is the mouth of the *Val Bedretto* (p. 140), from which the W. branch of the Ticino, which afterwards unites with the St. Gotthard branch, descends.

8 M. **Airolo** (3668') (**Posta*, R. 2, B. 1 fr.), the first village in which Italian is spoken, on the Ticino, convenient head-quarters for excursions on the S. slopes of the St. Gotthard.

Bridle-path through the Bedretto Valley over the *Nufenen-Pass* to Obergestelen in the Valais in 8 hrs., see p. 140; or from *All' Acqua* over the *S. Giacomo-Pass* (7572') and through the *Valle Toggia* into the Formazza Valley, to the Falls of the *Tosa* in 7 hrs., see p. 143. Or, passing the *Ritom-See* (6000'), through the *Piora-Valley* over the *Uomo-Pass* (7257'), and through the *Val Termine* to S. Maria and Dissentis in 10 hrs. (R. 79). — Through the *Canaria-Valley* over the *Nera-Pass* and the *Unteralp* to Andermatt (7 hrs.), fatiguing, and on the S. side not without danger.

Below Airolo the geologically interesting *Canaria-Valley* opens. The road enters the *Stretto* (defile) di *Stalvédro*, which in 1799 was defended by 600 French against 3000 Russians for 12 hrs. (comp. p. 68). The French afterwards retired over the *Nufenen* into the Valais. The ruins of a marble tower of Lombard origin (*Casa dei Pagani*) command the mouth of this picturesque ravine

on the r. On the l. bank of the Ticino four parallel ridges of rock descend to the river, through which four openings have been cut for the road. About 1 M. beyond this ravine, on the r. bank, is the beautiful cascade of the *Calcaccia*, the waters of which rebound gracefully from their rocky bed.

The road, now nearly level, next passes (3 M.) *Piotto*, ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ambri* (to the r. the *Piz Massari*, opp. *Quinto*), then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Fiesso* and the insignificant village of (2 M.) *Dazio Grande* (3059'). Immediately beyond the inn (very unpretending) the mouth of a second *ravine is reached. The Ticino has here forced a passage for itself through the *Platifer* (*Monte Piottino*), and precipitates itself in a succession of *cataracts through the gloomy ravine. The road descends the gully close to these *waterfalls, and crosses the river three times. For a distance of 50 paces it runs beneath an overhanging rock, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Faido again crosses the river. To the r., before Faido is reached, the *Piumegna* precipitates itself by a picturesque fall into the Ticino.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Faido** (2366'), Ger. *Pfaid* (**Angelo*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Prince of Wales*, new; *Angleterre*), capital of the Leventina, a village of a thoroughly Italian character.

The Leventina, or Valley of the Ticino, formerly belonged to the canton of Uri, and was governed in the most despotic manner by bailiffs, who purchased their situations from the *Landsgemeinde* (p. 75), as was the custom in almost all the democratic cantons, as well as in the republics of antiquity. A revolt broke out in 1755, but was suppressed with the aid of the Swiss troops; the leaders were executed, and their heads suspended from the chestnut trees. The French effected a change in the mode of government in 1798. The canton of Uri endeavoured to re-establish the original constitution in 1814, but the Congress of Vienna decided that the Leventina and the other seven Italian bailiwicks belonging to the twelve Swiss cantons should together constitute the new canton of *Tessin*, or *Ticino*.

The road passes through beautiful scenery; the numerous church-towers in the Italian style, crowning the summits of the hills, have a picturesque effect. To the r. and l. cascades precipitate themselves over the cliffs; that of **Cribiaschina* resembles a veil in form. Huge masses of rock lie scattered about, on which luxuriant chestnut trees have taken root. Vines and mulberry trees begin to appear. At the point where the road descends in numerous windings to the bottom of the valley, the Ticino forms another beautiful fall, spanned by a bridge over which the road passes. The valley suffered severely from the disastrous inundations of Nov., 1868.

Giornico (1233'), Ger. *Irnis* (*Cervo*; *Corona*), 6 M. from Faido, capital of the district, is worthy of notice on account of its antiquities and picturesque situation. The former consist of a lofty and ancient tower, remains of a Gallic or Lombard fortification (near the church of *S. Maria di Castello*), and the church

of *S. Niccolò da Mira*, in the earliest Romanesque style, said to occupy the site of a heathen temple. Beyond Giornico to the r. is another picturesque waterfall, that of the *Cremusina*.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bodio** (1086') (*Hôtel de Ville*, or *Poste*; *Aigle*). Beyond **Polleggio** (978') the *Brenno* emerges from the *Val Blegra* and falls into the *Ticino*. The valley of the *Ticino* now becomes wider, and takes the name of the *Riviera*, or River-valley, as far as the mouth of the *Moësa* (see below). Luxuriant vines, chestnuts, walnuts, mulberries, and fig-trees now remind the traveller of his proximity to 'the garden of the Earth, fair Italy'. The vines extend their dense foliage over wooden framework supported by stone pillars, 10' to 12' in height. Many of the inhabitants of this valley subsist almost entirely upon the produce of the chestnut-trees. Frequent inundations render the district unhealthy. The next village, 3 M. from Bodio, is **Biasca** (*Unione*, tolerable), with its old church on an eminence (1112'). A series of chapels, the '*via crucis*', leads to the *Petronella-Chapel*, whence the view is fine. The cellars in the neighbouring rocks serve as storehouses for the wine-merchants of Bellinzona. It is not necessary to pass through Biasca; a branch of the road, in a straight direction, passes it and rejoins the high-road beyond. Diligence from Biasca to Olivone, and bridle-path to Dissentis by the Lukmanier, see R. 79.

$6\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Osogna** (964'), at the foot of an abrupt rocky peak with rounded summit. The next villages are *Cresciano* (886'), with picturesque waterfalls; *Claro* (1027'), at the base of a mountain (8924') of the same name, one of the most beautiful and fertile in Switzerland, on which the convent of *S. Maria* (2074') is situated. Then over the *Moësa*, which descends from the Bernardino (p. 363), to *Arbedo* (813'), celebrated as the scene of the sanguinary and unequal struggle of June 30th, 1422, when 3000 Confederates were defeated by 24,000 Milanese.

From a distance, the aspect of Bellinzona with its lofty walls and turrets (which formerly extended into the valley), its three castles and extensive barracks at the N. gate, is striking and imposing. The luxuriance of the vegetation and the beautiful forms of the neighbouring mountains increase the charm of the picture.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Bellinzona** (777'), Ger. *Bellenz* (*Hôtel de la Ville*, outside the S. gate, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Angelo*, near the S. gate, in the town, Italian style), on the *Ticino*, one of the three capitals of the canton of Tessin, with 2361 inhab., presents all the characteristics of an Italian town. It was strongly fortified in the middle ages, and was regarded as the key to the route from Lombardy to Germany. The fortifications have recently been partially restored. It was the scene of frequent conflicts between the Swiss and the Milanese, but from the beginning of the 16th to the end of the 18th cent. the former remained in

undisturbed possession. The *Abbey-Church* adjoining the post-office is a fine building in the Italian style of the 16th cent.

The three picturesque *Castles* were the residences of the three Swiss Bailiffs (comp. p. 82), in whom the judicial and executive authority was vested. Each of the castles possessed a small garrison and a few cannons. The largest, the *Castello Grande*, on an isolated eminence to the W., belonged to Uri; it is now used as a prison and arsenal; visitors are readily admitted (gratuity to guide). Of the other two, on the E., the lower, the *Castello di Mezzo*, belonged to Schwyz; the upper, the *Castello Corbario* or *Corbé* (1502'), now in ruins, to Unterwalden. The view from the *Castello Grande* is striking and beautiful; that from the elevated Chapel of *S. Maria della Salute* not less so.

A bridge of 14 arches, 300 paces long, here crosses the Ticino, which in summer is so low that 9 or 10 of the arches are dry. The banks are protected from inundations by a strong embankment, 2287' long (*riparo tondo*).

From Bellinzona to **Como** and **Camerlata**, see R. 92; to **Magadino**, see R. 94; to **Milan**, see R. 99.

24. From Lucerne to Altorf by Stansstad and Engelberg. Surénen.

Comp. Map. p. 66.

Steamboat three times daily between Lucerne and Stansstad in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see p. 87; Omnibus ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) from Stansstad to Stans five times daily in 20 min., in connection with the steamboats. Diligence from Beckenried (p. 70) to Stans twice daily, fare 95 c. From Stans to Altorf 11 hrs.; carriage-road as far as Engelberg, thence by a footpath. The traveller should arrange to sleep at Engelberg, $13\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Stans. A guide (10 fr.) is required for the passage of the Surenen to Altorf, a walk of 7 hrs.; but only necessary, in the reverse direction, from Altorf to the summit of the pass (6 fr.).

From *Lucerne* to *Stansstad* see p. 88.

Stansstad (p. 88) is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Stans. One-horse carriage from Stansstad to Engelberg 12 fr., two-horse 20 fr. Travellers are recommended to dismiss their vehicle at Grafenort (9 M. distant, a drive of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., one-horse carr. 6 fr.), beyond which the road becomes so steep that passengers are frequently compelled to alight and proceed on foot (one-horse carr. from Beckenried [p. 70] to Engelberg 15 fr. and 2 fr. gratuity).

Stans or **Stanz** (**Krone*, R. 1, B. 1 fr.; **Engel*; **Pension Rotzberg*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), the capital of *Nidwalden*, the E. portion of the canton of Unterwalden, with 2070 (Rom. Cath.) inhab., lies in a rich and fruitful valley, although illuminated by the sun from Nov. 11th to Febr. 2nd only one hour in the morning. Above it rise the *Hohe-Briesen* (7895') and the *Stanserhorn* (p. 85).

Stans has acquired a melancholy celebrity in the annals of modern warfare. When the Swiss cantons were summoned by the French to swear allegiance to the new Helvetian Republic (1798), this town, with the whole canton of Unterwalden, refused to appear. The French general *Schauenburg* advanced from Lucerne, Sept. 3rd, 1798, with 16,000 men, and endeavoured to effect an entrance into Stansstad under cover of artillery placed by him at the foot of Pilatus. The inhabitants of Unterwalden threw up strong intrenchments along the banks of the lake, and kept the enemy in check from the 3rd to the 8th Sept. The French then forced a passage

by land by Alpnach, took the intrenchments after an obstinate resistance, and advanced with a formidable army to Stans, where a frightful massacre ensued. The numbers were fearfully disproportionate — 16,000 to 2000; women and children took part in the conflict, animated by the Capuchin monk *Paul Styger*, who represented the new constitution to be a work of the devil. Whole families perished. Resistance was useless. Six hundred houses in the environs of Stans were burnt to the ground, and the town itself only escaped through the intercession of a French general. The loss of the French was never precisely ascertained, but was estimated at 3—400 men. Contributions were sent from Switzerland, Germany, and even from England for the survivors. The noble-minded *Pestalozzi* adopted the orphan children (80 in number), educating and providing for them with the tenderness of a father (see p. 173).

The choir of the handsome *Parish Church* contains two coloured statues, '*B. Nicolaus de rupe*' and '*B. Conrad Schaiber*'; i. e., St. Nicolaus von der Flüe (p. 89) and his grandson. Adjoining the church is the **Monument of Arnold von Winkelried* (p. 14), a fine group in marble, but badly placed.

A tablet by the *Burial Chapel* in the churchyard bears an inscription in memory of victims of the French massacre.

The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the bailiffs from the year 1521: beneath is a collection of Unterwalden flags; also two French banners of 1798; a picture by the blind artist Würsch, who perished in 1798; another by Volmar, representing Brother Klaus taking leave of his family.

In the *Arsenal* is preserved the coat of mail of Arnold von Winkelried; on the road to Sarnen ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., p. 89) is a *Chapel* dedicated to his memory (see above). Beautiful view from the *Knieri*, above the *Capuchin Monastery*.

The *Stanser Horn* (6232') is ascended from Stans, or from the Rozloch (p. 88), in 3 hrs. The path from Stans is the better; the two routes unite on the *Blunapl*. View remarkably fine. — The ascent of the *Buochser Horn* (5938') (4 hrs.) is less recommended.

The road to Engelberg ($13\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Stans) first traverses rich meadows. To the l. the *Wallenstöcke* (8612'); in the background rises the *Titlis* (p. 86), with its glaciers and fields of snow. Between *Thalwyl* and *Wolfenschiess* (4 M.) the road crosses the *Engelberger Aa*; high up on the l. lie the chalets of *Rickenbach*.

The next village is ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Grafenort* (1868'), which consists of a chapel, an inn, and a farm belonging to the Abbey of Engelberg (7 M. from Engelberg). About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the road ascends, and traverses a forest for upwards of 4 M., on emerging from which the impetuous *Aa* is approached. The ice-clad *Titlis* stands forth majestically; then to the l. the *Grosse* and *Kleine Spannörter* (7671'), whose rocky peaks rise from amidst glaciers and snow-fields. The green Alpine valley of Engelberg, 6 M. in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in width, bounded on three sides by lofty, snow-capped mountains, is now suddenly disclosed to view.

At the entrance of the valley, above the buildings of *Engelberg* (3291') (**Zum Titlis.* pens. 5—8 fr.; **Engel,*

5 fr.; **Sonnenberg*, new; **Pension Müller*, **Engelberg*; private rooms at Dr. *Cattani's* and elsewhere; usual charges, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 2 fr., whey also procurable. *Eugene Hess* and *Jos. Amrein*, good guides), rises the stately Benedictine Abbey of the same name, founded in the 12th cent., termed by Pope Calixtus XI. *Mons Angelorum*, re-erected after a conflagration in 1729.

The *Church contains modern pictures by *Deschwanden*, *Kaiser*, and *Würsch* (p. 85). High altar-piece an Assumption by *Spiegler*, 1734. In the chapter-house two transparent pictures by *Kaiser*, the Conception and the Nativity. The Library, although robbed of its greatest treasures by the French in 1798, still boasts of several valuable MSS. and specimens of early printing (among others, a *Mamotrectus* of 1470). A well-executed relief of the Engelberger valley may also be inspected. The hours of admission can be ascertained at the hotels.

The educational institution connected with the Abbey is in high repute. The farm-buildings, with the dwellings for the labourers, are extensive; upwards of 1000 cheeses are frequently stored in the large *cellar. The revenues of the abbey, to which the entire district was formerly subject, were considerably impaired by the French in 1798.

Engelberg is the residence of the talented wood-carver *Nicodemus Custer*. It is protected from the N.E., and is well-suited for a stay of some duration. Numerous short excursions may be made in this neighbourhood; of the longer, the following deserve mention:

Ascent of the *Rigidalstock* (9094'), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., the last hour laborious, fine panorama; of the *Widderfeld*, 4 hrs., less fatiguing. *Tätschbachfall* and *Herrenreuti* see below.

The **Titlis* (10,657'), rising on the S.E., may be ascended (with guide, 10 fr. and a gratuity) in 7—8 hrs. from Engelberg. It is advisable to proceed on the evening previous to the ascent to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Trübsee-Alp* (riding feasible thus far), where a bed of hay may be obtained (2 fr.!), and to start the next morning at 2 a. m., in order that the snow may be traversed before the heat of the day. Those who make the ascent from Engelberg direct frequently start at midnight with lanterns. Above the *Trübsee-Alp*, on the *Stand*, the paths from Engelberg and the *Engstlen-Alp* unite. Beyond this point the path ascends a steep slaty acclivity in zigzags, then over rugged limestone rocks to the glacier (*Rotheegg*), the first portion of which is covered with soft snow; by a slight depression, the route passes between long fissures; the ascent then becomes more rapid, steps being hewn if the 'Firn' is hard enough; still higher, a broad gently-sloping field of snow is traversed. The large crevasse which it crosses presents no difficulty; slate-rocks and snow are next encountered, and after an ascent of 2 hrs. over fields of ice and snow the summit is attained. The highest rounded point (room for 20 persons) is called the *Nollen*. The view, which is highly picturesque and imposing, extends over the entire Alpine chain from Savoy to the Tyrol, N. Switzerland, and S. Germany. The ascent of the *Titlis*, although requiring considerable perseverance, is perhaps the least difficult of all glacier excursions.

Over the *Joch Pass* to *Meiringen* in 10 hrs., see R. 30; two other paths lead to the *Melchthal*, see p. 89.

On the path hence to *Altorf* is the picturesque waterfall of the *Tätschbach* (40 min.) which flows from the *Hahnen-* or *Engelberg*; 25 min. farther the chalet *Herrenreuti* (breakfast may be obtained here), belonging to the Abbey of Engelberg, is reached.

From this point a view is obtained of the glaciers of the *Grassen* (9140') and *Faulblatten*. The *Stierenbach* forms a beautiful cascade about 1 hr. farther. Near some chalets, 4 hrs. walk from Engelberg and 1½ hr. from the Surénen Pass, snow-fields are encountered in the early summer, but disappear as the season advances; beyond the pass they remain the whole year, and must be traversed for a considerable distance. The Surénen Pass, or **Surénen Eck** (7578'), separates the *Blackenstock* (9685') and *Uri-Rothstock* (9621') on the l., from the *Schlossberg* (10,286') on the r.

The Titlis increases in grandeur as the traveller ascends, and a long unbroken range of summits and glaciers extends as far as the Surénen. On the other side the prospect embraces the summits of the two mountain-ranges enclosing the Schächen-thal, which opens on the opposite side of the Reuss; the Windgelle is one of the most conspicuous; in the extreme distance the horizon is bounded by the snowy crest of the Glärnisch. On the E. side of the Surénen the snow-field is of greater extent, and the path more precipitous. It then leads over loose stones to the *Waldnacht-Alp*, where the path divides: r. over the bridge to *Erstfelden* (p. 75), from which route the beautiful Fall of the *Waldnachtbach* or *Langebach* is visible; l. to *Attinghausen* and *Altorf* (p. 74).

A French division under Lecourbe advanced in 1799 across the Surénen into the Reuss valley, and attacked the Austrians, but was soon obliged to retreat, as Suwarow pressed forward with his troops from the St. Gotthard (p. 68).

25. From Lucerne over the Brünig to Brienz

(and Meiringen).

Comp. Maps pp. 66, 98.

36½ M. Steamboat from *Lucerne* to *Stansstad* in 1½ hr., to *Alpnach-Gestad* in 1½ hr.; Post-omnibus from *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Brienz* in 6, to *Meiringen* in 8½ hrs. From *Brienz* travellers may at once proceed (steamboat corresponds with diligence) to *Interlaken*, and thence to *Neuhau*s and *Thun (Scherzigen)*, whence railway to *Bern*. One day, therefore, now suffices for the journey from *Zürich* to *Interlaken*, or for that from *Lucerne* to *Bern*.

Through-tickets to *Interlaken* are obtained at the post-office (branch-office next door to the Engl. Hof) in *Lucerne* (in which case the coupé may be secured), or on board the steamboats: from *Lucerne* to *Brienz* 7 fr. 60 c., to *Interlaken* coupé 12 fr. 10 c., 40 lbs. luggage free. — Diligence from *Beckenried* (p. 70) to *Stans* in 1 hr., fare 95 c.; from *Stans* to *Stansstad* Post-omnibus (1½ fr.) 5 times daily in connection with the steamboats. — From *Lucerne* to *Stansstad* and *Stans* by land, see p. 84 and below.

Carriages. Two-horse from *Lucerne* to *Brienz* or *Meiringen* 70 to 80 fr. From *Stansstad* to *Sachsen* one-horse 8 fr., two-horse 15 fr.; to *Lungern* 15—25 fr. From *Alpnach-Gestad* to *Lungern* one-horse 12 fr., two-horse 20 fr.; to *Brienz* one-horse 18—20, two-horse 30—32 fr., always to be had. — From *Beckenried* to *Lungern* two horse 25—30 fr.

Rowing-boats (comp. p. 66) from *Lucerne* to *Stansstad* in 2 hrs. with two rowers 4½ fr.; to *Alpnach-Gestad* in 3 hrs. 5½ fr.

Pedestrians who propose to proceed direct from the *Rigi* to the

Brünig, may find the following directions useful. Breakfast on the Kigi, descend to Waggis (in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), thence by small boat (two men 6 fr., three 8 fr., four 10 fr., and gratuity of $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. for each rower) to Alpnach-Gestad, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs. (luncheon in boat); from Alpnach-Gestad by carriage to Sachseln (6 M.) and thence on foot; or the whole distance to Meiringen ($25\frac{1}{2}$ M.) may be performed on foot.

The Road from Lucerne to Alpnach-Gestad leads first along the wild *Kriensbach*, then by *Horn* (1673') with its picturesquely situated church, to *Winkel* ('Stern, unpretending), a village on the bay of the lake described below, and along its bank to *Hergiswyl* ('Rössli, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr.), whence a bridle-path ascends Pilatus (p. 53). The road now skirts the base of the *Lopper* (see below) on the bank of the lake, and at the *Achenbrücke* (see below) reaches the *Lake of Alpnach*, on the N.W. bank of which it leads to *Alpnach-Gestad* (see below).

When the central point of the lake is reached (see p. 69) the steamboat enters the bay of Stansstad; at the foot of the steep Bürgenstock, to the l., lies the little village of *Kirsiten*; farther back, to the r., at the foot of Pilatus, is *Hergiswyl* (see above). The bay extends N. as far as *Winkel* (see above), near which is the bold promontory of *Spitzen-Eck*. The steamboat steers S. to *Stansstad* (1433') (*Zum Winkelried*; *Rössli*; *Schlüssel*; *Freihof*). *Stad*, *Staad*, or *Gestade*, signifies a landing-place or harbour; Stansstad is therefore the 'harbour of Stans'. A square tower with pinnacles, termed the *Schnitz-Thurm*, which rises on the bank, was erected by the Swiss in 1308, as a protection against the assaults of the Austrians, from whose yoke they had emancipated themselves.

The E. spur of Pilatus, the *Lopper*, extends far into the lake. Its base is skirted by the above-described road between Lucerne and Alpnach. The brook on the opposite bank, which falls into the lake at Stansstad, has deposited so much detritus that the connection between the Alpnach lake and the Lake of Lucerne has become very narrow. This arm of the lake is now crossed by an embankment and a bridge (*Achenbrücke*); the latter is raised to permit the passage of the steamboats. Above the Bay of Alpnach rises the *Rozberg* (2132'), separated from the *Plattiberg* by the **Rozloch*, a narrow ravine, in which the *Mehlbach* forms several waterfalls and turns the water-wheels of the paper manufactory. The pleasant **Pension Blättler* (p. 49) is here situated on the lake, amidst gardens and orchards; adjacent are sulphur-baths. The ascent of the *Bürgenstock* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) forms a pleasant excursion, see p. 69.

The Footpath from Stansstad to Sachseln skirts the lake for a short distance, and then enters this narrow pass. At *Altueg* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Stansstad), where there is a chapel in memory of Winkelried (pp. 14, 85) (*Pension and whey-cure estab.), the path joins the High-road to Sarnen (no diligence). At the village of *Kerns* ('Krone') (wrestling matches on the 1st of August), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Sarnen, the scenery becomes more picturesque. The direct road from Kerns to Sachseln, effecting a saving of $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., does not pass through Sarnen, but crosses the entrance of the Melchtal (see p. 89).

Alpnach-Gestad (**Hôtel Pilate* or *Post*, on the lake, R. 2, B. 1, L. and A. 1 fr.; *Stern*; *Rössli*) is the harbour for the village of

Alpnach (1437') (*Schlüssel; Sonne*), 1½ M. distant. The village church with its slender spire, a modern structure, was erected with the proceeds of the sale of timber from the formerly inaccessible forests of Pilatus, which between 1811 and 1819 were first rendered available by means of a wooden slide, 25,000' long, upon which the wood descends in 6 min. to the lake. Ascent of Pilatus, see p. 53.

The road to Sarnen follows the l. bank of the Aa, which descends from the lake of Sarnen to that of Alpnach; near Alpnach, *Kägiswyl*, and Sarnen covered wooden bridges carry the road across the affluents of this stream.

4½ M. **Sarnen** (1558') (*Adler*, R. 1 fr., B. 1 fr.; *Obwaldner Hof*, new; *Schlüssel*; *Sarner Hof*), chief town (pop. 3720, 81 Prot.) of *Obwalden*, the W. portion of the canton of Unterwalden, and the seat of Government, is situated at the junction of the *Melch-Aa* and the *Sarner-Aa*, and possesses a nunnery and Capuchin monastery. The *Town Hall* contains portraits of all the magistrates of Obwalden from the year 1381 to 1824, also one of St. Nikolaus von der Flüe (see below), and a relief map of Unterwalden and Hasli. The church, on an eminence, the cantonal hospital and the work-house at the S. end of the town, and the arsenal on the *Landenberg* (1667') are conspicuous objects; fine view of the Sarnen and Melch valleys from the latter. The peasant women of Unterwalden interlace the plaits of their hair with white riband, fastening it up with a peculiar spoon-shaped silver buckle.

The **Lake of Sarnen** (1546'), 4½ M. long, 1½ M. broad, is well stocked with fish. Pedestrians effect a saving of ½ hr. by rowing to the other end of the lake (2 fr.). The *Valley of Sarnen*, although pleasing and picturesque, has no pretension to the grandeur of Alpine scenery. Beautiful view to the W. from the *Schwendiberg*.

E. of Sarnen is the *Melchthal*, a romantic valley, 15 M. in length, studded with numerous rustic dwellings, and enclosed by lofty mountains (*Hochstollen*, 8154'; *Lauberstock*, 8389'). At the upper end is the *Melchsee* (6427') (p. 130), whose waters are lost in a cleft of the rock, and 3 M. below re-appear as the *Melch Aa*. From the village of the same name an interesting pass leads over the *Juchli* (7131') to Engelberg (p. 85) in 6 hrs., and another over the *Storregg* (6703') in 4½ hrs.; a third over the *Melch-alp* to Meiringen and the Engstlen-Alp (p. 129). From the Juchli the summit of the *Hutstock*, commanding a fine view, may be attained in 3 hrs.

At the entrance of the valley stands *St. Niklausen* (2622'), or *St. Klaus*, the first Christian church erected in this district; adjacent is an ancient tower, termed by the natives *Heidenturm* (Heathens' Tower). Nearly opposite, 3 M. from Sarnen, is the *Ranft* (i. e. brow of the mountain), formerly a barren wilderness, with the hermitage of St. Nikolaus von der Flue, much of the woodwork of which, as well as fragments of the stone which served him for a pillow, have been carried away by relic-hunters. The family name of the Saint was *Löwenbrugger*, but living near a precipice (Flue) in the vicinity of Sachseln, he acquired the name of *Nikolaus von der Flue*. Here he passed the greater part of his life with his family and ten children, tilling his farm, and attending to his worldly affairs. He was

industrious and of irreproachable character, as a soldier brave and humane, and as a provincial counsellor talented and upright. At the same time he possessed strong religious predilections and an insatiable thirst after knowledge. In his fiftieth year he retired altogether from public life. Tradition says that for the first 20 years of his seclusion he subsisted entirely upon the sacramental elements, of which he partook monthly. All who were in trouble or in need of advice resorted to the holy man and derived comfort from his sagacious counsels. After the successful termination of the war against Charles the Bold of Burgundy, the Federal deputies assembled at Stans, but not agreeing concerning the division of the spoil and the incorporation of Solothurn and Freiburg in the Confederation, were about to separate on no friendly terms, when Brother Klaus entered the chamber. At the appearance of this venerable man, the sanctity of whose character was universally known, the deputies arose and greeted him with respectful salutations; (according to the chronicle) his pacific efforts were signally blessed, for in one hour every thing was amicably arranged. After his death he was canonised: his memory is still revered by the populace, and there is scarcely a hut in Unterwalden that does not possess a portrait of Brother Klaus.

The handsome *Church (1663) of the village of **Sachslen** (*Kreuz; Engel; Löwe*) with a portal of marble pillars, contains the bones of St. Nikolaus, with several other valuable relics.

The village of (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Giswyl** (1673') (**Krone*), situated between the lakes of Sarnen and Lungern, was partially destroyed in 1629 by inundations of the *Lanibach*. A lake was thus formed, which 130 years later was artificially conducted into the Lake of Sarnen. Fine view from the churchyard. On the slope to the l. the ruins of the ancient castle of the *von Rudenz* family are seen.

The summit of the *Brienz Rothorn*, p. 126, may be reached from Giswyl in 6 hrs.; the path for the first 3 hrs. is good, afterwards precipitous.

The road now ascends (for 2 M.) the *Kaiserstuhl* (2326') (**Kaiserstuhl*), and by *Bürglen* on the height reaches the **Lake of Lungern** (2162') (the three peaks of the Wetterhorn stand out to the S.), the E. bank of which it (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) skirts; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the large village of Lungern, built entirely of wood, situated in a mountain-basin, is attained.

Lungern (2165') (*Hôtel Brünig; Löwe*) is situated at the foot of the Brünig and the S. end of the lake, but at some distance from its bank, as the drainage has diminished its size by one-half. A picturesque waterfall of the *Dundelsbach* precipitates itself over the rocks on the W. side.

The new post-road over the Brünig ascends by numerous windings through the wood, affording occasional views, till it reaches the summit of the **Brünig** pass (3648'), near which the canton of Berne is entered. Beyond the pass are situated an old custom-house (*Hôtel Brünigkum*) and the *Hôtel du Brünig*. Magnificent prospect from the *Wytterhorn* (6282'), 1 hr. S.W. of the Brünig, 3 hrs. from Brienz.

The new road to (5 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Meiringen** descends to the l. at the custom-house. As the road to (6 M.) Brienz is descended, the *Engelhörner* (p. 123) become visible. The hamlet of *Brünig*,

a short distance below the pass, lies to the l. amidst green pastures. To the l. a view of the valley from Meiringen to Im-Hof (p. 132), and of Meiringen itself, is now enjoyed; at the foot of the S. mountain-range to the l., the lower fall of the Reichenbach (p. 123) is visible; in a straight direction the fall of the Oltschibach (p. 125); in the valley the river Aare, and to the r. a portion of the lake of Brienz. The road gradually descends, occasionally steep, by *Brienzwyl* (Bär) to the *Bridge of Brienzwyl*, where it unites with the high road from Meiringen to Brienz. From this point to **Brienz**, as well as to **Meiringen**, see p. 125.

26. From Lucerne to Bern. Entlebuch. Emmenthal.

$57\frac{3}{4}$ M. Diligence to Escholzmatt in $6\frac{1}{4}$, to Langnau in 8 hrs. Railway from Langnau to Bern in 1 hr.; fares 4 fr., 2 fr. 80 c., 2 fr.

The road passes through *Littau*, *St. Jost*, *Malters*, and *Schachen*.

The old road here ascends by steep windings, passing the *Baths of Farnbühl* (rustic) to the *Bramegg* (3612'). A view of Pilatus, the Rigi, and the Alps of Schwyz and Uri from the inn. The road then descends to Entlebuch.

The high road, which the diligence follows, skirts the base of the *Bramegg*, passing the monastery of *Werthenstein*, and reaches

$12\frac{3}{8}$ M. **Wohlhausen** (1889'). [On the *Menzberg*, at the foot of the Napf (see below) is a sanitary establishment of some repute.] The road, following the course of the *Emme*, now leads S. to **Entlebuch** (2402') (**Hôtel du Port*; **Drei Könige*), where the *Entlenbach* unites with the *Kleine Emme* which waters the *Entlebuch*, a valley about 30 M. long. On both sides are lofty mountains, which do not, however, reach the snow-line. The breeding of cattle and manufacture of cheese are the principal pursuits of the inhabitants, who are remarkable for their intelligence and activity. Wrestling-matches see Introd. XVI.

The *Napf* (5194'), W. of Entlebuch, the summit of which commands a magnificent view, is frequently ascended (3 hrs.) from Entlebuch or Trubschachen (see below): the latter is the more convenient route, passing the village of *Trub* (*Inn), 40 min. to the N.E. of Trubschachen. Carriage-road as far as Trub.

Beyond **Schüpfheim** (2306'), the principal village of the valley, rebuilt after a fire in 1829, the road quits the valley of the *Wald-Emme* (by which a road to the l. leads to *Sorenberg*, $11\frac{1}{2}$ M.; thence to the *Brienzer Rothorn*, an ascent of $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., p. 126), and ascends the valley of the *Weisse Emme* to

$13\frac{7}{8}$ M. **Escholzmatt** (2867') (**Löwe*; *Krone*), a scattered village, the last in the Entlebuch. *Wyssenbach* (*Inn) is on the Lucerne frontier. The road now enters the canton of Bern, and follows the course of the *Ilfs*, passing *Kröschennbrunn*, *Trubschachen*, and a handsome *Hospital* (for 100 orphans and 300 paupers), an edifice highly creditable to the skill of the Emmenthal carpenters.

$10\frac{1}{8}$ M. **Langnau** (2205') (**Hôtel Emmenthal*; **Hirsch*, R. 2, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Löwe*), a thriving village with 5886 inhab., is the capital of the **Emmenthal**, a valley about 30 M. long, 12—15 M. wide, watered by the *Ilfis* and the *Grosse Emme*, and one of the richest and most fertile in Switzerland. Its wooden houses enjoy a high repute, and are sometimes exported. The cheese produced here is much esteemed. Luxuriant and carefully cultivated meadows, a fine breed of cattle, and comfortable dwellings with well kept gardens, all afford evidence that the Emmenthal is peopled by an industrious and prosperous race. A monument at Langnau was erected in 1849, to the memory of the men of Bern who fell during the war of the Separate League in 1847.

Railway. The train, after leaving Langnau, crosses the *Ilfis*, then the *Emme*, and passes the thriving villages of *Emmenmatt*, *Signau* (Bär), and *Zäziwyl*. It then skirts the *Hornberg* in a wide curve, and passes *Konolfingen*, *Tägertschi*, and *Worb* (Sonne; Löwe), the latter a wealthy place, with an ancient castle. Pleasing glimpse of the Stockhorn chain to the l. From stat. *Gümlingen* (1850') on the Bern and Thun line to **Bern**, see p. 99.

27. From Lucerne to Bern by Aarburg and Herzogenbuchsee.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. Central Swiss Railway. In 4 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fares 12 fr. 5, 8 fr. 50, 6 fr. 10 c.

From Lucerne to *Aarburg*, see R. 6; from *Aarburg* to *Herzogenbuchsee*, see R. 3; from *Herzogenbuchsee* to *Bern*, see R. 5.

28. Bern.

Hotels. **Berner Hof* (Pl. a), adjacent to the Federal Council Hall, R. 3 fr. and upwards, L. 1, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. excl. W. at 1 o'clock 4, at 5 o'clock 4½, A. 1 fr. (newspapers; baths in the hotel); **Hôtel Bellevue*, adjoining the Mint (Pl. 19), less expensive; both these hotels command a full view of the Alps. Opposite the station: **Schweizerhof* (Pl. b), a little to the l. on leaving the station, R. 2 fr. and upwards, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. at 12½ o'clock 3, at 5 o'clock 4, A. 3½ fr.; immediately to the l. as the station is quitted, **Boulevard*, with spacious apartments, R. 2½, D. 3, B. 1½ fr.; **Hôtel de France*, near the station and the post-office, R. 1½, B. 1 fr. — In the town: **Faucon* (Pl. d), R. and L. 2½, B. 1½, D. 3, A. 1 fr.; **Pfistern* (*Abbaye des Boulangers*, Pl. e), near the clock-tower. **Storch* (Pl. k); *Mohr* (Pl. f); *Affe* (Pl. g); *Schmieden* (*Maréchaux*, Pl. h); *Webern*, Markt-gasse; these five last are all good second-class houses. — Unpretending: *Schlüssel* (Pl. l.); *Bär*; **Wilder Mann*, in the Aarberger Str., R. 1½, B. 1, D. incl. W. 2 fr. — Pensions *Jäggi* and *Mettenhof*, outside the Murtenthor; Pension *Zimmerwald* (p. 98). — *Hôtel et Pension Schänzli*, see p. 97.

Restaurants, etc. Railway-Restaurant. Near the station the *Restaurant du Boulevard* (see above); **Café du Nord*, at the egress from the station; at the *Schweizerhof* (see above); *Café Casino* near the Town-hall, terrace with complete view of the Alps. At the pavilion on the *Münster Terrasse* (p. 95) coffee,

BERN.

A

E

C

D

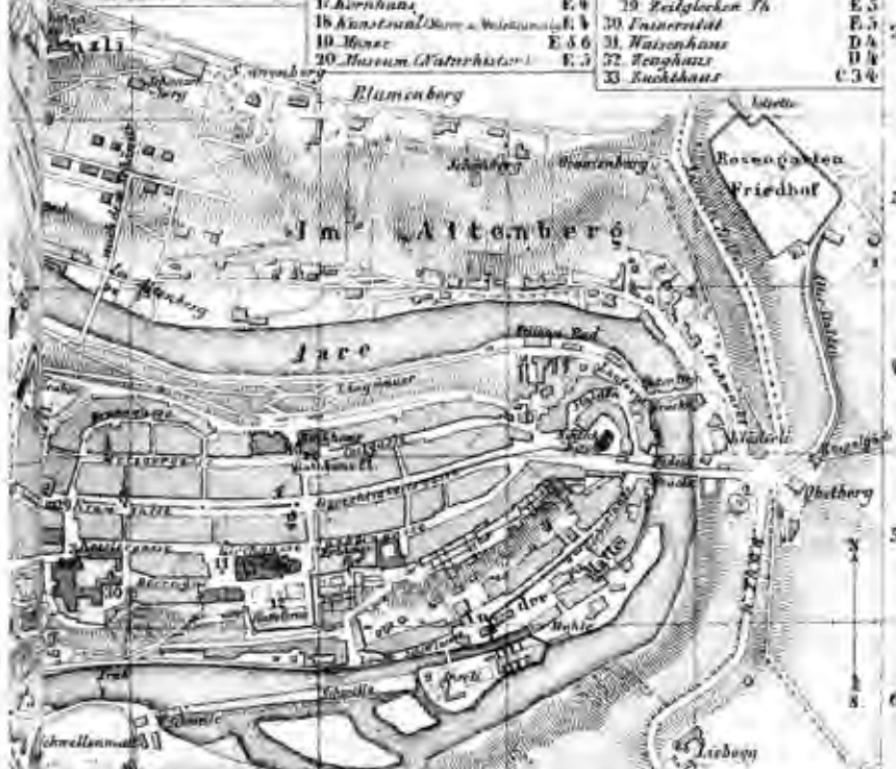
Neues

Quartier



Denkmäler	
11 Reiterstandbild Rudolphe von Erlach	F 5
12 Standbild Bartholdis von Ziebingen	F 5
Kirchen	
13 Münster	F 5
14 Francois K.	E 4
15 Marien K.	C 5
16 Kathol. K.	F 1
17 Kirchenburg	E 4
Wertung	+

21. Flöte	C 4
22. Rathaus	F 6/4
Spitäler	
23. Bürger Sp.	B C 4/5
24. Fried Sp.	D 5
25. Sternwarte	B 2
26. Theater	E 5
Thürme	
28. Käfig Th	D 5
29. Feigglöcken Th	E 5
Unserer	
30. Waisenhaus	E 5
31. Schloss	D 4
32. Lusthaus	D 4
33. Lusthaus	C 3/4



Gasthöfe

- Berner Zeit**
Schweizer Zeit

b	Bamberg	C	5
i	Bachmair	E	4
m	Bellmer	E	6
n	Benda-Neumann	C	9
o	France	C	6
p	Walter-Mosse	C	6
q	Brauch	C	5
s	Weber	E	5
z	Liebermann	C	5

34 Eidgen. Bank	C. 5
35 Neuer Museum	B. 5
36 Terrasse d' Bunde Pallast	B. 6.

tea, ices ($\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), may be obtained after 1 p. m. (Sundays after 4 p. m.); occasionally concerts in the evening. — Outside the town: *Café Schänzli, now Hôtel et Pension des Étrangers (Pl. E. 2, 'Rabenthal-Schänzli', p. 97), beyond the Railway bridge ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) on the lofty r. bank of the Aare, to the E. near the new Botanic Garden, magnificent view; *Café in der Enge (p. 97), 1 M. beyond the Aarberg Gate.

Bootmaker recommended to mountaineers: Riesen, Spitalgasse.

Zahnd's Museum, untere Alpenegg 223 d, an extensive collection of stuffed groups of Alpine animals.

Baths. *Swimming-Bath* at the Holzplatz, below the Bernerhof. *River-Baths* below the Unter-Thor Bridge, near the 'Pelikan'. The water of the Aare is very cold. — *Warm Baths* (also Turkish, etc.) at Staub's, outside the Murtener Thor, in the Laupenstrasse.

Carriages. One-horse, drive within the town 1 pers. 40 c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 1—2 pers. 80 c., 3—4 pers. 1 fr. 20 c., every additional $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 40 or 60 c. Two-horse, at the same fares as for 3 or 4 pers. with one horse. Each box 20 c., small articles free. From 10 p. m. to 6 a. m., double fares. For the entire day, i. e. over 6 hrs., 1—2 pers. 12 fr., 3—4 pers. 18 fr.

Railway Station near the church of the Holy Ghost, at the W. end of the town.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 21), near the station to the N., entrance in the centre; branch-office in the Kramgasse.

English Church Service in the chapel of the Bürgerspital (Pl. 23).

Principal Attractions. If the traveller's time is limited, he should first visit the Münster-Terrasse (Zähringer monument); Münsterplatz (monument of Erlach), Münz-Terrasse (Pl. 19), Casino-terrace and Council Hall, the great bastion, the Falkenplätzli, and thence proceed to the Café at the Enge; back by the Railway bridge (p. 97), past the newly laid out Botanic garden, to the 'Schänzli' (Café, see above). Up to this point the views gradually become more extensive and beautiful. Then back by the Railway bridge, through the town E. as far as the Nydeck bridge (p. 97), and across this to the Bear's Den. — If the visitor finds this walk too fatiguing, he may proceed at once from the great bastion across the railway bridge to the Schänzli, the finest of all the points of view.

Bern (1650'), capital of the canton, contains 36,002 inhab. (2644 Rom. Cath.), including its extensive suburbs. Bern joined the Confederacy in 1353, and is still the most important of the Swiss cantons, though it has lost Argovie (Aargau) and Vaud, which became independent in 1798. The city is built on a peninsula of sandstone-rock, formed by the windings of the *Aare*, which flows 100 feet below. Most of the principal streets run from E. to W. The busiest and most frequented is nearly 1 M. in length, extending from the Ober-Thor to the Nydeck bridge, under the names of Spitalgasse, Marktgasse, Kramgasse, and Gerechtigkeitsgasse. The houses in the principal parts of the old town are built on arcades (*Lauben*), beneath which the pavement for foot-passengers runs. Of all the towns of Switzerland Bern has best preserved its characteristic features.

Most of the numerous fountains are adorned with statues. The most singular is the ***Kindlifresser-Brunnen** (*Fountain of the Ogre*, Pl. 7), in the Corn-hall-square, near the Clock-tower. It is surmounted by a grotesque figure in the act of devouring a child, while several others, doomed to the same fate, protrude from his pocket and girdle; beneath is a troop of armed

bears. The bear, the heraldic emblem of Bern, is a constantly recurring object. Bruin appears on the neighbouring *Bärenbrunnen*, equipped with shield, sword, banner, and helmet.

Two gigantic bears, tolerably executed in granite, keep guard over the pillars of the (W.) *Upper-Gate*; others support a shield in the pediment of the *Corn-Hall* (Pl. 17), a handsome building, which till 1830 always contained a store of corn in case of famine (beneath it is a spacious wine-cellar frequently visited by strangers). A whole troop of bears go through a performance at the ***Clock-Tower** (Pl. 29).

At 3 min. before every hour a wooden cock gives the signal by clapping its wings and crowing; 1 min. later the bears march round a seated figure, and a harlequin indicates the number of the hour by striking a bell. The cock then repeats his signal, and when the hour strikes, the seated figure, an old man with a beard, turns an hour-glass and counts the hour by raising his sceptre and opening his mouth; while the bear on his r. does the same by inclinations of his head; at the same time a stone figure in the tower above strikes the hour on a bell with a hammer. The cock concludes the performance by crowing for the third time. This spectacle always attracts a number of admirers. The Clock-tower is now almost in the centre of the town, but at the time of its erection (inscription: '*Bertholdus V. dux Zaeringiae, rect. Burgund., urbis conditor turrim et portam fecit a. Chr. 1191, renov. 1770*') it was at the E. extremity, and served as a watch-tower. Another tower of similar construction stands in the same street, the *Käfigthurm* (Pl. 8), farther W., now used as a prison.

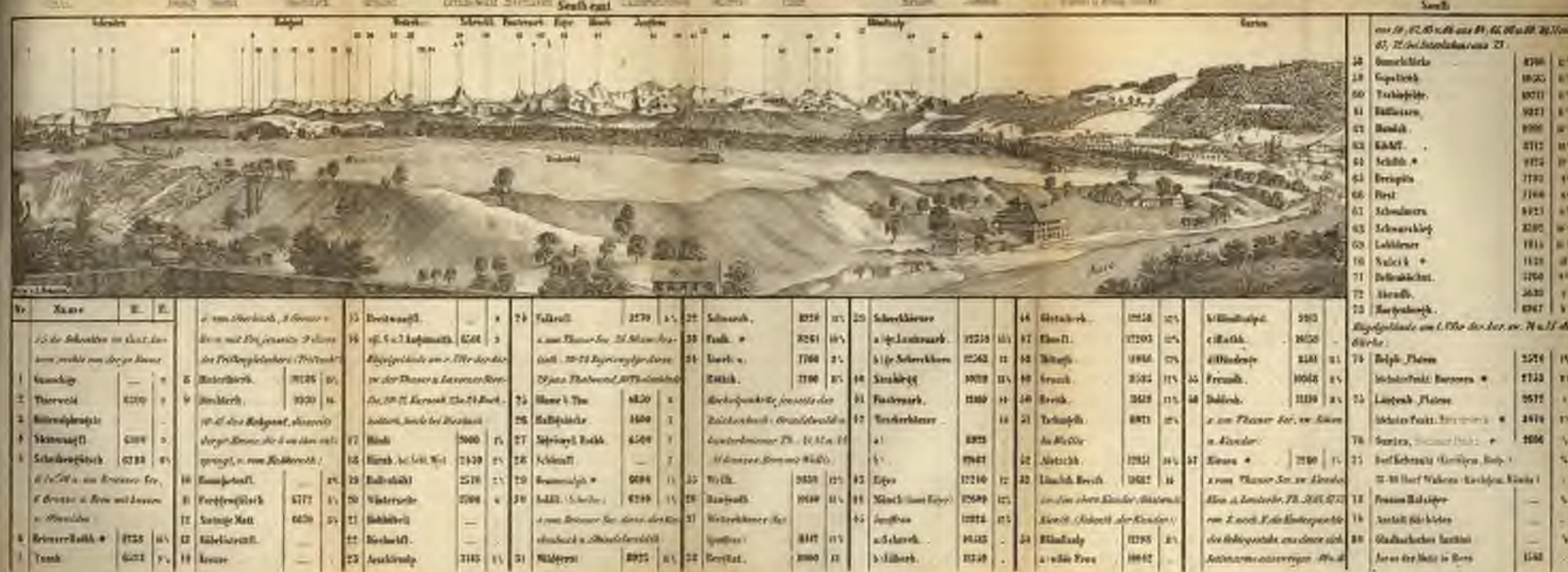
The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 13), a fine Gothic structure, 280' long, 112' broad, 76' high, commenced in 1421, completed in 1573, restored in 1850, is remarkable for its beautiful decorations and the open-work *Balustrade* of the roof, the design of which varies between each pair of pillars. The *W. Portal* is particularly handsome; the carvings represent the Last Judgment; at the sides the upper figures are the Prophets, the lower the Apostles and the Wise and Foolish Virgins. The unfinished *Tower*, 234' high, is covered with an unsightly tiled roof. The entrance to the tower-stairs is by the side-door in the *W. portal*. By ascending 223 steps, the visitor reaches the lodge of the tower-keeper and a gallery commanding a beautiful view. The tower-keeper ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) exhibits a diagram showing the relative proportions of all the largest bells in the world.

Interior (admission 30 c. for each pers.). The *Choir* contains some remarkable specimens of *Stained Glass*, dating from the 15th cent., that of one window representing the dogma of Transubstantiation, that of another the Life of Christ. The *Choir-Stalls* (1512) on one side are ornamented with carvings of the Apostles; on the other, Prophets. The remainder of the church is almost destitute of ornament. The organ, said to rival the celebrated instrument at Freiburg ("performance almost every evening in summer, at dusk, adm. 1 fr., families 2 fr."), is supported by a vaulted loft, constructed in 1848. The cathedral boasts of two *Monuments* only: one to *Berthold von Zähringen*, the founder of Bern (see p. 95), erected by the city in 1600; and the other to the magistrate *Friedrich von Steiger*, surrounded by six slabs of black marble bearing the names of the 702 men of Bern who fell March 5th, 1798, at Grauhölz, 6 M. to the N. of Bern near the Zollikofen station (p. 13), in an encounter with the French.

H: Height above the sea-level in Paris feet.
E: Distance in a direct line in Swiss Leagues (12.5 engl.)

VIEW OF THE ALPS FROM BERN FROM THE TERRACE BY THE FEDERAL HALL.

Illustration showing the principal peaks of the Alps in successive distance, north, east, south, and west - well-known points of view.



The open space to the W. in front of the cathedral has been adorned with a bronze **Statue of Rudolph von Erlach* (Pl. 11); the conqueror at Laupen (p. 159), erected in 1848; at the corners are four bears modelled by *Vollmar* of Bern; on the pedestal are inscriptions.

The ***Cathedral Terrace** (*Münster-Terrasse*), formerly the churchyard of the cathedral, is now a shady promenade, furnished with seats, and adorned with a bronze statue of *Berthold von Zähringen* (Pl. 12) ('*Bertholdo V. duci Zaeringiae conditoris Bernae civitas, a. 1847*'); three sides of the pedestal are covered with bronze reliefs, illustrating the foundation of the city. A bronze bear acts as helmet-bearer. The pavilions at the corners of the platform are used as a Café (p. 92). The terrace, 115 paces long by 100 wide, 104' above the river and 97' above the street at its base, is surrounded by a balustrade.

***Views. Alpglühen.** The great attraction of Bern is the view it commands of the Alps and snow-clad peaks of the Bernese Oberland, which in clear weather are visible from every open space (the Cathedral and Cathedral terrace, the Münz-Terrasse, Federal Hall, Bastion outside the Upper gate, Café Schänzli, Enge outside the Aarberg gate). By varying the point of view, the following mountains become visible in addition to those represented in the annexed panorama: on the r. of the Doldenhorn, the *Balmhorn* (12,099') with the *Altels* (11,952', 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant), and over the Gurten, the bell-shaped summit of the *Stockhorn* (7211', 18 M.); also to the l. of the Schrauben the peaks of the *Spannörter* (10,629', 53 M.) and the *Schlossberg* (10,286', 54 M.), both in the canton of Uri; the ridge of the *Bäuchlen* near Escholzmatt (5813', 24 M.), and the *Feuerstein* above the Entlebuch (7138', 30 M.). Nothing can surpass in sublimity the aspect of these mountains at sunset in fine weather, especially when the W. horizon is partially veiled with thin clouds, and the phenomenon called the *Alpglühen* ('Glow of the Alps'), or *Nachglühen* ('after-glow') is produced. Long after the shadows of evening have fallen upon the valleys, and the lingering rays of the evening sun have faded from the snowy peaks themselves, the mountains begin to glow from their bases upwards, as if illuminated by a bright internal fire.

The ***Museum** (Pl. 20), admission gratis on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3 to 5, on Sundays from 10 to 12, is also accessible to strangers daily (1 fr. for 1—3 pers.). In the *Museum of Natural History* (in the upper story) the bear of course occupies a very prominent position. The St. Bernard dog 'Barry', which is said to have saved the lives of 15 persons, is also exhibited. The collection is the largest in Switzerland, and contains specimens of all the indigenous animals, well worthy of the notice of zoologists. Of foreign animals, remarkable specimens only are exhibited. Some admirable specimens of crystal found in 1868 at the Tiefengletscher (p. 138) may be inspected here; one of them is 270 lbs. in weight, and several others exceed 200 lbs. Small portfolios of dried Alpine plants may be purchased here, price 6 to 50 fr.

The *Museum of Antiquities*, in the lower story, contains curiosities from Japan and Canada, Roman and Pompeian antiquities, the field-altar of Charles the Bold, and other relics of

the booty of Grandson and Morat, reliefs, etc. — Adjacent to the museum, on the S. side is the

University (Pl. 30) (200 students), founded in 1834; on the N. side the **Library** (Pl. 3), especially rich in histories of Switzerland, and containing carpets captured in the Burgundian wars ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

On the N. side of the town stands the new **Rom. Cath. Church** (Pl. 16) in the Gothic style, designed by Depertes of Rheims, a simplified imitation, on a reduced scale, of the cathedral of Rheims. E. of the church stands the **Town Hall** (*Rathhaus*, Pl. 22), dating from 1406, restored in 1868, with a large covered staircase in front, and the arms of the different districts of the canton on the façade.

The ***Picture Gallery** (Pl. 18) in the upper story of the Federal Council Hall (entrance by the principal portal; adm. gratis daily, except Saturday, in summer 9—4, in winter 9 to 3 o'clock; from Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th a gratuity must be given), contains some good modern paintings, the position of which is, however, occasionally changed.

I. Room. 2. *Albano*, Virgin and Child; 5. *P. Breughel*, Eve of Mayday; 11. *Düntz*, Portrait. Casts: *Imhof*, David with the head of Goliath; *Sonnen-schein*, Tomb of Madame Langhans at Hindelbank; *Dorer*, design for a tombstone. — II. Room. *Reinhardt*, Swiss costumes; 63. *Meyer*, the Matterhorn; 64, 65. *Lory*, the Scheidegg, Jungfrau, and Valley of Lauter-brunnen; 76. *Mind*, Group of cats. — III. Room. 100. *Diday*, Landscape. Casts: *Imhof*, Hagar and Ishmael, Ruth gleaning, Eve. — IV. Room. 128—130. *Girardet*, Pastoral scene, Alms-giving, Going to school; 132. *Moritz*, The husband at the tavern; 134, 135. *Diday*, Valley of Lauterbrunnen, Chalet in the Bernese Oberland; 136. *De Meuron*, Chamois-hunter; *140, 141. *Calame*, Vicinity of the Handeck, Waterfall near Meiringen; 144. *Koller*, Stray cow and calf; 145, 146. *Stephan*, Mountain scene in the Canton of Glarus, Landscape from the neighbourhood of Meiringen; 152. *George*, Landscape near Geneva; 154, 155. *Anker*, School-examination. The little friend; 159. *Vautier*, Saying grace; 163. *Humbert*, Herd crossing a brook; 164. *Kappis*, Tyrolese village life. — The remaining rooms contain casts from the antique, and several modern works.

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 32) was despoiled of its greatest treasures by the French in 1798, but still contains many interesting relics.

At the upper (S.W.) end of the town stands the ***Federal Council Hall** (*Bundes-Rathaus*) (Pl. 32), a handsome edifice in the Florentine style, 174 paces long, 75 wide, completed in 1857 (custodian on the r. of the principal entrance, 1 fr. for 1—3 pers.). The simple grandeur of the different chambers is striking. The sessions of the two great national Councils (see Introd. XII), usually held in July, are open to the public; this affords foreigners an opportunity of studying the institutions of Switzerland. The speakers use the German (often the Swiss dialect), French, and Italian languages. Speeches of the president, motions, resolutions, etc., are always translated into French and Italian by an official interpreter. The visitor should not fail to ascend to the platform on the roof, as it commands the most

extensive *view in Bern, embracing the beautifully-situated town, its environs, and the Alps. — Opposite to it is the new *Museum*, employed as a club, with concert and reading room, etc.; introduction through a member.

On the E. side of Bern is the ***Nydeckbrücke**, an imposing structure of three arches, completed in 1848. The centre arch has a span of 160', and is 98' above the Aare. The bridge, 180 paces long, and prolonged on the town side by a viaduct, was constructed almost entirely of erratic blocks from the Kirchet (p. 132).

On the r. bank of the Aare, close to the bridge, is the new ***Bears' Den** (*Bärengraben*, Pl. 2), constructed in 1857, the old den near the Aarberg Gate having been removed to make room for the railway. The ancient Egyptians had not a greater veneration for the Ibis, than the modern Bernese have for the Bear, which would seem to be the tutelary deity, as well as the heraldic emblem, of the canton. Here Bruin *in propriâ personâ* is supported, according to immemorial usage, at the expense of the municipality, and the public are prohibited from making him any offerings except bread or fruit. On the night of 3rd March, 1861, an English officer fell into one of the dens, and was torn in pieces by the male bear after a long and desperate struggle.

Bern is famed for its Charitable Institutions; it possesses two *Orphan Asylums*, a *Lunatic Asylum*, a *Foundling Hospital* (*Jenner's*), two handsome and spacious hospitals, the *Inselspital* (Pl. 24) near the Casino, and the *Bürgerspital* (Pl. 23) near the station, with the inscription: '*Christo in pauperibus*'. The latter was once the largest edifice in the town, but now the *Penitentiary* (*Zuchthaus*), at the Aarberg Gate (capable of accommodating 400 inmates), and the Council Hall compete with it in dimensions. The extensive new Lunatic Asylum of *Waldau* near *Bolligen*, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N.E. of the town, erected in 1854, is fitted up for the reception of 200 patients.

Crossing the **Railway Bridge** (see p. 13), at the N.W. end of the town, the traveller passes the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. 5), recently laid out on the sunny slope of the r. bank of the Aare, and reaches ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the ***Schänzli** (Pl. E. 2; *Hôtel et Pension Schänzli-Victoria*, with dépendance, pleasant terrace and grounds, baths of various kinds), which commands the finest view in the environs of Bern. In the foreground the city lies extended, above it is the wooded Gurten (see below), to the l. of which rise the High Alps of the Bernese Oberland, and to the r. the Stockhorn chain; to the extreme W. the Moléson. About 1 M. from the Aarberg Gate, to the N., on the l. bank of the Aare, is situated the ***Enge**, a large peninsula, almost entirely surrounded by the Aare, several hundred feet above the river. This commands another charming view of the city and the Alps. Opposite the N. extremity of the Enge is the castle of *Reichenbach* (p. 13), $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Bern (near it a brewery).

The view from the *Gurten* (2841'), the long ridge to the S. of Bern, is similar to that from the city, but more extensive. It embraces not only the mountains of the Oberland (p. 95), but also the entire Stockhorn chain.

the Freiburg Alps, the Jura mountains for a distance of upwards of 100 M., with portions of the Lake of Neuchâtel; to the l. of the High Alps, the mountains of Unterwald and Lucerne as far as Pilatus. (At the summit a new *Inn*.) The carriage-road from Bern, 4 M. to the top, leads from the Aarberger Thor to (1½ M.) **Wabern**, whence several paths ascend through a wood to the summit of the Gurten. On the hill near are the *Büchtelen* and *Victoria* asylums for deserted children. At *Klein-Wabern* is the *Pension Balsiger*, recommended for a prolonged stay.

Longer excursion to (6 M.) *Zimmerwald* (*Pension Indermühle*), charmingly situated, and (4½ M. farther) *Bütschelock* (3445'), with extensive and superb view of the Alps. *Belpberg* see p. 99.

29. The Bernese Oberland.

Time. Travellers whose time is very limited may obtain a glimpse at the surpassing beauties of the Bernese Oberland in three days, but so rapid a survey is hardly compatible with true enjoyment of the scenery. (Suitable places for passing the night are indicated by *italics*). First day: From Bern by railway in 1 hr. to the steamboat-station Scherzigen beyond Thun, steamboat to Neuhaus in 1½ hr., diligence to Interlaken ½ hr., steamboat to the Giessbach in ¾ hr., rowing boat to Brienz in ½ hr., diligence or two-horse carr. to Meiringen in ½ hr., on foot to the baths of *Rosenlau* (2½ hrs.), sufficient time after arrival to visit the glacier. Second day: On foot to the Great Scheideck (2½ hrs.), Grindelwald (2 hrs.), the Little Scheideck (4½ hrs.), the *Wengernalp* (1½ hr.), in all 9½ hrs. Third day: On foot to Lauterbrunnen (2½ hrs.), Staubbach, Interlaken (2½ hrs.), Neuhaus (½ hr.), by steamboat to Thun and by railway to *Bern*. — If the traveller has a fourth day at his disposal, he will do well to ascend the 'Schynige Platte'; or he may proceed on the third day to *Mürren*, and on the fourth visit the upper part of the Lauterbrunnen valley and the Schmadri-Fall (or extend his walk to the Upper Steinberg), and take a carriage from Lauterbrunnen to Neuhaus, etc.

Those who do not wish to return to Bern may proceed on the first day from Bern to the Giessbach by Thun, Neuhaus, and Interlaken, back to Interlaken, and thence to Lauterbrunnen; second day, the Wengernalp, Grindelwald; third day, the Great Scheideck, Meiringen; fourth day, by the Brünig to Lucerne (R. 25), or to the Grimsel (R. 32), etc. Or a carriage may be taken to Grindelwald, whence the traveller may proceed to Meiringen and the Grimsel on horseback or on foot.

Tariff of March 23rd, 1866, a copy of which every landlord and driver is bound to possess. *One-horse* carr. per day 13, *two-horse* 25 fr.; from Neuhaus to Interlaken each pers. 1 fr. From Interlaken to Zweilütschinen 7 or 12 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and back, with 3 hrs. halt, 9 or 17 fr.; to Grindelwald and back in one day 14 or 25 fr., in two days 25 or 45 fr.; to Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald and back in one day 17 or 30 fr., in two days 25 or 45 fr.; to Grindelwald via Lauterbrunnen and the Wengernalp, the horses being employed by the travellers for riding over the latter, for two days 25 or 55 fr.; 5 or 10 fr. are also charged for conveying the carriage from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald (3 or 6 fr., if the excursion be made in the reverse direction); to Lauterbrunnen, Mürren, and Grindelwald and back in two days 28 or 55 fr., in three days incl. the Wengernalp and Grindelwald 35 or 65 fr., transport of carr. as above; to Habkern or the Beatenberg and back 15 or 25 fr.; to Wimmis 15 or 25 fr. Charges for other excursions are mentioned in the respective routes.

Horse or Mule per day, incl. attendant, 11 fr.; if several be engaged at once, 10 fr. From Interlaken: Faulhorn and back in two days 30 fr.; Abenberg and back 10 fr. — From Lauterbrunnen: over the Wengernalp to Grindelwald (or vice versa) 15 fr.; Mürren 10 fr.; Trachselauinen and back 15 fr. — From Grindelwald. Faulhorn and back 15 (if a night be spent on the summit 22) fr.; to the Lower Glacier 4, to the Upper 6 fr.; to the *Mer de Glace* 6, there and back 12 fr.; Little Scheideck





11 fr.; Männlichen and back 15 fr.; Meiringen 21 fr. — From Meiringen Rosenlaui and back 10 fr.; Scheideck 15 fr.; Faulhorn 25 fr.; Faulhorn and to Grindelwald 30, to Lauterbrunnen 40 fr.; Handeck and back in one day 15, in two days 20 fr.; Grimsel 25, Rhone Glacier 30 fr. — Beyond these charges no addition for return-journey can be demanded, except where a horse is employed for a number of consecutive days and dismissed at a distance from the place of hiring.

Guides (see Introd. VIII) 6—8 fr. per day of 8 hours, return 6 fr.; porter 6 fr., return 6 fr. For the usual route by Lauterbrunnen, Grindelwald, the Scheideck, Meiringen, and Grimsel no guide is necessary. On fine days the route is much frequented and cannot be mistaken. Boys to show the way are contented with 2 fr. per day and no return-payment. They are to be met with at the principal places on the route, at the Grimsel Hospice, at Brienz, or at Grindelwald.

Patience and Small Coin are indispensable in the Bernese Oberland. Contributions are levied upon the traveller's purse under every possible pretence. Vendors of strawberries, flowers, and crystals first assail him, and he has no sooner escaped their importunities than he becomes a victim to the questionable attractions of a chamois or a marmot. His admiration must not be engrossed by a cascade, ever so beautiful, or by a glacier, ever so imposing and magnificent; the urchin who persists in standing on his head, or turning somersaults for the tourist's express enjoyment, must have his share of attention and something more substantial with it. Again, if the route happen to pass an echo, a pistol shot is made to reverberate in one's ears, and payment is of course expected for the unpleasant shock. Swiss damsels next make their appearance on the scene, and the ebbing patience of the traveller is again sorely tried by the national melodies of these ruthless songsters. Then there is the Alpine horn and the Ranz des Vaches, which, although musical when heard at a distance, are excruciating when performed close to the ear. The fact is, the simplicity and morality of the aboriginal character in these once lonely regions has been sadly marred and corrupted by modern invasion. These abuses have become so crying, that the attention of Government has been directed to them, and commissioners have been sent to inquire into the matter. Their advice is: 'Give to nobody'; the remedy therefore lies principally with travellers themselves.

a. From Bern to Thun.

Central Swiss Railway. In 1 hr.; fare 3 fr. 15, 2 fr. 20, 1 fr. 60c. Seat on the right to be preferred, for the sake of the view of the Alps; but from Münsingen to Uttingen on the left. — Those who wish to travel to Neuhaus (Interlaken) direct should procure through-tickets at Bern. In this case they proceed to the *Scherzli* (see below) terminus, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Thun, where they embark without detention.

The line crosses the Aare bridge (p. 13, beautiful glimpse of the whole Alpine chain on the r.), and then passes the grounds of the Botanic Garden and the Schänzli (p. 97). At Wyler Feld the line from Bern to Herzogenbuchsee (p. 13) diverges to the S.E. Beautiful view of Bern and the Alps on the r. Next stations *Ostermundingen*, *Gümlingen*, *Rubigen*, and *Münsingen*. On the r. are the *Stockhorn* chain and the *Niesen* (p. 102), the extreme spurs of the High Alps, and to the l. the *Mönch*, *Jungfrau*, and *Blümlisalp*.

From Münsingen to the Belpberg, the only eminence between the *Aare* and the *Gürbe*. On leaving the railway stat., the road to the r. should be taken, leading to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) 'Schutzenfähre'. By this ferry the *Aare* is crossed, and the path (partly cut in steps) ascends ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to the *Harzen Spitze* (2953'), the highest point, which commands a fine survey of the valley of the *Aare* as far as Bern and the *Jura* chain, the mountains

of the Emmenthal, Thun and its lake, with the Alps from Pilatus to the Niesen and the Stockhorn chain. The traveller may descend to the S.E. by the village (3 M.) of *Gerzensee* (rustic inn), picturesquely situated on a small lake, to the railway station (3 M.) *Kiesen*.

Stat. Kiesen. Near stat. *Uttigen* the line crosses the *Aare*, and reaches the *Thun* station, on the l. bank of the *Aare*, near the lower bridge $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the steamboat wharf; passengers proceeding direct to Neuhaus (Interlaken) keep their seats until they reach the *Scherzligens* terminus and steamboat-station.

Thun (1844'), with 4623 inhab. (200 Rom. Cath.), charmingly situated on the *Aare*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the point where it emerges from the lake, forms an appropriate introduction to the beauties of the Oberland.

Hotels. *Bellevue*, R. 2, L. 1, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4, S. 3, A. 1, pension 7—9 fr.; delightfully situated outside the town, steamboat-station.—*Freienhof*, moderate. *Kreuz*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, L. and A. 1 fr., fine view from the balcony; *Hôtel-Pension Baumgarten*, R. from $1\frac{1}{2}$, pension from 6 fr.; *Krone*, adjoining the Town Hall, unpretending; *Falke*, fine view.

Pensions. *De la Villette*, to the S., on the road to Hofstetten; *Bellevue* (8 fr.) and *Bellerive* (5—6 fr.) at Hofstetten, opposite to the landing-place at Scherzlingen; *Schönbühl*, Bernstrasse, well situated (5—7 fr.). *Des Alpes* at Eichbühl, near the castle of Hunegg. 1 M. from Thun. — *Itten*, on the Amsoldingen road, well spoken of (5 fr.).

Café. *Oberherren*, opp. the *Freienhof*, beer. Best beer at *Gfeller's* brewery, not far from the station, to the l. on crossing the bridge.

Telegraph Office at the Post-office.

Baths in the lake ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), near the *Pension des Alpes*.

English Church Service at the chapel in the grounds of the *Bellevue*.

Rowing-boat on the lake, according to tariff at the *Bellevue*, 3 fr. per hour, 2 hrs. 5 fr., 3 hrs. 7, $1\frac{1}{2}$ day 8, whole day 10 fr.; the terms of the boatmen themselves are less exorbitant. *Fiacre* 10 c. per drive. — *Carved Wood* at *Kehrl-Sterchi's* in the grounds of the *Bellevue*.

The principal street presents some curious features; in front of the houses a row of magazines and cellars, about 10' in height, projects, on the flat roofs of which is the pavement for foot passengers and the approach to the shops. Thun is the centre of all the trade of the Oberland. Near the bridge a covered-way of 218 steps leads to the *Church*, erected in 1837. Picturesque *view from the churchyard, embracing the old-fashioned town, the two arms of the rapid river, the fertile and well-cultivated plain, and the Niesen, beyond which the snow-fields of the Blümlisalp are visible in all their extent. — Near the churchyard rises the large square tower of the old *Castle of Zähringen-Kyburg* (1182') with a turret at each corner, and within its precincts the more modern *Bailiffs' Residence*, erected in 1429. The descendants of the barons of Thun have emigrated. The Austrian counts of that name are said to descend from the same family.

Thun is the seat of the *Federal Military School* for the education of officers and sergeants, especially for the artillery and engineers.

Walks: above the town on the r. bank of the *Aare*, through the grounds of the *Bellerue* (access free), to the rotunda on the *Jacobsbüeli* (2388'), which commands an extensive *view of the lake, the Alps, Thun, and the valley of the *Aare*; the 'Pavilion of St. Jacques', the path to which is indicated at the rotunda, lies considerably higher, but the view from it

only embraces Thun and the valley of the Aare; the Alps and the lake are not visible. — Another walk may be taken on the bank of the lake by a shady path on the *Bächimatt*, to the commencement of the (1 M.) *Bächigut* (1973'), the park of which (the Bächihölzli) commands some lovely views. Admission only on application to the proprietor, M. de Parpart.

The handsomest of the villas on the lake is *Schadau* (the property of M. de Rougemont), a modern building in the Gothic style, charmingly situated, without pretension to architectural taste, but of a picturesque general effect. The sculptures in sandstone with which it is decorated deserve inspection. On Sundays the garden is open to the public. — Farther on, on the r. bank, is the château of *Hüegg*, the property of M. de Parpart, constructed in the French Renaissance style.

Interesting Excursions: *Thierachern* (*Löwe, pension $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fr., beautiful view) 3 M. to the W.; 3 M. farther W., Bad *Blumenstein* and the *Fallbach*; hence in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Gurnigel* (5079'), on the N.W. slope of which, $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit, are the much frequented Baths (3789') of the same name (R. 1, B. 1 fr.). *Burgistein* (2690'), village and castle with lovely view, 9 M. N.W. of Thun. *Amsoldingen* (Roman tombstones). 6 M. S.W. and the ancient tower of *Strättlingen* (p. 144), $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. S. of Thun. The undulating district between the Stockenthal and Thun abounds with the most delightful walks and magnificent mountain landscapes.

To *Freiburg* (27 M.) a direct road leads through (9 M.) *Riggisberg* (2614') (*Hirsch), beyond which a fine view of the Stockhorn, the Niesen, and the snow-peaks of the Bernese Oberland is enjoyed; then crossing the *Schwarzwasser* to (7 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Schoarzenburg*, and crossing the *Sense*, which here separates the cantons of Bern and Freiburg, to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Freiburg*.

To *Saanen* through the valley of the *Simmen*, see R. 38.

b. The Niesen.

Comp. Map p. 98.

Three good bridle-paths, which cannot be mistaken, lead to the summit: 1st, on the N. side from *Wimmis* in 5 (down in 3) hrs.; 2nd, on the E., from the *Heustrich-Bad*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Muhlenen* (p. 145), in the same time; 3rd, on the S., from *Frutigen* (p. 145) in 5–6 hrs.

From Thun to *Wimmis* by the road $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. (one-horse carr. in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. 7 fr.; travellers may avail themselves of the *Gessenay* and *Weissenburg* diligences as far as *Brothäusi*, see p. 153). Steamboat to *Spiez* (p. 103); thence by *Spiezwyler* to *Wimmis* $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. — An omnibus runs from Thun to the *Heustrich-Bad*; one-horse carr. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 7 fr. — Diligence from Thun to *Frutigen* once daily.

Horse to the top of the Niesen, and back on the same day, from *Wimmis* or *Frutigen* 15, from *Heustrich* 13; if a night be spent on the summit, 20 fr. From *Frutigen* to *Wimmis* or *Heustrich* over the Niesen in one day 30, two days 35 fr. — Guide (unnecessary) 6, if kept till next day, 8 fr. Chair porters 10 fr. each; if kept till next day, 12 fr.

From the post-station *Brothäusi* (p. 153) a footpath descends to the l., to the deep and stony bed of the *Simmen*, crosses it by a wooden bridge (destroyed in 1867) and ascends to *Wimmis*. The carriage-road describes a circuit of 1 M.

Wimmis (2342') (*Löwe), is pleasantly situated in a fertile district at the E. base of the *Burgfluh* (5072'), and overlooked by a castle, now occupied by a school and the district-authorities. The church is said to have been founded by King Rudolph II. of Burgundy, in 933.

The path hence to the Niesen ascends on the S. side of the *Burgfluh*. At the village-fountain it proceeds in a straight direction, after 25 min. it turns to the l. by a gate; the (12 min.) *Staldbach* is then crossed, after which the route no longer presents

any difficulties. The bridle-path ascends the N. slopes of the *Bettfluh*. Refreshments at the first inhabited chalet on the 'Bergli'.

About half-way, by the chalets of *Unterstalden*, the path crosses to the r. bank of the Staldenbach, and by numerous windings ascends the sunny slopes of the Niesen, passing the chalets of *Oberstalden*. The prospect first unfolds itself beyond the *Staldenegg*, a sharp ridge connecting the *Bettfluh* (7924', also called *Fromberghorn* or *Hinter-Niesen*) with the Niesen, and the vast snow-fields of the Blümlisalp and Doldenhorn become visible.

From the Heustrich-Bad (p. 145) the bridle-path ascends in windings for 1 hr. to the W., through beautiful beech plantations, then $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the S. to the 'Schlechtenwaldegg' (superb view); finally $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. due N. to the summit of the Niesen. The path is provided with benches, on which the distances and altitudes are inscribed. Numerous and diversified points of view on this route. (Drinking water scarce.)

From Frutigen (p. 145) the bridle-path diverges l. near the end of the village, and crosses the meadows to *Winklen* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), whence the path ascends in windings through the wood for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Then a gentle ascent across the meadows to the *Sentigraben* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), to the *Niesenegg* (20 min.) and the *Niesen-Chalet* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.). The path unites on the *Staldenegg* (1 hr.) with that from Wimmis. This route affords a beautiful retrospective view of the Kanderthal and the Alps.

Inn, 5 min. from the summit, R. from $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{3}{4}$, D. or S. $3\frac{1}{4}$, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; 40 c. charged for fire in the dining-room.

The ***Niesen** (7763', Rigi 5905', Faulhorn 8803'), the conspicuous N. outpost of a ramification of the Wildstrubel, like Pilatus, considered an infallible barometer (see p. 54), has the form of a gently sloping pyramid; the rocks at the base are composed of clay-slate, those of the upper portion are sand-stone-conglomerate. The summit consists of a narrow ridge, terminated by two small peaks, below one of which the inn is situated; the other, 300 paces from the inn, is somewhat higher, and commands an unbounded prospect. The Alps are seen to greater advantage than from the Rigi; indeed, the view is scarcely inferior to that from the Faulhorn. As the group of the Wetterhörner, etc. forms the foreground of the view from the latter, so the Niesen commands an uninterrupted prospect of the broad snow-fields of the Blümlisalp, rising at the extremity of the Kienthal.

View. The most prominent of the snow-mountains are the following: in the distance to the E. the Titlis; nearer, the Wetterhörner and Schreckhörner, the Eiger, Mönch, Jungfrau, Gletscherhorn, Ehnefsluh, Mittaghorn, Grosshorn, Breithorn, and Tschingelhorn; towards the S. the Frau or Blümisalp, the Doldenhorn, Balmhorn, and Altels; to the W., the Wildhorn, appearing between two black peaks; l. of these the pinnacles of the Mont Blanc group; finally the two peaks of the Dent du Midi, forming the last snow-group towards the W. The entire lake of Thun is visible, as well as a portion of that of Brienz. The thickly peopled valleys of the Simmen, Engstigenbach, and Kander, and the Kienthal may be traced for a considerable distance. Towards the N. the course of the Aare, and the hilly country of Bern, as far as the Jura, complete the prospect (comp. the Panoramas at the inn). The most favourable light is towards sunset. During the day the plains alone are seen to advantage.

c. From Thun to Interlaken. Lake of Thun.

Comp. Map p. 98.

Steamboat 3 times daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Thun (*Scherzigen*; comp. p. 100) to Neuhaus, fare 2 fr. or 1 fr.; to Gonten or Spiez 1 fr. 20, or 60 c.; for each box 50 c. Omnibus or other conveyance from Neuhaus to Interlaken in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 fr.

The Lake of Thun (1824') is $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad. The banks are at first studded with picturesque villas and gardens, but further on, the N. bank becomes somewhat precipitous.

On the Northern Bank, 8 M. from Thun by the road, lies Merligen; thence to Unterseen $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. Part of this route may be performed by steamboat as far as Gonten: thence on foot to Neuhaus, or vice versa. A road leads from Thun to Hilterfingen (*Pens. des Alpes*), Oberhofen (*Bär*), where Count Pourtalès possesses a picturesque château, once the residence of Walther von Eschenbach, and (3 M.) Gonten (*Weisses Kreuz*; *Pension du Lac*), skirting the bank of the lake the latter part of the way. From Gonten a paved bridle-path, several hundred feet above the level of the lake, passes the rustic sanitary estab. of Sigriswyl (on the eminence to the l.), and descends to the castle of Ralligen and (5 M.) Merligen (*Löwe*), where a few years ago a thunderstorm of great violence destroyed 17 houses. Beyond the waterfall the path is narrow and precipitous. About 1 hr. beyond Merligen, near the end of the wood, a broad path diverging to the r. must be avoided. — The cavern of St. Beatus, near this path, deserves a visit (see below and pp. 104, 107).

The Southern Bank (18 M. by the carriage-road) scarcely repays the pedestrian, but affords a delightful drive.

The Steamboat starts from the Freienhof hotel (comp. p. 100), and ascending the Aare, stops at the Bellevue (p. 100), then at *Scherzigen*, the railway-terminus (comp. p. 100). To the l. lies the picturesque *Bächigut* (p. 101); to the r., where the Aare emerges from the lake, *Schloss Schadau* (p. 101). The *Stockhorn* (7211'), with its rounded summit, and the pyramid of the *Niesen* (7763') rise on the r. and l. of the entrance to the valleys of the Kander and Simmen (p. 145). L. of the Niesen the three peaks of the Blümlisalp; r. in the background of the Kanerthal, the Freundhorn, Doldenhorn, Balmhorn with the Altels, and the Rinderhorn gradually become visible (from l. to r.). In the direction of Interlaken appear successively (from r. to l.) the Jungfrau, Mönch, Eiger, Schreckhorn, and Wetterhorn.

The boat skirts the N.E. bank, the lower portion of which is covered with vineyards, the upper with woods, and passes the pleasant village of *Hilterfingen*; l. the château of *Hünegg* (p. 101). It then halts at *Oberhofen* (see above), with a castle of Count Pourtalès and a hospital founded by him, and at *Gonten*, above which is the church of *Sigriswyl* on the height. The steamer now crosses the lake at the broadest part, and proceeds in a S. direction to *Spiez* (**Pens. Schönegg*, 5 fr.), a small village on a promontory on the S. bank, with a picturesque old castle, for 300 years the property of the von Erlach family (ascent of the Niesen, p. 102; diligence to Frutigen, p. 145). Near Spiez, towards the E., two black peaks (above the S. bank of the lake

of Brienz) are visible for a short distance; that to the r. is the Faulhorn, the broader to the l. the Schwarzhorn.

As the steamboat proceeds towards Neuhaus, the *Ralligstöcke* (4901') and the *Sigriswyler Rothhorn* (6742') are conspicuous above the N. bank. Beyond *Merligen* (see above) a rocky headland called the *Nase*, stretches into the lake. A little further, on the N. side, rises the Beatenberg, with the 'cavern of St. Beatus' (Beatenhöhle, 2782'). The stream which flows from it frequently increases rapidly, and filling the entire cavern, bursts forth from it with a roar like thunder. St. Beatus, the first promulgator of Christianity in this district, is said to have dwelt in this cave.

The steamer stops at **Neuhaus** (*Hôtel Neuhaus*, with restaurant), where carriages are in readiness to convey travellers to Interlaken (1 fr.). A post-omnibus also runs to the starting-place of the steamers on the lake of Brienz (1 fr.). On the road from Neuhaus to (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Unterseen and Interlaken, views of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger are obtained. To the r., on an island at the influx of the *Aare*, are the ruins of *Weissenau*.

d. Interlaken and its Environs.

Hotels and Pensions. At *Interlaken* itself, in the direction from the lake of Thun to that of Brienz: Hotel *Ritschard*, pension 8 fr.; *Victoria*, comfortable, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; *Jungfrau*, a new and spacious edifice, R. 2, L. and A. 1, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Schweizerhof*; *Belvedere*, by the *Cursaal*; *Hôtel des Alpes*; *Casino*; *Hôtel Interlaken*; *Elmer*; *Volz*; *Hôtel Beauvivage*, handsomely fitted up, with river and shower baths, grounds, and fine view. These handsome hotels, situated on the so-called 'Hüheweg' (p. 105) and erected within the last 30—40 years, were originally fitted up as 'Pensions' only, but now accommodate travellers at the usual hotel prices. Near the steamboat-quay on the lake of Brienz is the *Hôtel du Lac*, R. 2 fr., L. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., B. 1 fr.—Coming from the Lake of Thun the traveller first reaches the *Eiger*, then (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Beau-Site* (pens. from 5 fr.), with beautiful view of the Jungfrau, and *Hôtel Unterseen*. Near Unterseen on the *Spielmatte*, a small island in the *Aare*, *Hôtel du Pont* (pension from 5 fr.); then in the village of *Armühle*, beyond the second bridge over the *Aare*, *Bellevue*; *Rüssli*, adjoining the post-office; *Weisses Kreuz*, unpretending; opposite to it, *Oberländer Hof*, a large hotel with a café, R. 2, D. 3, A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.—On the road from *Armühle* to *Matten* (Osteig, Grindelwald, Lauterbrunnen, etc.): *Wyder*; *Deutsches Haus*, pension 5 fr.; adjacent *Hôtel Reber*, pension 5 fr.; 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, on the l. side of the road, *Ober*, or the 'Schlösschen'; near it, *Pension Bischofsberger*, new. Before the latter is reached, a road diverges to the r., leading to the *Jungfraublick* (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Unterseen), situated on a spur of the wooded *Kleine Rügen* (p. 105) and commanding an unbroken view, with pleasant grounds, and comfortably fitted up; baths, whey, etc.; pension before July 1st and after Sept. 15th only, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ —9 fr., R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —4, B. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 or 4 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.—Farther from Interlaken, beyond the bridge, which crosses the *Aare* near the *Hôtel du Lac*, and on the road to Brienz, is situated (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Campanie Felsenegg* (pension 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; also a café-restaurant).—At *Matten* (see above) Hotel and Pension *Mattenhof*.—At *Bönigen* on the S. bank of the Lake of Brienz, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. E. of Interlaken, recommended to those in search of retirement: *Pension Vogel*, *Pension Bonigen*, and *Chalet du Lac*.—On the *Abendberg* (p. 109) (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), *Hôtel Bellevue*.—At *Beatenberg* (p. 109, carriage road, in 2 hrs.; one-horse 15, two-horse 25 fr.), *Hôtel des Alpes*,

commanding a fine view of the Alps from the Finsteraarhorn to the Niesen; $\frac{1}{2}$ M. higher up, 'Bellevue', also commanding a magnificent view, pension in both 1—6 fr.

The 'Cursaal d'Interlaken' is situated on the Höheweg, between the Schweizerhof and the Belvedere. It was opened in 1859, but since the government has prohibited gambling, it has been fitted up for reading, concert, and ball-rooms. The hotel-keepers, at whose expense this establishment is kept up, make a charge in their bills for its use. — New Waterworks supply the town abundantly. — *Wrestling Matches* (fee charged for adm.) see Introd. XII; the tourist should witness one of these, if he has had no opportunity of being present at a genuine fête, in order to gain some idea of this national custom.

Bankers: Ebersold & Seiler. — **Druggist:** Seewer.

Carriages, Horses, Guides, see p. 98. **Donkeys,** 1½ fr. per hr.

Post and Telegraph Office in Aarmühle, by the Oberlander Hof.

English Church Service in the old Convent Church.

The low land between the lakes of Thun and Brienz, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length, is termed the 'Bödeli.' Formerly these two lakes probably formed one sheet of water only, but were gradually separated by the deposits of the *Lütschine* (p. 110) flowing into the Lake of Brienz, and the *Lombach* into the Lake of Thun. These accumulations, first from the S., out of the valley of Lauterbrunnen, and then from the N. out of the Habkären valley, together serve to account for the curve, which the Aare has been compelled to describe. On this piece of land, 'between the lakes', lies Interlaken with the adjacent villages of Aarmühle and Unterseen, stretching in a connected line nearly as far as the Lake of Brienz.

Coming from Neuhaus on the Lake of Thun (p. 104), the traveller first reaches the pensions Eiger and Beau-Site (p. 104), then Unterseen (1837'), a small town with 1880 inhab. Most of the houses are of wood, and many bear traces of great age. There are large manufactories of parqueterie at Unterseen and Aarmühle.

The road to the small island of *Spielmatten* (hotel, see p. 104) crosses the Aare by a bridge (*Schaalbrücke*), which commands a picturesque view of the foaming river, its weirs, the precipitous rocks on the r. bank, various mills, bridges, old wooden houses, and dark pine woods (*Kleine Rügen*, see below), and towering above all the glistening snow-fields of the Jungfrau.

By a modern iron bridge (*Höhebrücke*), which crosses another arm of the Aare, the village of *Aarmühle* (hotels see p. 104) is reached, which, together with Interlaken, has a pop. of 1313. At its termination, the 'Höheweg' commences, an avenue of fine old walnut-trees, much injured however by a storm in 1861. The pensions and hotels mentioned at p. 104, as well as a number of the attractive shops and stalls usually seen at watering-places, are situated here. Near the extremity of this venue is the former monastery and nunnery of *Interlaken*, founded in 1130, and suppressed in 1528. The E. wing of the monastery is used as a hospital for the poor; the remainder of

the building, to which the castle was added in 1750, serves as government-offices. The nunnery has been converted into a prison. The tower and chancel are the only remaining parts of the church, where *English Divine Service* is performed every Sunday during the season. The former English chapel is now a Rom. Cath. place of worship.

Interlaken is deservedly a point of attraction to visitors from all parts of Europe; the whey-cure is an inducement to some, whilst many make it their head-quarters for excursions in the Oberland, or select it as a resting-place and for the enjoyment of the magnificent scenery by which it is surrounded. It is particularly recommended to travellers whose time and resources are ample, as it affords facilities for numerous excursions among the valleys and heights of the Oberland, in the intervals between which the strength may be recruited, and repose enjoyed.

Walks. The immediate vicinity abounds in charming walks. To the *Jungfraublick*, see p. 104. — To the ***Kleine Rugen** (2483') $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. A broadpath (from the Jungfraublick to the r. at a circular bench), provided with benches, ascends gradually, affording ever varying views of the Bödeli and the lakes of Thun and Brienz, and leads to the *Trinkhalle* (Restaurant), a long covered building with a terrace. This point commands the finest prospect of the Jungfrau, Mönch, and valley of Lauterbrunnen. The path then continues its circuit of the hill, and at a circular plateau turns to the r. The ascent towards the right affords the finest succession of views. From this walk numerous shady and pleasant by-paths diverge, leading to different points of view and resting-places. The summit of the hill also affords a view, the trees by which it was formerly obstructed having been removed. — The prospect from the ruined castle of **Unspunnen** (2 M.), embraces the valley of Lauterbrunnen, the Jungfrau, and the Mönch; it may be reached by a path which diverges to the r. from the Lauterbrunnen road between Matten and Wilderswyl, beyond the Kleine Rugen; or through the *Wagneren* ravine, which opens towards the road from Matten to Thun, a short distance beyond the Rugen path. — To the ***Heimweh-Fluh** $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. In the Wagneren ravine, about 200 yds. from the entrance, a narrow path diverges to the r., and ascends rapidly to the foot of the rock ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), whence a rugged flight of steps leads to the rocky terrace. The *View embraces the Bödeli, the lakes of Thun and Brienz, the Jungfrau, Mönch, and Eiger (Restaurant below the terrace). — The ruined castle of **Weissenau** (2 M.), on an island formed by the Aare where it enters the lake of Thun (p. 104), is reached by the old road from Matten, as well as by the road from Unterseen to Thun. — In the opp. direction, on the r. bank of the Aare, the ascent of the **Hohbühl** (2247', $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is frequently made; the path ascends to the l. by the first house

beyond the Zollbrücke (p. 104), and to the r. traverses the woods to a pavilion commanding a beautiful view (the path to the l. leads to *Vogtsruhe* on the Aare, a resting-place and fountain). The prospect is still more extensive from the grassy slopes of the *Untere Bleicki*, a few hundred paces higher. (The footpath leads to the r., crossing the brook after 10 min. walk.) From the Hohbühl a path descends to the Vogtsruhe, and, following the r. bank and passing a shooting-ground, leads to the narrow and stony plain of *Goldei*, between the Harder and the Aare, at the base of the *Falkenfluh*, the upper part of which (*Hardermannli*) seen from a good point of view, bears a resemblance to an old man's face. On a barren eminence below the Falkenfluh, and accessible by a path from the Goldei, a pavilion has been erected, termed the *Lustbühl*, commanding a beautiful view of Interlaken and the Jungfrau. Further on, some caverns, called the *Zwerglöcher*, are seen in the walls of the Harder. From the Goldei the traveller may either return by Unterseen, or (by a footpath to the r.) ascend the hill '*Im Brand*', where a court of judicature was anciently held; thence to the l. in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., crossing the Lombach, to the *Eck*, a hill at the base of the Beatenberg; all beautiful points of view. — The *Thurmberg*, ascended from Golzwyl (1½ M.), beyond Felsenegg on the road to Brienz (p. 104), also affords a beautiful panorama of the lakes of Thun and Brienz, the course of the Aare, and the small, gloomy lake of Golzwyl, or *Foulensee*. — Another walk may be taken by the same road to (3 M.) *Ringgenberg*, with picturesque church constructed among the ruins of the castle (beautiful view), and to the *Schadenburg* (1½ M. farther), situated on a spur of the Harder, an unfinished castle of the ancient barons of Ringgenberg.

A steamboat (pp. 103, 127) plies in summer at least 3 times daily to the **Giessbach* on the Lake of Brienz. Footpath to the Giessbach, see p. 127.

To the *Beatenhöhle* (p. 104), with its (in spring) beautiful waterfall, from Neuhaus by boat (5 fr.; 2 hrs. going and returning), passing the picturesque villa of *Leerau*; or by a footpath (to the r. before Neuhaus is reached), passing the *Küblisbad* and the village of *Sundlauenen* (1½ hr.), and in some places skirting the brink of the precipice above the lake, but not dangerous.

Bönigen (1½ M.), *Gsteig* (p. 109), with a beautiful view from the churchyard (2 M.), and *Gsteigwyl* (¾ M. farther) with the *Hohe Steg* (bridge) over the Lütschine, are likewise pleasant objects for a walk.

Longer Excursions. The **Schynige Platte* (6181') is one of the finest points of view in the Oberland. There is probably no other from which the valleys of Lauterbrunnen and

Grindelwald are simultaneously visible in their entire length. (Horse, incl. carriage to Gsteig, 15 fr.). From Interlaken to (2 M.) Gsteig, see p. 109. Crossing the bridge at the church and turning to the r., a good road leads to *Gsteigwyler* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.). In the middle of the village the path ascends to the l., and a little farther, to the l. again. The way cannot now be mistaken. A shorter footpath from Gsteig (l. between the church and inn), avoiding Gsteigwyler, unites with the above path after 1 M. A wood is soon entered, beyond which the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) lower, and then the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) upper terrace ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below it, 20 paces r. of the road, excellent spring-water) of the *Breitlauenen-Alp* (view of the lakes, refreshments at the chalet) are reached. Finally a zigzag path leads to the (40 min.) summit of the mountain ridge, and crosses its W. extremity (to the r. the 'Ameisenhaufen' or 'ants' hillock', a jagged rock). A few steps bring the traveller to a scene of striking magnificence: the Lauterbrunnen valley lies before him, to the l. towers the majestic Jungfrau, at his feet are dizzy precipices, descending almost perpendicularly to the Lütschine. Following the S. slope of the ridge for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the traveller arrives at the **Hotel Alpenrose* (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1 fr.). The Platte, a crumbling slate-rock, glistening in the sun's rays (whence its appellation), is about 60 paces from the hotel. The finest view is obtained a few paces before the summit is attained, at a bend in the path. (The traveller should not omit to visit the *Iseltal* Alp, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N.E., a pasture which affords support to a herd of 600 cattle, the tinkling of whose bells produces pleasing harmony). To enjoy a complete panorama the traveller should skirt (to the l.) the base of the *Gumihorn* (7493'), N. W. of the Platte, and ascend the somewhat lower *Taubenhorn* ('Tubihorn') (a walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Platte), whence the prospect of both lakes, Interlaken, the Gumihorn, and other peaks is remarkably fine. The height above the Schynige Platte (20 min.) commands a fine panorama of the Alps, but the view into the valleys is inferior to that from the Platte. Boys to show the way or carry luggage may be found in Gsteigwyler (1—2 fr.). A new path leads hence to the Faulhorn in 4 hrs., see p. 121. Descent from the Platte by *Gündlischwand* to *Zweilütschinen* in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The *Harder* (4626', 2 hrs.) should not be ascended without a guide, as accidents have occurred from the dangerous nature of the path.

The *Habkernthal*, between the *Harder* and *Beatenberg*, may also be explored. Carriage-road to the village of (6 M.) *Habkern* (3675'; rustic inn), from which the pedestrian may visit the three following points of view: (1) the **Gemmenalp-horn* (7035') or *Güggisgrat*, by the *Brändlisegg*, or following the course of the *Bühlbach*, in 4 hrs. | better still from Unterseen

direct to *Waldegg* (3986'), a hamlet in the parish of *Beatenberg*) in 2 hrs., and thence by the *Oberberg* to the summit in 3 hrs.]; (2) the *Hohgant* (7216'), by the *Bohlegg* (5167') and *Hagletsch-alp*, or by the Alp *Bösälgäu* and through the *Karrholen* in 4 hrs. (a path S. from the Hohgant leads over the *Grünenberg*, a pass between *Habkern* and *Schaynau* in the Emmenthal, in 6 hrs.); (3) the *Augstmatthorn* (*Suggithurm*, 6929'), by the *Bodenalp* (2 hrs.), and thence to the summit in 1½ hr.

The **Abendberg** (6000') is also frequently ascended for the sake of the view, which is still more extensive from the *Rothe Eck*, the next peak of the range, the culminating point of which is the *Morgenberghorn* (7425') above *Leissigen*. The path is at first the same as that from the Lauterbrunnen road to Unspunnen; before reaching the ruin, however, it enters the beech-wood to the r., and ascends. On the Abendberg, at a height of 3600' (2½ hrs. from Interlaken, bridle-path to this point), is situated the *Pension Bellevue*, beautifully situated.

The **Saxeten Valley** lies between the *Abendberg* and *Bellenhöchst* (6138'); to the village of *Saxeten* (3566') 2½ hrs. (accommodation at the schoolmaster's); ½ hr. further are the falls of the *Gurben* and *Weissbach*, and the valley is beautifully closed by the *Schwalmern* (8981'). — Between the latter and the Morgenberghorn is a rugged pass over the Alp *Renngli* (5626') through the Suld-Thal to *Mühlenen* on the Kander, or to *Aeschi*, above the Lake of Thun.

The ***Suleck** (7910'), affording one of the finest prospects of the Alps, may be ascended from *Saxeten* (see above) by the Alp *Nessleren* to *Bellenküchen* (5889') 1½ hr., thence to the summit in 3 hrs. The ascent is easier from *Eisenfluh* (see below); thence to the Alp *Sals* 1½, to the summit 1½ hr. *Eisenfluh* ('Isenfluh') itself merits a visit on account of the splendid view of the Jungfrau; besides the path to it from *Zweilütschinen* (see below), a second ascends the *Sausbach* opposite the *Hunnenfluh*. — Interlaken may also be made the head-quarters for most of the following excursions.

e. From Interlaken to Lauterbrunnen. Staubbach.

Comp. Map p. 98.

7½ M. Carriage there and back, one-horse 9, two-horse 17 fr., see p. 98; one-horse carr. from Interlaken to *Zweilütschinen* 7 fr.

The high-road first traverses fertile orchards and rich meadows, and passes (1 M.) through *Matten* (Hirsch), where it divides; that to the r. is the shorter (¾ M.) to *Wilderswyl* and (¼ M.) *Mülinen*; that to the l., the longer (¼ M. more), leads to the *Church of Gsteig* (*Kreuz), the parish church of the entire valley on this side of the Aare, including Interlaken itself. Near (½ M.) *Mülinen*, the two roads re-unite; the *Saxetenbach* is crossed, and a narrow gorge soon entered, through which the

Lütschine flows. To the r. rises the precipitous *Rothenfluh*. A certain spot ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) in this defile, marked by an inscription on the rock, is named the *Bösenstein*, where according to tradition one of the barons of Rothenfluh slew his brother.

Near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Zweilütschinen* (2261'), a village on the r. bank of the *Lütschine* (**Bär*, R. 1, B. 1 fr., pension 4 fr.), the valley divides. To the l. it ascends the course of the *Black Lütschine* to Grindelwald ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) (view of the Wetterhorn in the background); in a straight direction the *White Lütschine* is followed to Lauterbrunnen ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.). The valley of Lauterbrunnen, which commences at the *Hunnenfluh*, a rock in the form of a gigantic tower, is remarkable for its walls of calcareous rock, rising precipitously on both sides, to a height of 1000—1500'. It derives its name (*lauter Brunnen*, i. e. 'nothing but springs') from the numerous brooks and springs which descend from the surrounding rocks.

An excursion may be made (guide unnecessary) from Zweilütschinen to (1 hr.) *Eisenfluh* (3862'); the first road turning to the r. from the Lauterbrunnen road rapidly ascends the W. side of the mountain (after 3 p. m. shade). Refreshments at the house of the schoolmaster, near the upper fountain in the village. *Eisenfluh* commands a magnificent view of the Jungfrau, which is seen to still better advantage on the path from *Eisenfluh* to *Mürren* (3 hrs., p. 112). Near the end of the village, it turns to the l., leading to the *Sausbach* ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), beyond which the only steep ascent in the walk is encountered (the traveller from *Mürren* should, on emerging from the forest, as soon as he perceives the bridge which crosses the brook at the bottom of the valley, leave the direct path and descend towards it); for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path presents no difficulty, and the walk well repays the fatigue; the Jungfrau and its neighbours are seen to great advantage, especially on emerging from the forest, 25 min. from the inn, as the Schwarze Mönch no longer intercepts the view. The path, generally narrow, is, near the *Sausbach*, sometimes completely carried away by the rains, in which case the traveller should cross the meadow above the precipice; guide desirable. — Good walkers will accomplish the journey to *Mürren* in an afternoon, next day ascend the *Schilthorn*, return to sleep at *Mürren*, visit on the third day the *Falls of the Schmadri*, and in the evening descend to Lauterbrunnen — a charming three days' tour.

Lauterbrunnen (2730') (*Steinbock*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, S. 3, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; **Hotel Staubbach*, unpretending), a picturesque, scattered village, is situated on both banks of the *Lütschine*, in a rocky valley $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. broad, where in July the sun does not make its appearance before 7 a. m., and in winter not before noon. The snowy mountain-group to the S.E. is the Jungfrau, to the S. the Breithorn. (Waterfall of the Trümmelenbach, a beautiful evening walk, see p. 113). Wood-wares good and cheap here.

Upwards of 20 brooks leap from the rocky heights in the vicinity. The most important of these is the **Staubbach* ('dust-brook'), $\frac{1}{3}$ M. S. of the hotel. The brook, never of great volume, and diminishing so much in summer as sometimes to disappoint the expectant traveller, descends in an unbroken fall of 980'; so small a body of water falling from so great a height is converted, before it reaches the ground, into minute particles of

spray, which the breeze scatters into fantastic and ever-varying forms. The morning is the most favourable time to visit the cascade, when the rays of the sun falling upon it create a succession of beautiful rainbows, which appear to rise and fall, as the spray, like a transparent veil, is wafted to and fro by the breeze. Best point of view from the meadow immediately in front of the fall, to the l. of a seat indicated by a flag.

Streams from the high, Steep, rocky wall The purest fount; In clouds of spray, Like silver dust,	It veils the rock In rainbow hues; And dancing down With music soft, Is lost in air. Goethe.
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f. Upper Valley of Lauterbrunnen. Mürren. Fall of the Schmadribach.

Comp. Map p. 98.

From Lauterbrunnen to Mürren $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., Trachsellauinen 2 hrs., to the Schmadribach and back 2 hrs., Lauterbrunnen $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Horses see p. 98.

A day can hardly be more agreeably employed than in making an excursion to Mürren, and the Fall of the Schmadribach. It is a good day's walk, and, if extended as far as the Upper Steinberg, somewhat fatiguing; in the latter case a guide (5 fr.) may be engaged at Trachsellauinen. If it is only intended to visit Mürren, which should be the principal object, the excursion from Lauterbrunnen, returning by Stechelberg, is easily accomplished in 6 hrs. (guide unnecessary). The route from Zweilütschinen to Eisenfluh (p. 110), Mürren, and Lauterbrunnen, requires only 1 hr. more. To Mürren, Gimmelwald, and Stechelberg a bridle-path, thence to Lauterbrunnen (5 M.) carriage-road.

The view from Mürren being seen to the best advantage by evening light, the traveller may prefer to proceed first to the Schmadribach, and thence to Mürren, where (or at Gimmelwald) the night should be passed. Between Gimmelwald and Trachsellauinen there is a shorter way than the road by Stechelberg (see p. 112). The ascent from Lauterbrunnen to Mürren may be performed on horseback, but the descent by Gimmelwald, especially the latter part, is excessively rugged and fatiguing.

At Lauterbrunnen, a few paces S. of the hotel, the path to Mürren ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) leaves the valley and ascends rapidly to the r. by the side of the brook for 20 min., then turns to the r., and immediately afterwards to the l. in the direction of the waterfall, below which it crosses to the r. bank. After having crossed two other brooks, it reaches the *Pletschbach* or *Staubbach* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Lauterbrunnen). Soon afterwards the ascent becomes easy; two branches of the *Spiessbach* are crossed, and (1 hr. from the Staubbach) the wood is quitted. Here is suddenly disclosed a magnificent **view of an amphitheatre of mountains and glaciers, the Eiger and the Mönch, the Jungfrau with its dazzling Silberhorn, the rugged precipices of the Schwarze Mönch, rising precipitously from the valley, the wall of the Ebene-Fluh, its conical summit to the l. and its mantle of spotless snow, the Mittagshorn, the Grosshorn, the Breithorn, from which the Schmadribach flows, the Tschingelhorn, and nearer, the Tschingelgrat and the Gspaltenhorn; 8 or 10 glaciers descend from these snowy heights to the valleys below. The prospect is far more imposing

than from the Wengern Alp, with the exception of the view of the Jungfrau, which from the Wengern Alp is unrivalled.

From this point the path traverses green pastures, and (25 min) reaches the Alpine village of **Mürren** (5347') (**Silberhorn*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3, A. ¾ fr.), whence the Wetterhorn is still visible to the l., and on the extreme r. the Furke (p. 113); a more extensive view is obtained from the *Almendhubel* (1 hr. farther).

From the *Schilthorn* (9728') (ascent with guide in 4½ hrs., partly over snow and slate-detritus, but free from danger), which rises to the W. of Mürren, the Jungfrau, the queen of the Bernese Alps, may be surveyed in her entire magnificence. An extensive prospect is also obtained of the whole chain as far as the Blümlisalp (or Frau), the Altels, many of the mountains of the Valais, the Rigi, the N. of Switzerland, etc. The traveller is recommended to descend by the imposing *Sefinenthal*, passing the 'Brücke', a charming point above Gimmelwald; a route longer by 1½ hr. than the direct path, but far more interesting.

From Mürren the bridle-path descends to the l.; 10 min. bridge over the *Mürrenbach*; in 20 min. to the l. between two chalets; 5 min. the hamlet of *Gimmelwald* (4535') (*Zum Schilt-horn, also a pension); 25 min. a bridge over the *Sefinlütschine*, in the valley, then a slight ascent; 5 min. precipitous path, difficult in rainy weather. The Sefinlütschine here forms a beautiful *cascade, whose spray is tinged with the hues of the rainbow in the morning sun.

Some min. farther on, the path divides: to the l. it descends to *Stechelberg* (1½ hr. from Mürren, and 5 M. from Lauter-brunnen); to the r. (direction-post to the inn) to Trachsellauien and the falls of the Schmadribach (see below). In one hour more the chalets of *Trachsellauien* (4144 ft.) (Hôtel Schmadri-fall, R. 2, B. 1½, A. and L. ¾ fr., well spoken of) are attained. The path, now more difficult to trace, continues on the r. bank. In 10 min. it passes a deserted silver-foundry, then skirts a projecting mass of rocks to the r., and ascends the *Nadla*; it next passes the chalets (½ hr.) of the *Lower Steinberg*, and crosses the impetuous glacier-fed *Schmadribach* and *Thalbach*; ascending the pasture on the r. bank, it leads by a waterfall; the rugged *Holdri* is next mounted, and in ½ hr. the chalet of *Legger* is reached (1¼ hr. from Trachsellauien), and the *Fall of the Schmadribach is in full view. The water, emerging from the glacier in a considerable volume, is hurled to a depth of 200', and, ascending in vapour, forms a magnificent arch. The stream must be crossed higher up by the traveller who desires to inspect the waterfall more closely, but this will hardly compensate for the sacrifice of time. The loneliness of the surrounding scene, the imposing character of the cascade, and the magnificent panorama of mountains and glaciers, combine to produce a profound impression. The azure ice of the *Tschingel Glacier* rises perpendicularly in the immediate vicinity; beyond it the grotesque *Tschingelhörner* (11,749').

The prospect is still more extensive from the chalet of the *Upper Steinberg* (5794'), which is seen high up to the r. on the pastures (ascent of 1½ hr. from Trachsellaunen). Coffee and milk, and if necessary a bed of hay, may be had; charges sometimes exorbitant.

From Steinberg to Gastern and Kandersteg by the Tschingel Glacier, a most interesting glacier-excursion, see p. 146.

From Trachsellaunen to Lauterbrunnen is a walk of 2½ hrs. In 25 min. a bridge over the *Lütschine* is reached, which here dashes wildly down its rocky bed; ¼ hr. the bridge of *Stechelberg* (3002'; path from Mürren see above), and the bottom of the valley is attained. Near *Matten* (1/4 hr.) is seen to the l. the *Mürrenbach*, trickling down the face of the cliff. From the (1¼ hr.) *Dornige Brücke* a stony road leads to Lauterbrunnen, which the pedestrian may avoid by taking the path to the r., pursuing the same direction, and traversing green pastures; 10 min. the waterfall of the *Rosenbach*, issuing from a fissure in the rock; 5 min. from the path the **Cascade of the Trümmelbach*, fed by the glaciers of the Jungfrau (p. 115), rushing impetuously from a narrow chasm, and forming a cascade of great volume, but inconsiderable fall (3 M. from Lauterbrunnen). The best point of view is the bridge (½ fr.), which is reached by a path on the r. bank. A few hours' leisure at Lauterbrunnen cannot be better spent than in taking this walk.

From Lauterbrunnen by the Furke to Reichenbach in the Kienthal, or again leaving the Kienthal, ascending by the Dündengrat to Kandersteg, by a path across the Sefenthal, mentioned at p. 146: from Lauterbrunnen to the Furke 5½ hrs., down to the valley 2 hrs., to the Dündengrat 3½ hrs., to the Oeschinenthal 2 hrs. Kandersteg 1½ hr.; altogether a rugged walk of 15–16 hrs., the most fatiguing portion being the passage from the valley over the Dündengrat to Kandersteg, only practicable for experienced climbers. If need be, the night can be passed in one of the chalets of the Kienthal. Good guide necessary; the three brothers *Lauener*, *Ulrich Linder*, and *Peter van Almen* are recommended. The whole route presents a series of the grandest views, especially at the beginning, near Mürren. The Furke (8566') is a profound cleft between the *Great-Hundshorn* (9607') and the *Büttlassen* (10,463'); in ascending, the pedestrian must keep to the l. in order to arrive at the opening in the rock. In descending from the Furke to the Kienthal (the dangerous path to the l., which leads to the Dündengrat over the *Gamchi Glacier*, must be avoided) the Blümisalp (or Frau) appears in all its brilliant whiteness. The traveller, if fatigued, may now proceed to *Reichenbach* in 3 hrs. (p. 145); or, after reposing in the chalets of the *Dürrenberg*, may proceed on his route to Kandersteg. Descending into the valley of the *Kienbach* as far as the *Gamchi Glacier*, where the brook has its source, and crossing the brook, the route ascends a steep grassy slope, at the termination of which fields of snow and ice must be traversed. The summit of the **Dündengrat** (*Dündenhorn*, *Wittwe*, *Oeschinengrat*, 9410'), opposite the snow-line of the Blümisalp, commands a superb view of the latter mountain with its rounded form of the purest white, and its imposing glacier; to the r. are the Doldenhorn and numerous other peaks; in the plain is the Lake of Thun. The descent is now made to the glacier and the chalets of the *Oeschinensee-Alp* (6420'), and next, by a path cut in the rock, to the *Oeschinensee* (5210'), and to Kandersteg (3839', see p. 146).

From Lauterbrunnen by the Wetterlücke and the Petersgrat to the Lötschenthal, see p. 251.

From Lauterbrunnen by the Lauinenthör to the Eggishorn, a difficult and dangerous expedition (19 hrs.), accomplished in 1860 by Prof. Tyndall and Mr. Hawkins. The wild and desolate Roththal is traversed, and the vast ridge (12,415), connecting the *Jungfrau* with the *Gletscherhorn*, crossed to the *Great Aletschfirn* and the *Eggischhorn* (p. 141).

g. From Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald. Wengernalp. Jungfrau.

Comp. Map. p. 98.

Bridle-path over the Wengernalp $6\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.: from Lauterbrunnen to the Wengernalp 3 (descent 2), Little Scheideck $\frac{3}{4}$ (descent $\frac{1}{2}$), Grindelwald $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (ascent $3\frac{1}{2}$). Diligence from Interlaken to Grindelwald once daily. Horses and carriages, see p. 98. The ascent may be made on horseback, either from Lauterbrunnen or Grindelwald, but in descending it is advisable to dismount at the rugged and stony declivity near Grindelwald, as well as at the last precipitous portion of the descent into the valley of Lauterbrunnen. — Guide unnecessary. Chaise-à-porteurs at Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald.

Two routes lead to Grindelwald. The first, a road which follows the valley of the White Lütschine as far as Zweilütschin, thence ascending the valley of the Black Lütschine (distance about 12 M., by carriage in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 98), will be chosen by travellers who prefer the luxury of a carriage, to the proximity of the *Jungfrau* and the bracing mountain air. A good walker will, if time permits, prefer the other route by a footpath over the *Wengernalp* and the *Little Scheideck*. It is at first somewhat laborious, from the rapidity of the ascent, but well repays the fatigue, and is one of the most attractive and frequented paths in Switzerland.

Near the church of Lauterbrunnen, the Lütschine is crossed, and the first wide path ascending to the r. followed (3 min. from the bridge). After a somewhat steep ascent of 1 hr. a hamlet belonging to the village of *Wengen* (rustic inn) is reached; beautiful view of the Gspalthorn, the Tschingelhorn, the Breithorn, the Schwarze Mönch, the *Jungfrau*, and the glacier and waterfall of Schmadri, as well as the valley of Lauterbrunnen. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond the inn, the path to the r. must be selected; it now becomes more level, ascending a gently sloping pasture, to which the name ***Wengernalp** properly belongs (Refreshm.). Wrestling match, see Introd. XV. From this point is seen the valley of Lauterbrunnen far below, the Staubbach, reduced by distance to a silver thread, its upper fall, and the windings which it makes preparatory to its final leap.

The path now enters (1 hr. from the inn of *Wengen*) a fir-wood, in which it continues for about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. On emerging from the wood by a gate, the broad track must be left, and a steep path to the l. ascended, again occasionally leading through forest; in 35 min. (from the broad track) a second gate is seen, where the path leads to the r., and in 10 min. more the **Hôtel*

de la Jungfrau (6175') is reached. (The pedestrian coming in the opposite direction must take care to go through the gate, and on no account descend by the enclosure.) Travellers coming from Lauterbrunnen and Grindelwald meet here, or at the Scheideck (p. 116), and a halt is generally made between 10 and 12 o'clock. Tourists of every tongue, guides, porters, and horses are often mingled together in the utmost confusion, and severely tax the energy of those who have to supply their many requirements. The *Gemshügel* ('hill of the chamois') affords a fine survey of the valley of Lauterbrunnen.

The ***Jungfrau** (13,671'), covered with an eternal shroud of snow, now appears in all her majesty. The two peaks, the *Silberhorn* (12,106') to the r., and the *Schneehorn* (11,204') to the l., tower above its immense fields of snow. Its proportions are so gigantic, that the traveller is bewildered in his vain attempts to estimate them; distance is annihilated by their vastness. The summits and higher peaks are covered with snow of dazzling whiteness; the lower and less precipitous slopes also present a boundless expanse of snow and glacier. The loftiest summit, which is farther S., is not visible from this spot, or from Lauterbrunnen. The base of the mountain, as far as it is seen, is precipitous.

Avalanches. These terrible and yet magnificent phenomena are occasioned by the accumulation of immense masses of ice or snow on the upper parts of the mountains, whence, as the warmer season advances, they slide off by their own weight with amazing velocity. The traveller has now an opportunity of beholding the *ice avalanche*, or portions of glacier becoming detached under the influence of the summer's sun. Seen from a distance these enormous masses of ice, breaking into fragments as they fall, resemble rushing cataracts, and are accompanied by a noise like thunder. They are most numerous shortly after noon, when the sun exercises its greatest power. Except that the awful stillness which generally pervades these desolate regions is interrupted by the echoing thunders of the falling masses, there is nothing absolutely imposing in the spectacle; and after the imagination has been wrought up in anticipation of the scene, something akin to disappointment is experienced when it is fully realised. The traveller must, however, be reminded that the apparently insignificant white cascade often consists of hundreds of tons of ice, capable of sweeping away forests and whole villages, should any unfortunately be encountered in their course; happily, however, they fall in uninhabited districts, and are rarely fatal in their effects. Two other descriptions of avalanche are of a much more dangerous character — the snow and the drift avalanche. Whole villages have been overwhelmed by the instantaneous fall of the former; such a calamity befel the village of Bueras in the Grisons in 1749. The drift avalanche only takes place in winter after an unusually heavy fall of snow, large masses of which become detached by the wind from heights where they have accumulated; these increase in their progress to an enormous extent, and are precipitated with overwhelming force into the valleys beneath. The impetuous current of air which accompanies these snow torrents, as they may be aptly called, is said to be of such violence as capable of uprooting forest trees.

Since Aug., 1811, the Jungfrau has been frequently ascended (in 1863 even by a lady). The *Silberhorn*, once deemed inaccessible, was ascended for the first time, Aug. 4th, 1863, by Ed. v. Fellenberg and the Editor, accompanied by the guides P. Michel, H. Baumann, and P. Inabnit of Grindelwald. The party started from the *Bellevue* at 4 a. m., traversed

the entire Eiger and Mönch Glaciers, ascended the Schneehorn to the r., and crossing the N. slope of the Jungfrau, attained the summit of the Silberhorn at 4.30 p. m. The following night was passed on the precipitous E. icy slope of the Schneehorn, not one of the party daring to close an eye. (Comp. *Jahrbuch des Schweizer Alpenclubs*, 1864).

The **Lauberhorn** (8120'), a cone rising from the ridge which extends to the N. of the Scheideck, may be reached thence in 1 hr.; from the Wengernalp in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (descent 1 hr.). This ascent is strongly recommended to those who have not visited the Faulhorn. View extensive and imposing. Coming from Grindelwald, it is only a digression of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to proceed from the Scheideck to the Hôtel Jungfrau over the Lauberhorn. Guide not absolutely necessary. — The **Tschuggen** (8410'), which rises to the N. of the Lauberhorn, commands a more extensive, but less picturesque view. Ascent more fatiguing. — If the traveller be disposed to extend his walk, he may proceed from the Lauberhorn along the E. slope of the Tschuggen to the **Männlichen**, the N. summit of this ridge (comp. p. 118). In this case the walk from Lauterbrunnen to Grindelwald (by the Wengernalp, Lauberhorn, and Männlichen) will occupy 10— $10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The **Little-Scheideck** (*Lauterbrunnen-Scheideck*, or *Wengern-Scheideck*, 6788'); *Hôtel Bellevue*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, S. 2, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr.; wood-carver *Jean Zurflüh*), the culminating point of the pass, is attained after a moderate ascent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Hôtel Jungfrau. A striking view is obtained from the top of this abrupt ridge over the entire valley of Grindelwald from the Lake of Brienz (to the extreme l. is the flattened cone of the Faulhorn with its inn), and on the S. the giants of the Oberland, the *Mönch* (13,438'), *Eiger* (13,045'), and farther off the *Schreckhorn* (13,394'). Mr. Harrington, a young Irishman, was the first to scale the *Eiger*, in 1858, and the hazardous ascent of the *Mönch* was accomplished for the first time by Dr. Porges of Vienna in 1861. The first ascent of the highest (central) point of the *Schreckhorn* (*Gross-Schreckhorn*) was made by Mr. Leslie Stephen, Aug. 16th, 1861; its S. peak (*Gross-Lauteraarhorn*), lower by 120' than the N., in 1842 by three Swiss gentlemen. The *Finster-Aarhorn* (14,026'), the highest mountain of the Bernese Alps, is not visible. In the extreme distance, to the E., rise the *Sustenhörner*. The glaciers which surround these mountains and fill all the hollows, extend without interruption from the Jungfrau to the Grimsel, and from Grindelwald to Brieg in the Valais. They cover an area of 360 sq. M. (the sixth part of all the glaciers of the Alps), and form the grandest uninterrupted chain which exists in these mountains. This 'Central Finster-Aarhorn Mass', as it is termed by geologists, is the most important in Switzerland, and is the most prominent feature on the relief maps.

The path to Grindelwald is bleak, but not uninteresting: fragments of rocks piled one on another afford grim evidence of former disasters and avalanches; pasture-land is rare. At the chalets of ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Bustigeln* (6216') refreshments may be procured. Then (1 hr.) *Alpigeln* (5170'), with the new *Hôtel et Pension des Alpes* (whey cure). As the traveller advances, ~~as~~ *cautles* are made upon his purse in rapid succession; echoes are

awakened by cannons and Alpine horns, and 'Trinkgeld' is demanded by individuals pretending to repair the path. — A forest is then traversed for a short distance. About half-way between the chalet of Alpiglen and Grindelwald (1 hr. from the former), the bridle-path, which pursues a straight direction and enters a hollow, should be quitted, and the path to the l. taken, leading (in 20 min.) by enclosed pastures and scattered cottages to the bridge over the *Lütschine*; the road then gradually ascends to Grindelwald in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more. (Travellers proceeding from Grindelwald to the Wengernalp should ascend to the r. at the bridge.)

The Footpath from the Little Scheideck to Grindelwald is pleasanter than the bridle-path just described. It skirts the l. bank of the *Wengenthalbach*, commanding a series of picturesque views; 1 hr. through pine-forest. Guide desirable.

Grindelwald (3773'). Adler (R. 3, A. 1 fr.); Hôtel Eiger, opposite the lower glacier, D. or S. 4 fr.; Bär; Hôtel du Glacier, at the W. end of the village, R. 2, B. $\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1 fr.; Pension Schönegg, small, with baths. — The Guides of Grindelwald enjoy a high reputation. The Editor can recommend from personal experience: Chr. Almer, Pet. and Christen Michel, Pet. Inämlit, Joh. Baumann, and Pet. Bohren. — Pet. Egger, Ulrich Kaufmann, Pet. Rubi, Pet. Baumann, and Chr. Deutschmann, are also well spoken of. Any of these may safely be engaged for the most difficult glacier-expeditions. — (Guide to the glacier (unnecessary) 2 fr.; chair 6 fr. — Carriages and Horses, see p. 98.

The village (3135 inhab.), with its scattered houses of wood, occupying a considerable space in the valley, affords excellent head-quarters to mountaineers. The proximity of the two glaciers tends to render the climate bleak; but cherries, from which excellent Kirschwasser is produced, and other kinds of fruit, thrive. The inhabitants are chiefly herdsmen, and 600 head of cattle subsist on the pastures of the valley, which is 12 M. long and 4 M. wide.

The chief attractions of Grindelwald are its two **Glaciers** (see Introd. XIV), which descend far into the valley, and are extremely easy of access; they are, however, inferior in grandeur to the glacier of the Rhone and many others in Switzerland, especially as they have considerably decreased of late years. Three gigantic mountains bound the valley on the S.E., the *Eiger* (13,045'), the *Mettberg* (Mittelberg, 10,443') which forms the base of the *Schreckhorn*, and the *Wetterhorn* (12,149') at the upper end of the valley. The two glaciers lie between these three mountains and form the source of the *Black Lütschine*. The traveller whose time is limited had better visit the upper glacier only (nearer than the other to the bridle-path to Meiringen), the ravines of which are the most beautiful.

The *Upper Glacier* (3852' at the base), 1 hr. S.E. from Grindelwald, 10 min. to the r. of the lower bridle-path to the Great Scheideck (which is quitted at the fourth bridge, but not by the tall footpath immediately above it), is the more remarkable; the ice is purer than that of the lower glacier, and the openings at its base more considerable, especially on the E. side ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

exacted for the repair of the path; small restaurant). The beautiful clearness of the ice is best seen in the grotto artificially hewn in the glacier.

The *Lower Glacier* (3317', at the base), 40 min. S. of Grindelwald, sometimes termed the *Little Glacier*, is four times larger than the Upper; the higher part is known as the *Grindelwalder Viescher Glacier* (not to be confounded with the Glacier of Viesch in the Valais). On account of the moraines thrust before the glacier (comp. Introd. XIV), the traveller sees but little from this point; he is therefore recommended to visit the **Mer de Glace** (*Eismeer*, 'sea of ice'), a name given, as at Chamouny (p. 219), to the large upper basin in which the glacier is formed before it descends into the valley. The footpath on the left slope is well kept, and presents neither difficulty nor danger. In 2 hrs. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ of which may be accomplished on horseback) the chalet on the *Bärenegg* is attained (refreshments, and mattresses), whence a flight of steps descends to the glacier ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). A remarkable view is here obtained of the minarets, or *Ice-needles*, of the most fantastic forms.

A *Glacier Expedition*, unattended with difficulty, is strongly recommended to the traveller who desires to become more familiar with these icy regions. He should cross (1 hr.) the Mer de Glace to the chalet of **Zäsenberg**, surrounded by pasture, and rudely constructed of stone, the last human habitation met with amongst the giants of the Bernese Alps. All traces of verdure soon entirely disappear; on every side tower huge masses of ice of the wildest and grandest character, and the imposing summits of the Eiger, Schreckhorn, Viescherhorn, etc. enclose the view, forming a panorama rivalling that of the Montanvert in the valley of Chamouny. A guide is necessary here, although the passage of the margin alone is attended with any difficulty. The return from the chalet to Grindelwald occupies 3 hrs. If the excursion is not extended beyond the middle of the Mer de Glace (sufficiently far), the whole may easily be accomplished in 5 hrs. — The ascent of the *Zäsenberghorn* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the Zäsenberg) is recommended to experienced climbers; magnificent view of the glacier-world from the summit. — From this point an interesting, though somewhat fatiguing expedition may be made to the *Eigerhöhle*, a grotto visible from the Zäsenberg. It serves as a resting-place for those who cross the *Mönchsjoch* to the Eggischhorn (see below), or are about to ascend the Jungfrau. From the Zäsenberg to the grotto 2 hrs., descent to the Mer de Glace in 2 hrs. more. This excursion is unattended with danger, but requires a good guide.

The **Mettenberg** (10,443') is recommended to the notice of mountaineers (ascent laborious, 6 hrs.; guide 10 fr.). The view of the Schreckhorn, which rises in the immediate vicinity, is peculiarly imposing; from E. to W. tower the Wetterhörner, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Mönch, and Eiger; striking prospect of the Mer de Glace and the Valley of Grindelwald.

The **Männlichen** (7604'), the extreme N. spur of the Wengernalp, is ascended without great fatigue in 4—5 hrs. (horse 15 fr.). After the Lutchine is crossed, the path diverges to the r. of the path to the Scheideck, and gradually ascends through the district of *Ittamen*. Owing to its isolated position, an admirable panorama is enjoyed from the summit. It may also be attained from the Scheideck in 3, or from Wengen (p. 114) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide desirable, path very steep and not easily traced). 20 min. below the summit, on the ridge between the Männlichen and *Tschuggen*, is a small inn with a few beds. Guide from Grindelwald unnecessary for the usual route, but agreeable if for the descent to Grindelwald the picturesque

path through the wood on the l. bank of the Wengisthalbach be selected (comp. p. 116).

To the Grimsel Hospice (p. 134) a grand and most interesting pass leads in 15 hrs. (10 hrs. on snow and ice, very fatiguing; guide 30 fr.), past the Schreckhorn, over the **Strahlegg** (11,060'), the ridge which extends from the Gross-Lauteraarhorn (p. 116) to the Finsteraarhorn; then a descent over the Strahlegg, Finsteraar, and Unter-Aar glaciers. The night is passed at the *Bärenegg* (see above). Two guides desirable.

The **Lauteraarjoch** (10,338') is another magnificent, but still more difficult pass. The night must be passed in the *Gleckstein* (p. 122); then an ascent of 6 hrs. on ice to the culminating point; descent precipitous and difficult; finally across the Lauteraar-Glacier to the (5 hrs.) *Dollfuss-Pavilion*, and (3 hrs.) Grimsel. Two good guides indispensable (comp. p. 117).

Passes from Grindelwald to the Eggischhorn (p. 141), all for thoroughly experienced mountaineers only, accompanied by trustworthy guides. The **Jungfrau-Joch** (11,680'), between the Jungfrau and Mönch, traversed for the first time in 1862, from the Wengernalp to the Eggischhorn in $16\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a difficult but extremely interesting expedition. — The **Mönchs-Joch** (12,096'), between the Mönch and Vieschergrat, comparatively the easiest and shortest of these passes, 15 hrs. from Grindelwald to the inn. The route is across the Lower Grindelwald Glacier and the Grindelwalder Viescher Glacier to the culminating point, then a descent between the Mönch and Trugberg to the Aletsch Glacier and Eggischhorn. The night is spent in the *Zäsenberg Chalet* or the *Eigerhöhle* (see p. 118). Those who come from the Eggischhorn sleep at the *Faulberg*, or in very favourable weather at the *Trugberg*. — The **Eigerjoch** (11,873'), between the Eiger and Mönch, 22 hrs. from the Wengernalp to the Eggischhorn, extremely difficult and hazardous. — The **Viescherjoch** (11,700'), between the Kleine Viescherhorn and Agassizhorn, 22 hrs. from Grindelwald to the Eggischhorn, is very rarely traversed, being difficult and deficient in interest.

h. The Faulhorn.

Comp. Map, p. 98.

From Grindelwald to the Faulhorn $4\frac{3}{4}$ (descent 3) hrs.; from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck 3 (ascent 4) hrs.; from the Scheideck to the Baths of Rosenlaui $1\frac{3}{4}$ (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$) hrs.; from the Scheideck to Grindelwald 2 (ascent 3) hrs. — Guide unnecessary for pedestrians accustomed to the mountains; at Grindelwald as much as 8 fr. is demanded, but 5 fr. is an ample remuneration. Chair-carriers 6 fr. each; if they pass the night on the top, 12 fr. Three are generally sufficient. Horses see p. 98. Inn on the summit, Bed 3—4 fr., D. or S. 4, B. 2, A. 1, L. 1 fr. If ladies are of the party, beds should be ordered previously. A single traveller is often required to share his room with another.

The ***Faulhorn** (8803'; Rigi 5905'; Niesen 7763'), rising between the Lake of Brienz and the valley of Grindelwald, composed of black, friable, calcareous schist (faul = 'rotten', whence probably its name), is a very favourite point of view, as it commands a fine survey of the giants of the Bernese Oberland (see panorama). The Lake of Brienz, with its surrounding mountains, from the Augstmatthorn to the Rothhorn, lies fully revealed; a portion of the Lake of Thun, with the Niesen and Stockhorn, is also visible; farther off, parts of the lakes of Lucerne and Zug, with Pilatus and the Rigi; the lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel may also be distinguished. On the other hand the prospect does not, like that from the Rigi, comprise the lower mountains of N. Switzerland, which add so much grace and beauty

to the scene. The atmospheric phenomenon mentioned at p. 65 is sometimes witnessed here also.

The *Path from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn* traverses for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. enclosed meadows, over which detached houses are scattered. The ascent commences at the Bear Hotel (p. 117): after 5 min., to the r.; 10 min., at a cross-way, straight on; 5 min., to the r.; 2 min., to the l. past a cottage, after which the path generally pursues an E. direction. The footpath soon unites with the bridle-path; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a gate, and then the forest is entered; on emerging (10 min.), a steep ascent, at the top of which the footpath turns to the l. (the bridle-path to the r.); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., the *Ertschfeld* meadow, a large enclosed pasture with some chalets, near the middle of which the path enters the wood to the l.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., straight on, and not to the l.; 20 min., the path divides (those who are descending here diverge to the l.); soon after, a gate; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Rossalp* (Inn *Alpenrose*, new), magnificent view; this point is almost half-way, the other half is less fatiguing. In 20 min. a waterfall of the *Mühlbach* is reached, and near it, the chalets of the *Bachalp* (5649'), where cheeses weighing 150 lbs. are manufactured. The only good drinking-water to be met with during the ascent issues abundantly from the rock, 10 min. further. Then $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. of moderate ascent as far as the *Lake of Bachalp*, situated in a rocky basin, bounded on the l. by the *Röthihorn* (9052'), in front by the *Simelihorn* (9029'), to the r. by the *Ritzligrätli*. (Near the stone hut the path diverges to the l. for travellers descending to the *Scheideck*, see below.) The Faulhorn is now in view; and the path ascends rapidly for nearly 1 hr. over slate and friable calcareous rock (the path is indicated by posts, which are useful in foggy or snowy weather); another stone hut is then passed, the grassy slopes at the foot of the Faulhorn traversed, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the summit is attained; the inn (p. 119) is situated on the S. side, about 30' below the highest ridge.

Another path leads from Grindelwald to the Faulhorn by the *Bussalp*, recommended to those intending to return to Grindelwald. Guide necessary, as the route is less frequented. Admirable view from the 'Burg', which of itself merits a visit from Grindelwald ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

The *Path from the Faulhorn to the Scheideck* quits the Grindelwald path, and turns to the l. near the above-mentioned hut ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) by the lake of *Bachalp*, winds along the stony slopes of the *Ritzligrätli*, where the shrill cry of the marmot is sometimes heard, and keeps the same elevation for some distance; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a gate separating the *Bachalp* from the *Widderfeldalp*; 5 min. farther, to the l., not by the bed of the rivulet, which resembles a path; 10 min. a ridge, commanding a magnificent view of the Wetterhorn, Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, Viescherhörner, with their glacier, the Eiger, and the valley of Grindelwald; 8 min., to the l. and across the brook; 7 min., a descent to the



Editorial Team & Contributors

Thus Wernher von Braun and the V-2illary

Panorama from the Faulkner

Country Journal, 1840-1844 (1888)

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Harmontik, Ed. Weigert

1. over black, crumbling slate; then a gate, where the *Grindelalp* commences. The path ceases in many places, but is shortly regained; the direction of the Wetterhorn must be kept; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a small brook is crossed, and the path is again clearly defined; 5 min., a brook; 10 min., a natural bridge over the *Bergelbach*; 5 min., the *Chalets of Grindeln* with fountain; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a gate; then to the r. by the enclosure, without crossing it, through the next gate (12 min.) and towards the top of a hill; 8 min., Scheideck Inn. — (Those who ascend hence must, at the bridge over the *Bergelbach*, be careful to avoid the turning to the l.; further on, over the pastures where the pathway is lost, the l. must again be avoided, and a direction parallel with a long enclosure to the l. pursued, in the direction of the rising ground at the foot of which the path is regained.)

The *Path from Interlaken to the Faulhorn* (comp. p. 108) leads by the (4 hrs.) *Schynige Platte* (p. 107); thence by a new bridle-path across the *Isetten Alp*, and along the S. slopes of the *Laucherhorn* to the (1 hr.) ridge which bounds the *Sägishthal* on the S.; admirable view of the Oberland. Then a slight descent to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Sägishthal-See*, with its chalet. The traveller skirts the N. and N.E. sides of the lake, and ascends the barren slope of the *Schwabhorn*, the ridge of which separates the lake from the Faulhorn. The summit of the latter is reached in 2 hrs. from the *Sägishthal-See*, and is 2670 ft. above it.

Path from the Giessbach to the Faulhorn, 7–8 hrs. (p. 128): descent (5–6 hrs.) disagreeable and not recommended.

The view from the Faulhorn over the chain of the High Alps, the green meadows of the valley of Grindelwald, and the two glaciers, is partially intercepted by the neighbouring group of the *Simelihorn* (8928') and the *Röthihorn* (9052'), which, rising between the *Finsteraarhorn* and the *Schreckhorn*, contribute at the same time considerably to enhance the effect. The *Röthihorn*, on account of its isolated position, commands a much finer view of the mountains of Grindelwald than the Faulhorn; the ascent is most conveniently undertaken on the return-route from the Faulhorn to Grindelwald, by diverging to the r. at the Bachalpsee (p. 120) and afterwards descending to the Bachalp.

The view is still grander and more extensive from the top of the *Schwarzhorn* (9507'), which, with the *Wildgerst* (9475'), intercepts the view from the Faulhorn on the E. side (the lakes of Lungern, Sarnen, Alpnach, Küssnacht, and Zug are visible hence, all situated in the same line). The ascent of the Schwarzhorn is best made from the Great Scheideck by the *Grindelalp* (see above) in 3 hrs. (from Grindelwald 6 hrs., from Rosenlaui $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) guide necessary. Active mountaineers may descend to the little blue glacier ('*Blaue Gletscher*'), and by the *Breitenboden Alp* (2 hrs.) to the Baths of *Rosenlaui* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) (p. 123).

i. From Grindelwald to Meiringen. The Rosenlaui Glacier. Falls of the Reichenbach.

Comp. Map, p. 98.

$6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.: from Grindelwald to the Scheideck 3 (descent 2) hrs., from the Scheideck to Rosenlaui $1\frac{3}{4}$ (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$) hrs., from Rosenlaui to Meiringen 2 (ascent 3) hrs., a good day's walk if $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. be spent at the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, 1 hr. at the Rosenlaui Glacier, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. at

the Falls of the Reichenbach. Horses, see p. 98: the entire route may be performed on horseback, but the Reichenbach Falls must be visited on foot.

The path ascends gradually, traversing rich pastures, and passing the *Upper Glacier* of Grindelwald (p. 117). In the foreground towers the magnificent ***Wetterhorn** (12,149'), or **Hasli-Jungfrau**, as it is termed by the natives, rising precipitously from the Scheideck.

The W. peak of the Wetterhorn was ascended for the first time in 1844, the E. peak (*Rosenhorn*) in the same year, the *Mittelhorn* in the following year. The ascent has since been frequently made (in 1863 by the Editor). The night before the ascent is spent in the *Gleckstein*, a grotto at the W. base of the Wetterhorn.

In spring, avalanches descend from the Wetterhorn in four different directions; the snow frequently extends to the path, and does not entirely melt during the whole summer. The Alpine horn (an instrument 6—8 feet in length, of bark or wood) is generally sounded from the opposite slope as travellers are passing. Its simple notes, re-echoed a few seconds later from the precipices of the Wetterhorn, produce a not unpleasing effect.

The Great or **Hasli-Scheideck** (6910'), also termed the *Eselsrücke* or *Ax's Back*, a ridge of rock, 3 M. long and only a few paces wide, commands a striking view towards the W. The inn (R. 2, S. 3 fr.; horse to the Faulhorn 8 fr., an ascent of 4 hrs.) is indifferent. The lovely valley of Grindelwald, bounded to the S. W. by the pastures and woods of the Little Scheideck, forms a picturesque contrast to the bleak and barren precipices of the Wetterhorn, which tower above the spectator to a giddy height. The eye next rests on the rounded summit of the Little Schreckhorn, the Mettenberg, the sharp ridge of the Eiger, and finally the S.E. snowy precipice of the Mönch. To the N.W. the Männlichen (p. 118). High up on the r. appears the *Schwarzwald-Glacier*, between the Wetterhorn and Wellhorn.

Travellers from Rosenlau who do not wish to ascend the Faulhorn are recommended here to make a short digression (1 hr.), by following the path to the Faulhorn (p. 120), at least as far as (3½ hr.) the *Grindelalp* (p. 121), an almost level walk; from this point a fine view of the mountains is obtained, especially of the Schreckhorn, the Upper Grindelwald Glacier, and the Vieschergrat. From the Grindelalp the direct descent (beyond the fountain the Faulhorn-path is followed for 5 min. more, then to L.) to Grindelwald is not longer than from the Scheideck.

Immediately below the Scheideck the path turns to the l. A wood is soon entered, the path skirting the base of the rocky precipices. This part of the route is attractive and varied, passing several groups of chalets (near those of *Schwarzwald* is a new inn), and frequently crossing the *Gemshäub* and *Reichenbach*, the latter finally by a broad bridge in a pine-clad valley, 1½ hr. from the Scheideck. The track divides here. One path (the preferable one, affording pleasant views of the upper Rosenlau Glacier and the mountains surrounding it) continues to follow the l. bank of the Reichenbach, and leads in 1 hr. to the saw-

mill (see below); the other ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. longer) enters the forest to the r. (on the r. bank of the Reichenbach, which forms a picturesque fall near Rosenlau, best seen from the new bridge behind the baths) and leads in 25 min. to the **Baths of Rosenlau** (4397') (**Inn*, R. 2, L. 1, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, A. $3\frac{3}{4}$ fr. Portfolios of Alpine plants 4—30 fr.; wood-carvings of *Jean Zurflüh*).

Before the Baths are reached, where the road emerges from the forest, a footpath to the r. leads to the **Rosenlau Glacier** (5029'), imbedded between the **Wellhorn** (10,486') and the **Engelhörner**, so much of which, however, has melted of late years, that it does not now merit a visit. The ice of this glacier is remarkable for its purity, owing to the indestructible nature of the surrounding rock (black limestone). The dirty aspect of the Grindelwald and other glaciers is due to the detritus of brittle and friable formations.

The path to Meiringen now follows the course of the *Reichenbach*, which rises on the E. slope of the Faulhorn chain. It runs at first through underwood, and then traverses an expanse of fresh green pasture-land (the first bridge should not be crossed), enclosed by forest, and enlivened by chalets and herds of cattle, a favourite resort of painters. The bold peaks of the Engelhörner, in front the Wellhorn, with the snow-clad pyramid of the Wetterhorn towering above it, together form a background of mountain grandeur, which, combined with the lovely scenery at its base, presents a picture unsurpassed in any part of Switzerland. These beauties strike the traveller most when proceeding from Meiringen to Rosenlau.

The *Reichenbach* is crossed for the last time by a bridge, at the end of the above mentioned pastures, 25 min. from the Baths, and the path now remains on the r. bank ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. a saw-mill and small inn). The descent becomes steep. A distant view is soon obtained of the valley of Hasli or Meiringen, bounded by the mountains which surround the Brünig and Susten. At a gate, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Rosenlau, the traveller is generally met by a troop of urchins who invite him to visit the celebrated ***Falls of the Reichenbach**. The path diverges to the l. across a meadow, in which steps have been cut, leading to a hut, the best point for seeing the *Upper Fall*; on all other sides the view is shut out by wooden partitions. The hut (refreshments) affords shelter from the spray of the fall ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). A trifle must also be paid for permission to use the above-mentioned path. Below the upper fall a footpath diverges to the l. from the bridle-path, leading to the *Middle Fall (Kesselfall)*, over which another hut (25 c.) keeps guard. The conversion of this beautiful work of nature into a peep-show is somewhat trying to the temper of the traveller. At the foot of the mountain are the *Hôtel Reichenbach* (high charges) and the *Hôtel des Alpes*, whence a good path leads

($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to a bridge, from which a view is obtained of the * *Lower Falls* (illumination daily from July 1st).

[The falls are seen to the best advantage when this route is undertaken in the reverse direction (from Meiringen to the upper fall $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); as Rosenlau is approached, the Wetterhorn and the Wellhorn form a strikingly beautiful background. The path which crosses the bridge near the second fall to the l. bank should be avoided, although it has the appearance of being more frequented; the r. bank of the Reichenbach should not be quitted. The great reputation which these falls enjoy may sometimes occasion disappointment, when the expectation has been pitched too high.]

Travellers to the *Grimsel*, who do not intend to visit the Falls of the Reichenbach and Meiringen, save nearly an hour by keeping to the bridle-path instead of taking the footpath to the falls through the gate above-mentioned, 10 min. beyond which a rugged footpath diverges from the bridle-path to the r., leading to the village of *Geisholz* (25 min.) hidden among fruit-trees; here the pastures are ascended, and the *Kirchet* (p. 132) traversed to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Im-Grund*, or *Hasli-Grund*, and (10 min.) *Im-Hof* (p. 132), which with the other hamlets of the vicinity are collectively termed *Innertkirchen*.

Meiringen (2224') (*Krone [Post], R. 2, B. 1½, D. or S. excl. W. 3, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Sauvage, similar charges; Bär near the church, unpretending; Hôtel et Pension du Reichenbach. — English Church. Guides: *Melchior* and *Jac. Anderegg*, *Kasp.* and *Jac. Blatter*, *Joh. Tännler*, etc. — Horses, etc. see p. 53), with 2787 inhab. (25 Rom. Cath.), the chief village of the Hasli-Thal, is situated on the r. bank of the *Aare*, in a valley 3 M. in width, surrounded by wooded mountains, and overshadowed by snowy peaks. Three brooks (*Alpbach*) descend from the *Hasliberg* into the valley in the rear of the village, forming considerable waterfalls. They often overflow their banks, and cover the whole district with fragments of rock, mud, and other deposit, brought down from the *Hasliberg*, the slopes of which are composed of loose, calcareous stones. An event of this kind destroyed the greater part of the village in 1762; in the church, stones and mud were heaped up to a height of 18', as is indicated by a black line on the wall. The construction of a broad canal, descending to the *Aare*, now renders the recurrence of such a catastrophe improbable.

The *Hasli-Thal* (also called *Hasli im Weissland*) is divided by the *Kirchet* (p. 132) into the *Unter-* and *Ober-Hasli*. The inhabitants usually possess a slight, but strong and active frame (Wrestling-matches see Introd. XV), and are remarkable for their picturesque costume and pure dialect. According to tradition they descend from the inhabitants of Sweden or Friesland, an idea supported by the opinions of modern Swedish savants, recorded in a book kept at Meiringen.

Six different Alpine routes converge at Meiringen: the carriage-road to *Brienz* (see below); the high-road to *Lucerne* by the Brünig (R. 25); to *Engelberg* by the Jochpass (R. 30); by the Susten to *Wasen* on the St. Gotthard route (R. 31); to the *Grimsel* (R. 32); over the Great Scheideck to *Grindelwald* (p. 117).

The magnificent fall of the Aare at the *Handeck* (p. 133) is $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. walk from Meiringen.

k. From Meiringen to Interlaken. Rothhorn. Lake of Brienz.
Comp. Map. p. 98.

From Meiringen to Brienz 9 M.: diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., fare 1 fr. 80 c.; one-horse carr. 7 fr.; to Interlaken 16 (by the carriage-road on the N. bank of the lake, see p. 127), two-horse 30 fr. From Brienz to (the Giessbach and) Interlaken Steamboat (see p. 103) 3 times daily in 1 hr., 1st cl. 2 fr., 2nd cl. 1 fr. Luggage additional, 50 c. for each box. On the arrival of the steamboat at Interlaken, a difficulty sometimes occurs in obtaining a conveyance to Neuhaus (fare 1 fr.), as the drivers prefer to wait at Neuhaus for the steamer which arrives from Thun at the same hour, and usually brings a larger number of passengers.

Beyond Meiringen the road crosses to the l. bank of the *Aare*, traversing meadow-land; several cascades leap from the precipice on the l., among others the beautiful fall of the *Otschibach*. Below ($5\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Brienzwyl* (p. 91) the road regains the r. bank of the Aare by a new iron bridge, at the junction of the new Brünig road.

Along the banks of the Lake of Brienz, which now becomes visible to the W., are deposited large accumulations of marl and detritus, which cover the once fertile soil. In 1797 a mud-stream (comp. p. 62) destroyed a considerable portion of the villages of *Schwanden* and *Hofstetten*, and in 1824 a landslip devastated an area of 30 acres. The **Pension Bellevue* (with pleasant grounds; lake-baths) now stands on the spot (near the influx of the Aare $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Brienz) formerly occupied by the village of *Kienholz*, destroyed by a similar catastrophe in 1499.

Tracht (**Weisses Kreuz*, at the steamboat-quay, and point of departure of the Brünig diligence, Dépendance of the Giessbach Hotel, and recommended when accommodation cannot be procured at the Giessbach), now almost a continuation of Brienz, is celebrated for its wood-carvings, which are carried to a high state of perfection, and employ 600 persons. From the *Känzli*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above the hotel, the view of the lake, the Faulhorn chain, the Sustenhorn, the Triftenhorn, etc., is very striking.

Brienz (1982') (*Bär*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$. D. incl. W. 3, A. 1 fr.), a considerable village (2284 inhab.), consisting principally of wooden houses, charmingly situated at the foot of the *Brienz Grat* (7336'), a mountain-ridge separating the Lake of Brienz from the Entlebuch. From the churchyard a fine view is obtained of the lake, and part of the Giessbach, the Faulhorn in the background, the fall of the Otschibach (see above) to the l., and the fall of the *Mühlibach* (1600', in summer often dry) in the rear. Brienz is also celebrated for its wood-carving, the chief repository of which merits a visit. The cheese manufactured on the neighbouring Alps is of superior quality. Steamboat see p. 98 and above; rowing-boat p. 127.

From Brienz to Schüpfheim (guide necessary) in 8 hours, see p. 91.

From Brienz over the Brunig, new post-road, see R. 25; one-horse carr. to Alpnach-Gestad 24 fr.

The highest peak of the Brienz Grat is the **Rothhorn** (7917'), celebrated for the extensive view it commands. A good bridle-path leads to the summit in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (guide, 5 fr., unnecessary; horse 10 fr.). Inn $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit, erected 1867 (R. $3\frac{1}{2}$, B. 2, A. 1 fr.). The first third of the route only is fatiguing, as far as the *Planalp Chalets* (5397'); the ascent of the *Planalp* (Restaurant Fluck, also a few beds), watered by the *Mühlbach*, and of the last slopes of the mountain is gradual. At the top stands the boundary-stone of the Cantons of Bern, Lucerne, and Unterwalden. The old path leads by *Scheidegen*, the pastures of *Eck* and *Irtschelen*, and the small *Eysee* (which is left on the r.). The view from the summit embraces the chain of the Bernese Oberland (p. 120), the Lake of Brienz in the foreground; a glimpse of the Lake of Thun between the mountains to the r. above Interlaken; the entire Haslital from Meiringen to the vicinity of the Grimsel; on the other side the little Lake of Ey, the Lake of Sarnen, a considerable portion of the Lake of Lucerne with the Rigi, part of the Lake of Zug, a long strip of the Lake of Neuchâtel, and even the Lake of Constance. The prospect vies with the view from the Niesen (p. 102). The High Alps of Bern are not entirely visible, being hidden by the Faulhorn chain, but the chain of the Titlis, (and particularly the Titlis itself), stands out in its entire extent; to the S. of it are the Sustenhorn, the Triflhorn, the snow peaks to the E. of Oberhasli, etc.; the Glärnisch and the Sentis are also distinctly visible.

The **Lake of Brienz** (1850'), $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. wide, near the Giessbach 500' deep, near Oberried 2100' deep, is 26' higher than the Lake of Thun, with which it is supposed to have been formerly united (p. 105). Its banks are surrounded by lofty wooded mountains and rocks; to the r. the Tristenhorn. Only the lowest and least striking fall of the *Giessbach* (see below) is visible from the lake. Beyond the Giessbach, on the S. bank, stands the village of *Iseltwald*, with an ancient château of the Countess d'Ericourt; in the lake is a small wooded islet. The ruins of the castle of *Ringgenberg* (2024'), on a promontory at the W. extremity of the lake, with the church of that name, surrounded by woods and orchards, and the old tower of the *Church of Golzwyl*, standing on an isolated eminence, are extremely picturesque objects in the landscape. On the opposite bank the *Lütschine*, descending from the valleys of Grindelwald and Lauterbrunnen, discharges itself into the lake, which gradually contracts, and at length joins the lake of Thun (comp. p. 104) under the name of the *Aare*. As the steamer approaches its destination, the snow-fields of the Ebnefluh suddenly become visible through a ravine to the S.

The Carriage-road from Brienz to Interlaken (12 M.; one-horse carr. 7-8 fr.), on the N. bank of the lake, passes through (1 M.) *Ebigen*, ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Oberried*, (3 M.) *Niederried*, then, at a considerable elevation above the lake, between the rocks, to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ringgenberg*, past the little *Lake of Golzwyl* (p. 107), at the base of the hill crowned with the ancient church-tower, through *Golzwyl* (beautiful views) to the bridge (Zollbrücke) at Interlaken (3 M.).

I. The Giessbach.

***Hotel** at the Giessbach, R. from 3 fr., B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. or S. 1, illumination of the Falls 1 (always charged for the *first* night), A. 1, pension 6 to 12 fr. Whey-cure estab. English, French, and German newspapers in the reading-room. The hotel belongs to the Steamboat Co.; *Restaurant* and *Post Office* connected with the hotel. The *Weisses Kreuz* at Tracht (p. 125) is a Dépendance of the hotel.

***Illumination of the Falls** by means of Bengal lights, before the middle of June on Mondays and Saturdays, from that time till the end of September every evening (1 fr., see above, non-customers $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The effect of this illumination is certainly striking, although perhaps of questionable taste. On the ringing of a bell visitors betake themselves to the terrace opposite the falls; the signal being given by the discharge of a rocket, the whole of the falls are suddenly bathed in a flood of light, changing from white to red, and afterwards to green. — In the height of the season it is a wise precaution to order rooms at the hotel a few days before hand; travellers may, if they prefer it, return to Brienz and Tracht at the conclusion of the illumination.

Steamboat to or from Interlaken in 50, to or from Brienz in 10 min., see pp. 103, 125. The new saloon-steamers which ply on the lake do not both belong to the same company. Travellers with return-tickets should therefore observe the names of the vessels.

Rowing-boat from Brienz to the Giessbach in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., each rower 1 fr. The boatmen of Brienz usually demand 3 fr. for a boat with two rowers. From Interlaken to the Giessbach in 2 hrs., 6 to 8 fr.

Footpath from the bridge of Brienzwyl (pp. 91, 125) to the Giessbach 6 M.), for some distance along the r. bank of the Aare, through meadows, then by a narrow bridge to the l. bank, and thence through shady woods to the Giessbach hotel in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. From the Giessbach to Brienz (6 M.) by the same path till the last-mentioned bridge is crossed. From the Giessbach to Interlaken, see p. 128.

The ***Giessbach**, formerly inaccessible, became known in 1818, when the schoolmaster *Kehrli* (d. 1854) constructed a path, for the use of which he exacted a small toll from visitors. His heirs sold their right in 1854, and it is now the property of the Steamboat Co. of the Lakes of Brienz and Thun. Since the construction of the hotel, the Giessbach has become one of the most delightful and popular resorts in Switzerland. The adjuncts harmonise so well with the character of the scenery as even to enhance its attractions.

A well-kept footpath ascends from the landing-place to the hotel in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (Near the first curve is a bridge spanning the lower fall.) On reaching the sixth curve a charming glimpse of the upper fall is obtained. Farther up stands the *Kanzel*, commanding a view of the lake. In the wooden house adjoining, the descendants of Kehrli, the first explorer of the falls, keep a repository of carved wood-work at fixed and not exorbitant prices. On the opposite side of the path is a white marble tablet in memory of Kehrli.

The adjoining **Terrace* is the most remarkable point. It commands a full *view of the Giessbach, a series of cascades (seven in number) falling from rock to rock from a great height (highest point 1148' above the lake). The falls are inferior to those of the Reichenbach (p. 123) in height, but the richness

of the foliage and the brilliant green of the herbage invest them with an exquisite charm, and give a park-like aspect to the scene. In hot weather it is delightful to rest under the shade of the lofty trees, enjoying the coolness of the breeze produced by the falls.

Good paths lead from the hotel and terrace to the precipice over which the cataract falls, skirting both sides of the stream as far as the second bridge ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.); but thence to the upper fall ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) there is a path on the r. bank only. There is no bridge over the *Second Fall*, but the visitor can pass behind it by means of a grotto which connects the banks of the stream. The landscape, seen through this veil of falling water, has a most curious appearance. If time permit, the visitor should not fail to ascend to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Upper Fall*, where the Giessbach, issuing from a gloomy ravine in the rocks (490' high), is precipitated under the bridge into an abyss, 190' in depth. This fall is best seen from a projecting rock on the r. of the bridge, to reach which the stream must be crossed. About noon rainbows are formed in the falls.

From the **Rauft*, a group of wooded rocks on the N.E. side of the valley, opposite to the falls, about 400' above the hotel and 800' (almost perpendicular) above the lake, the view embraces the entire Lake of Brienz, the mouth of the Aare and the environs of Brienzwiler, the mountains of Brienz (opp. to the spectator above Brienz), the long Brienzer Grat and the Brienzer Rothorn (p. 126); then beyond Interlaken, a portion of the Lake of Thun, commanded by the pyramid of the Niesen (p. 102). The 'Rauft' is furnished with seats, and the path to it from the hotel is indicated by a direction-post. In returning, the path which overhangs the lake, opposite the falls, and descends to the terrace, should be selected.

From the Giessbach to the Faulhorn (p. 121), a fatiguing, unpleasant walk of 7-8 hrs., guide (6 fr.) necessary.

From the Giessbach to Interlaken (4 hrs.), path somewhat difficult at first, afterwards easier, by *Iseltwald* 2 hrs., *Sengg* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Ehrschwand* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Bönigen* (p. 104) $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Interlaken* $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. About midway between the hotel and the lake the path crosses the brook (at the direction-post) by an old stone bridge, and skirts the lake at a considerable elevation, until a short distance before Bönigen.

30. From Meiringen to Engelberg. Jochpass.

Comp. Map, p. 76.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. : Im-Hof $1\frac{1}{4}$, Engstlenalp $5\frac{3}{4}$ (descent 4), Joch $1\frac{1}{2}$ (descent 1), Trübsee $\frac{1}{2}$ (ascent 1), Engelberg $1\frac{1}{2}$ (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$) hrs. Carriage-road to Inhof, after that a bridle-path. Horse 30, guide 10 fr. Guide only necessary from the point (1 hr. above Im-Hof, near an old iron-foundry) where the path diverges from the Susten route, to the entrance of the valley of *Genthel*, an ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Hence to the Joch the way cannot be mistaken; the descent of the pass is easily found, especially if the direction be known. If necessary, a guide may be taken from the Engstlenalp (5 fr.). If the traveller is unwilling to undertake so long a walk ($10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) in one day, he will

find comfortable quarters at the Engstlenalp. Those who commence this route at Engelberg should not fail to take a guide to the summit of the pass (to the Engstlenalp 5 fr.).

From Meiringen to *Im-Hof* (2097') over the *Kirchet* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., see p. 132. Then following the Susten route for 1 hr., as far as an old iron-foundry, at the confluence of the *Genthelbach* (which descends from the Susten and drives a saw-mill) and the *Gadmenbach*. The rough and stony bridle-path now ascends rapidly through forest in a N.E. direction for nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., as far as the *Genthelalp*, where it crosses to the l. bank of the brook. It remains on this side for nearly 2 hrs., passing several chalets, the ascent being very gradual all the way. (To the W. the three peaks of the Wetterhorn and the Hangend-Gletscherhorn continue to be visible as far as the extremity of the Urbachthal, see p. 132). In the Genthelthal and the Engstenthal the *Pinus cembra*, or 'cedar of the Alps' occasionally occurs. (Another route, shorter, but not easily found without a guide, leads from Meiringen on the r. bank of the Aare, leaving Imhof on the r., and affording a fine view of the valleys which unite at Imhof.)

At the N.E. extremity of the Genthelalp the path crosses by a bridge to the *Engstlenalp* on the l. bank. From the middle of the steep, smooth precipice (*Gadmenstuh*), from 8 to 15 (according to the time of year) abundant streamlets bubble forth, forming a series of picturesque waterfalls (*Jungholzbäche*, *Jüngisbrunnen*, *Schwarzbrunnen*, or *Achtelsaasbäche*). (Rustic Inn). The *Engstlenbach*, as the brook is named after this point, also boasts of some considerable falls. The rough path, passing masses of rock, in the crevices of which groups of firs have inserted their roots, ascends hence in 2 hrs. to the **Engstlen-Alp* (6092'), at nearly the same elevation as the Grimsel-Hospice (p. 134). This is one of the most beautiful of the pastures of the Alps, with its flower-carpeted meadows, Alpine roses, venerable pines, brooks, and waterfalls. (Excellent drinking-water, temperature 40—42° Fahr.). The view to the S.W. embraces the Finster-Aarhorn, Schreckhorn, Wetterhorn, and Breithorn; to the E. the Wendenstöcke and Titlis, all snow-peaks. The small *Inn* affords tolerable accommodation (R. 2, pension 4 fr.).

The *Wunderbrunnen* ('miraculous well'), about 300 paces N.E. of the inn, is an intermittent spring which flows copiously in fine weather (when swollen by the melting snow), especially about 3 p. m.; at 5 a. m. it is quite dry. When the weather is cloudy (and the snow consequently does not melt), it almost entirely ceases. The name it bears is hardly justified by such simple natural causes.

The **Titlis* (p. 86) is ascended from the Engstlen-Alp in about the same time as from Engelberg; from the Engstlen-Alp to the Joch $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; then 4 or 5 hrs. more over loose stones and glacier; return in 4 hrs. Guide (one of the servants at the inn) 10 fr. (charged in the bill) and a gratuity. In order not to reach the Titlis too late, travellers generally leave the Engstlen-Alp at 2 a. m. with lanterns.

The *Sätteli*, a pass to the Gadmenthal (p. 131), 2 hrs. S. of the Engstlen-Alp, commands a beautiful view, embracing the Gadmenthal and the Bernese

Alps. The route from the Gadmenthal to the Sätteli (6 hrs. from the inn 'am Stein', p. 131, to the Engstlen-Alp) is very steep and requires a guide, there being no beaten track.

From the Engstlen-Alp to the Melchthalp. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the inn, near the waterfall, a steep path ascends to (20 min.) the Melchthalp, a nearly level pasture with numerous cattle; view of the Wetterhorn, the mountains of Bern, the Titlis, etc. From the Melchthalp to the Melchsee (6421') (p. 89) a gradual descent of 1 hr. The Melchthal, see p. 89.

The path to Engelberg skirts the *Engstlensee* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long), enclosed on the S. by the *Wendenstücke* (9866') with their numerous glaciers, and on the N. by the *Grauhorn* (8910'), and then ascends (1 hr.) to the *Joch-Pass* (7359'), whence the Wendenstücke and the Titlis present a most imposing appearance, and a striking view is obtained of the mountains of Unterwalden. The snow here does not melt until the height of summer.

In descending, the footpath becomes rugged and may be easily mistaken; 20 min. *Upper Trübsee-Alp*; 25 min. *Lower Trübsee-Alp*; here on the l. is the little *Trübsee* (6184') with a chalet, on the r. a considerable waterfall (Stäubi).

The bridle-path ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Engelberg) turns to the l. The more agreeable footpath ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to Engelberg) crosses the brook (no bridge) between the waterfall and the lake, which remains on the l.; then a descent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., skirting the precipitous *Pfaffenwand* (somewhat slippery in rainy weather). The path next traverses the *Gerschene Alp*, in the direction of a clump of pines, and then enters the forest; the *Engelberger Aa* is crossed at the foot of the mountain. *Engelberg* (3291') see p. 85.

31. From Meiringen to Wasen. Susten Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 76.

$10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: Im-Hof $1\frac{1}{4}$, Gadmen 3 (descent 2), Am Stein $2\frac{1}{2}$ (descent $1\frac{1}{2}$), Susten-Scheideck $1\frac{3}{4}$ (descent $1\frac{1}{2}$), Mayen 2 (ascent $3\frac{3}{4}$), Wasen 1 (ascent $1\frac{1}{2}$) hr. Horse 35, guide 10 fr., unnecessary in fine weather. There is one good inn only on this long route, that of Im-Hof; those at Gadmen, the Stein Glacier, and Mayen are poor. Horses and guides are often found on this route returning from Meiringen to Andermatt or Hospenthal, on their return from the Furca or Grimsel route.

After Napoleon had annexed the little republic of the Valais (founded by him in 1801) to France in 1811 (p. 254), and had established a tariff of customs on the Simplon route, the produce of the canton of Bern was sent to Italy by the Susten and the St. Gotthard. The pass was then converted into a kind of military road from 10 to 12' wide, but two years later, circumstances having changed, it was abandoned. It may still be traced up to the summit of the pass on both sides, and, though no longer practicable for carriages, is the most frequented bridle-path in this part of the Alps.

From Meiringen in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to *Im-Hof* (2143'), see p. 132. The Susten route (*Sust* = 'custom-house') here diverges towards the E. from the Aare route. It traverses pleasant meadows and wooded slopes, and repeatedly crosses the *Gadmenbach*, which here winds considerably. To the W. at one time the Wetterhorn, the Wellhorn, and the Engelhörner, at another the Schwarzhorn group form the background.

The lower part of the valley is termed the *Mühlenthal*, above which are the *Nesselthal* and the beautiful *Gadmenthal* with the village (3 hrs.) of **Gadmen** (3996') (tolerable inn), which consists of the three hamlets of *Eck*, *Ambühl*, and *Obermatt*. (Path over the *Sätteli* to the *Engstlen-Alp*, see p. 129.) The green valley with its magnificent old maple-trees contrasts singularly with the rugged and precipitous sides of the *Gadmenfluh* (10,220'), (see p. 129). On the slope of the *Urathshörner* (10,817') to the E., the glacier of *Wenden* is visible.

The road ascends gradually to the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Inn *Am Stein* (R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), at the foot of the **Stein Glacier** (6335') and in close proximity to it, surrounded by ice, moraines, and fragments of rock. This glacier is unquestionably one of the most extensive and remarkable in Switzerland. Thirty years ago it was $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from the old road, but now extends considerably beyond it, and it is not improbable that it may some day descend still farther, and fill up the entire upper portion of the valley. Its lower extremity is hollowed out in the form of a lofty arch.

From the summit of the pass ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), the **Susten-Scheideck** (7440'), the view is limited but grand: it embraces the entire chain of precipices and mountains which bound the Mayenthal on the N., the mighty peaks of the *Sustenhörner* (11,529'), and *Thierberge* (11,486'), from which the glacier of *Stein* descends in three arms, and the long jagged ridge of the *Gadmenfluh*; to the W. some of the peaks of the Bernese Oberland are visible through a narrow gap.

The path, now uninteresting, winds down the slopes of the *Urathshörner* (see above). The *Mayenbach*, which it follows and crosses repeatedly, emerges from a rugged gorge on the r., into which avalanches are frequently precipitated from the *Spitzliberg* (11,214') and the majestic *Sustenhörner*. Near the (1 hr.) first bridge the path enters the *Hundsalp*. It then crosses the *Gurezmettlerbach*, which foams along at a great depth below. Several small rivulets on the r. issue from the *Riti Glacier* above.

Fernigen (4863') is the first group of houses, and the next is the (2 hrs.) village of **Mayen** (4400') (Inn near the chapel), consisting of several hamlets (*Riti*, *Hausen*, &c.). Here and there stone walls and palisades are erected to afford protection against avalanches. The village owes its appellation (*Mayen*, *May*) to the contrast which its green meadows present to the desolation and sterility of the valley of the Reuss.

Above Wasen the road passes the *Mayenschanz* (3606'), an intrenchment commanding the entrance of the Mayenthal, erected in 1712 during the Religious War (p. 291), fortified anew by the Austrians in 1799, and taken and destroyed by the French under Loison after several attacks. Aug. 14th, 1799.

The path then descends rapidly to (1 hr.) **Wasen** (3010') on the St. Gotthard route (p. 77).

32. From Meiringen to the Rhone Glacier. Grimsel.

Comp. Map, p. 76.

10½ hrs.: Guttanen 3½, Handeck 2, Grimsel Hospice 2¾, summit of the Grimsel 1, Rhone Glacier 1½, return in 8½ hrs. Good bridle-path, guide unnecessary. Horse from Meiringen to the Handeck (and back in 1 day) 15, Grimsel 20, Rhone Glacier 30, Hospenthal or Andermatt 40 fr. (comp. p. 98).

The carriage-road, completed for some distance beyond Im-Hof, crosses to the l. bank of the *Aare* near Meiringen, and ascends the **Kirchet** (2782', 840' above the *Aare*), a wooded ridge sprinkled with erratic blocks of granite, probably the moraine of a glacier which once descended thus far. It here divides the valley into the *Lower* and *Upper Haslithal*. At the summit, ½ hr. from Meiringen, a direction-post indicates the road '*Zur finstern Aarschlucht*'.

Passing between huge rocks, the traveller reaches in 10 min. the '**Finstere Schlaube**', where the river *Aare* runs through a gorge 300' below the road, between perpendicular precipices (especially interesting to geologists). On arriving at the little 'Lamm' Inn, a toll of ½ fr., or 1 fr. for a party of 3 or more, is levied for the construction of the path.

The road descends the Kirchet by long windings (which the pedestrian may avoid), traverses the fertile meadows at the bottom of the valley, and crosses to the r. bank of the *Aare* near (¼ hr.) **Im-Hof** (**Hôtel Im-Hof*, R. 1½, B. 1½, A. ¾ fr.), where the two routes of the Susten (p. 130) and the Jochpass (p. 129) diverge to the E.

A visit to the **Urbachthal**, which opens here towards the S.W., as far as the huge *Gauli Glacier* at the head of the valley, may be accomplished in 10 to 12 hrs.; it is advisable to take a guide, who assists the traveller in ascending the glacier, whence a view of the head of the valley and an imposing picture of the Bernese Alpine world is obtained. The sides of the valley consist of several terraces, the lowest of which is cultivated. Close to the *Gauli Glacier* is the last chalet. A path over the glacier to the r. leads from this point to the *Rosenlau Glaciers* (p. 123); another to the l. to the *Unter-Aar Glacier* (p. 134). For these routes experienced guides are of course necessary (*Joh. Tänner* and *M. Nägeli* of Imhof recommended).

The carriage-road in the valley of the *Aare* terminates above Im-Hof, and is continued by a well-kept bridle-path, which penetrates into the narrow ravine of the *Aare*. At many of the chalets which lie scattered about like mushrooms in this district, refreshments are offered for sale, but frequently at exorbitant prices. At the (1 hr.) end of the first considerable ascent, delicious drinking-water bubbles up near a waterfall. The path then descends and crosses to the l. bank of the *Aare*, where (25 min.) the rocks have been blown up to make room for it. It next crosses several mountain streams, which are covered with avalanche-snow during the early part of summer. **Im-Boden** (½ hr.), a small hamlet on a terrace of the valley. Near a

house, 5 min. farther, a shorter and more agreeable path traverses the meadows for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Then (25 min.) **Guttanen** (3530') (*Bär*, poor), the largest and poorest village in the Oberhaslital, situated in a second basin of considerable extent. The meadows in all directions are covered with heaps of stones, which have been brought down from the mountains by avalanches, and are then collected in order to prevent injury to the grass.

Beyond Guttanen ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) a bridge spans the wild and foaming Aare. The valley contracts, and barren black rocks rise on the r. Vast masses of loose stones, which have been arrested in their fall on the less precipitous slopes of the mountain, testify to the power of avalanche and torrent. On the r. the *Weiss-Glacier* discharges its waters into the valley. On the mountain-summits small snow-fields are here and there visible. In $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. bridge across the Aare; 10 min. beyond, where the ascent begins, a well of pure water on the r. The Aare becomes more rapid, and here forms a small waterfall. A ridge of rock covered with fir-trees forms the boundary of the valley. The paved road leads over granite rocks, rounded and polished by glacier-friction (comp. *Introd.* XIV).

At a bend in the path ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the last bridge, 8 min. before the inn is reached) a short side-path leads (l.) to the **Falls of the Handeck**, the spray of which plentifully besprinkles the traveller, as it precipitates itself headlong into an abyss, 250' in depth. Grand as the spectacle is from this point, it is undoubtedly finer from the chalet 5 min. lower down, as the cascade is then seen from below. Next to the falls of the Tosa (p. 143) and the Rhine (p. 24), this is the most imposing of all the Alpine falls, owing to its height, its great volume of water, and the wild character of the adjuncts. So great is the rapidity of the stream that it falls unbroken half way to the bottom; it is then met by the projecting points of rock, and forms a vast circle of spray and vapour, in which rainbows are formed by the reflection of the sun's rays between 10 and 1 o'clock. The silvery water of the *Aerlenbach*, which descends from the glacier of that name, and, mingling with the turbid Aare, is precipitated into the same gulf, serves to enhance the effect. The approach to the fall is grandest from the new bridge (attendant $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The chalet of the Handeck has been converted into an *Inn* (4659'), much frequented by artists. Carved wood may be purchased here at moderate prices.

From the Handeck the traveller (with an experienced guide) may cross the *Erlen Glacier* to the *Urbachthal* (p. 132), and follow the latter to *Innertkirchen* (p. 124), a walk of about 12 hrs.

The dark pine-forest becomes more open, the trees rarer, until they disappear altogether a little above Handeck. The stony soil produces only stunted grass and moss, and occasionally the

Alpine rose (*rhododendron*). On the opposite side of the valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Handeck, the *Gelmerbach* forms a picturesque cascade, which issues from the *Gelmersee*, situated on the mountain to the l., between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Schaubhorn*, and which may be visited from Handeck. Path steep.

The valley becomes narrower and more sombre. The path frequently crosses the Aare, now a mere brook. Vegetation disappears almost entirely. Between the Handeck and Grimsel the only two human habitations ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the former, 1 hr. from the latter) are two chalets in the *Räterichsboden* (5616'), the last basin below the Grimsel, once probably the bed of a lake, and still marshy and sterile.

The path, here in good condition, ascends for a short distance through a wild and narrow defile, and then becomes comparatively level. It at length quits the bank of the Aare, turns to the r., and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches the **Grimsel Hospice** (6129') (B. $2\frac{1}{2}$, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, S. 4, A. 1 fr.), formerly a place of refuge for poor travellers crossing the Grimsel, and the property of the Oberhasli district. It is always thronged with tourists in the height of summer.

This barren mountain-basin, termed the *Grimselgrund*, lies 974' below the summit of the pass (p. 136). Bald rocks, whose crevices are filled with perpetual snow, with an occasional patch of scanty herbage or moss, form the surrounding scenery. A small and gloomy lake, fed by glacier-streams, lies near the hospice. Beyond it is a meagre pasturage, the *Seemättli*, which during one or two months affords precarious sustenance for the cows of the Hospice.

The jagged ridge which rises towards the W. above the ravine through which the Aare flows is named the *Agassizhorn* (12,900'), and forms the N. pedestal of the Finster-Aarhorn, connected with which on the W. is the ridge of the Viescherhörner. The **Finster-Aarhorn** (14,026'), the highest of the Bernese mountains, is not visible from the Hospice itself, but from the *Nollen*, a rocky eminence a few paces distant. This giant of the Oberland was ascended for the first time in 1829, twice in 1842, and frequently within the last few years by members of the English and Swiss Alpine Clubs. The usual route is by the *Oberraarjoch* to the *Rothloch*, a species of grotto at the base of the *Walliser Rothorn* (*Hugihorn*), where the night is usually spent. Then round the W. side of the Finsteraarhorn across the *Walliser Viescherfirn* in 5 hrs. to the base of the peak, the ascent of which is a fatiguing scramble of 2 hrs. more. The entire expedition from the Rothornsattel to the summit and back occupies 11 hrs. In 1865 the Editor attempted the ascent from the E. side, but found it impracticable.

The *Aare* flows from two mighty glaciers (6158'), the **Vorder-Aar** or **Unter-Aar Glacier**, and the **Ober-Aar Glacier**, to the W. of the Hospice. The latter (5 hrs. from the Hospice), an ice-field with numerous crevasses, is separated from the Unter-Aar Glacier by the *Zinkenstein*. A bridle-path, of easy access, leads in 2 hrs. to the foot of the former. The ascent of the glacier itself is neither dangerous nor fatiguing. It forms a continuation or offshoot of the *Finster-Aar* and *Lauter-Aar Glaciers*. At the point

where the two glaciers meet, a medial moraine, in some places 80' high, is formed (see Introd. XIV). The valley, now termed the *Aareboden*, extending from the Hospice far above the Unter-Aar Glacier, formerly bore the appellation of the *Blümisalp* (flowery Alp), and consisted of rich pasture-land. The steady advance of the glacier, and the detritus which has descended from the mountain, have, however, now destroyed all traces of fertility.

The two glaciers of the Aare present many attractions to those who are interested in the investigation of the theory of glaciers. The eminent Swiss naturalist *Hugi* caused a hut, now in ruins, to be constructed in 1827 on the lower glacier, at the foot of the rock named 'im Abschwung', the last point of solid earth in the midst of ice-fields, separating the two glaciers, 3 hrs. from the Hospice. This hut, moving with the glacier on which it stood, was in 1840 at a distance of 5900' from the rock at the foot of which it had been originally built. On this same glacier the celebrated *Agassiz*, then professor at Neuchâtel, took up his temporary residence in 1841 (the expense of the undertaking being defrayed by the King of Prussia) with *Desor*, *Vogt*, *Wild*, etc. as his companions. These *savants* published several very interesting accounts of the results of their observations, dating them from the '*Hôtel des Neuchâtelois*', with which name they dignified the stone hut, erected under a projecting mass of mica-slate, to afford protection against wind and storm. The latest observations on this interesting subject have been made by M. *Dollfuss-Ausset* of Mülhausen in Alsace. He has erected a 'pavilion' on the summit of the point where the two arms of the lower glacier unite, and passes some weeks there every year. According to his calculations the glacier advances 250' per annum, that is nearly 8 in. per diem. The right arm of the glacier abounds in crevasses, the left is quite level.

The 'Little Sidelhorn (9074)', to the S.W., is often ascended in 3 hrs. from the Hospice (guide necessary; a boy will suffice, 4 fr.). [The *Great Sidelhorn* (9449') is more than double the distance from the Hospice, to the S.W.] The path, although steep, is for the most part easy; the last $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. alone presents any difficulty, on account of the loose fragments of granite with which the entire summit is covered. The view is grand, but deficient in foreground and vegetation. Gigantic peaks surround the spectator on every side, to the W. the Schreckhorn, the Finster-Aarhorn, and the Viescherhorn; to the N.E. the rounded peak of the Galenstock, from which the glacier of the Rhone descends; to the S. the Upper Valais chain with its numerous ice-streams, particularly the Gries glacier; to the S.W., in the distance, the chain of Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, etc. The view of the two glaciers of the Aare with their grand medial moraine (comp. Dill's *Panorama*) is particularly interesting. Those who intend to cross the Grimsel need not return to the Hospice, but may descend at once to the Glacier of the Rhone (keeping the Todtensee on the r.), or to Obergestelen in the valley of the Rhone (p. 139) (keeping the Todtensee on the l., see below) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The ascent of the *Ewig-Schneehorn* (10,928') presents no great difficulty to experienced climbers. From the Grimsel to the *Dollfuss Pavilion* 3 hrs., passage of the Lauter-Aar Glacier to the foot of the mountain $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to the Gauligrat 2 hrs., thence to the Ewig-Schneehorn 1 hr. The summit affords a magnificent panorama: the Lauteraarjoch, Schreckhorn, Wetterhorn, Finster- and Oberaarhorn, Studerhorn, etc.; to the E. the Titlis and Tödi; S. the Alps of the Valais. — Descent to the Gauli Glacier (p. 132) and *Gauli Alp*, where if necessary the night may be spent, in 3—4 hrs.; to *Innertkirchen* (p. 124) in 3 hrs. more. This excursion is unattended with danger, but requires a good guide.

From the Grimsel over the Oberaarjoch (10,624') and *Viesch Glacier* to *Viesch* (p. 140) should be undertaken by none but the most experienced mountaineers; an expedition of 14—15 hrs., two guides necessary. This pass, although less imposing than many others, is nevertheless interesting. An easier route (but 2—3 hrs. longer) is from the Oberaarjoch across the *Viesch Glacier* to the *Grünhornlücke* (10,843'), the ridge between the

Grünhörner and *Wattiser Viescherhörner*, thence descending by the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the *Faulberg* (p. 119) and *Eggischhorn*.

From the Grimsel by the *Strahlegg* to *Grindelwald*, see p. 119; by the *Lauteraarjoch*, see p. 119.

A steep bridle-path, partly paved with flat stones, and indicated by stakes, winds up the mountain-pass of the **Grimsel** (7103'), which connects the valley of Oberhasli on one side with the St. Gotthard route, and on the other with the Upper Valais. At (1 hr.) the summit of the pass (*Hauseck*), the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Valais, the snow seldom entirely melts. The small *Todtensee* ('Lake of the Dead') lies on the S. side of the ridge.

In the summer of 1799 this lake was used by the Austrians and French as a burial-place. The former, with the Valaisians, had entrenched themselves on the Grimsel, having extended their advanced-posts as far as the bridge of the Aare. All the attempts of the French under *Lecourbe* (stationed at Guttanen) to drive the Austrians from this position were ineffectual. A peasant of Guttanen, however, named *Fahner*, at length conducted a small detachment under General *Gudin* over the Gelmer, Dölti, and Gersthorn, by paths hitherto untrodden except by goats and herdsmen. Being thus brought close to the Grimsel they attacked the Austrians, and after an obstinate conflict compelled them to retire into the Valais and in the direction of the Hospice. Many of those who sought to escape by the valley of the Aare perished in the abysses of the mountains and glaciers, while others fell by the bullets of the French. The French presented their guide, at his request, with the Räterichsboden (p. 134), as a reward for his services, but the government of Bern annulled the gift some months later. The ridge from which the French poured down upon the Grimsel, on the N. of the Pass, is termed *Nägeli's Grätli* (9180').

Before the summit of the Pass is attained, the direct path to Obergestelen in the Valais (p. 139) diverges to the r. from the Furca route, and proceeds in a S. direction, passing on the W. bank of the Todtensee. The route now described pursues an E. direction, skirting the N. side of the lake. It descends (to the l.) to the **Maienwand**, a precipitous declivity of 1600', carpeted with a profusion of Alpine plants (especially rhododendrons) and fresh green herbage, and commanding a view of the *Rhone Glacier*. In $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the hotel (see below) on the Furca road is attained.

33. From the Rhone Glacier to Andermatt. The Furca.

Comp. Map, p. 76.

21 M. Diligence daily (about noon) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., coupé 7 fr. 45 c., intérieur 6 fr. 50 c.; booking-office for those proceeding to the Rhone Glacier, at Hospenthal, not at Andermatt. — Distances: from the Rhone Glacier to the Furca $2\frac{1}{2}$ (descent $1\frac{1}{2}$), Realp $2\frac{1}{2}$ (ascent $3\frac{1}{2}$), Hospenthal $1\frac{1}{2}$, Andermatt $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The new Furca Road, constructed principally for strategical reasons, is traversed by a diligence during the summer (once daily from Andermatt to Brieg, and vice versa, in 12 hrs., halting for dinner at the Rhone Glacier; coupé 20 fr., intérieur 17 fr. 40 c.). Striking views of the Rhone Glacier, the Galenstock, Spitzliberg, etc. are commanded by the new route, most of which are not visible from the old bridle-path. The latter, however, is considerably shorter.

The ***Glacier of the Rhone**, imbedded between the *Gelmerhorn* and *Gersthorn* (10,450') on the W., and the *Galenstock* (11,956') on the E., is 9 M. long, and rises in a terrace-like form, resembling a gigantic waterfall suddenly arrested in its career by the icy hand of some Alpine enchanter. Above it towers the Galenstock. At its base is the **Hôtel du Glacier du Rhône*, a substantially built house, where travellers from the Grimsel, the Furca, and the Rhone Valley frequently halt for dinner (3 fr.; R. 2, L. and A. 1, B. 2½ fr.). (To the Eggischhorn and Vispach see p. 139.)

During some seasons a grey torrent of snow-water issues from an ice-cavern in the Rhone Glacier. This is the **Rhone** (5742'), the *Rhodanus* of the ancients, which was said to issue 'from the gates of eternal night, at the foot of the pillar of the sun' (the Galenstock), the infant stream which gradually becomes a mighty river, and eventually discharges itself into the Mediterranean after a course of five hundred miles. The inhabitants of the valley point out three warm springs which rise a few min. walk from the hotel, the *Rotten* or *Rhodan*, as the true source of the river. These streams bubble up in a circular stone basin, and mingle with the glacier-stream a short distance from their source. — A visit to the *Ice Grotto* artificially hewn in the glacier, near the hotel, is recommended (admission ½ fr.; umbrella desirable).

The new *Post-Road* (see above) to the Furca crosses the infant Rhone a short distance below the hotel, and then ascends by long windings on the E. side of the valley. Pedestrians should follow the old bridle-path which ascends to the l., on the S.E. side of the *Rhone Glacier*, skirting its moraine for a short distance. Rhododendrons abound here, remaining in flower until autumn.

After a walk of nearly 1 hr. (on the old path), the glacier is quitted, and the course of the *Muttbach* ascended to the r.; in 10 min. the road is rejoined at the point where it crosses the brook. The old path, destitute of view, ascends to the r. by the *Muttbachthal* to the pass; while the *road pursues a straight direction, scaling the mountain in vast curves, and disclosing striking views of the towering ice-masses of the Rhone Glacier, especially from the second angle, whence the prospect also embraces the Weissmies, Mischabel, and Weisshorn to the N. Between the last bend of the road and the culminating point another beautiful retrospect of the pinnacles of the Finsteraarhorn and Schreckhörner is enjoyed.

After 2¾ hrs. of moderate walking (from the hotel; the diligence takes 2 hrs.) the summit of the **Furca** (7992') is attained (*Hôtel de la Furca*, R. 2, B. 1½, D. or S. 3 fr.). The pass, seldom entirely free from snow, descends abruptly on both sides, and lies between two peaks, bearing a fancied resemblance to

the prongs of a fork (*furca*). View (not so fine as might be expected from the height) of the Bernese Alps, of which the Finsteraarhorn is the most prominent.

The Footpath which leads from the hotel in 20 min. to the upper part of the Rhone Glacier (p. 137), crosses the glacier, and reaches the Grimsel in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., is recommended to pedestrians proceeding from the St. Gotthard route to the Grimsel.

The *Furcahörner* are occasionally ascended for the sake of the view, especially the more remote summit (10,469'), which may be attained from the hotel in $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., with guide (5 fr. and fee); descent in 2 hrs. For the nearer and lower summit (8753'), 1 hr. from the hotel, no guide is necessary.

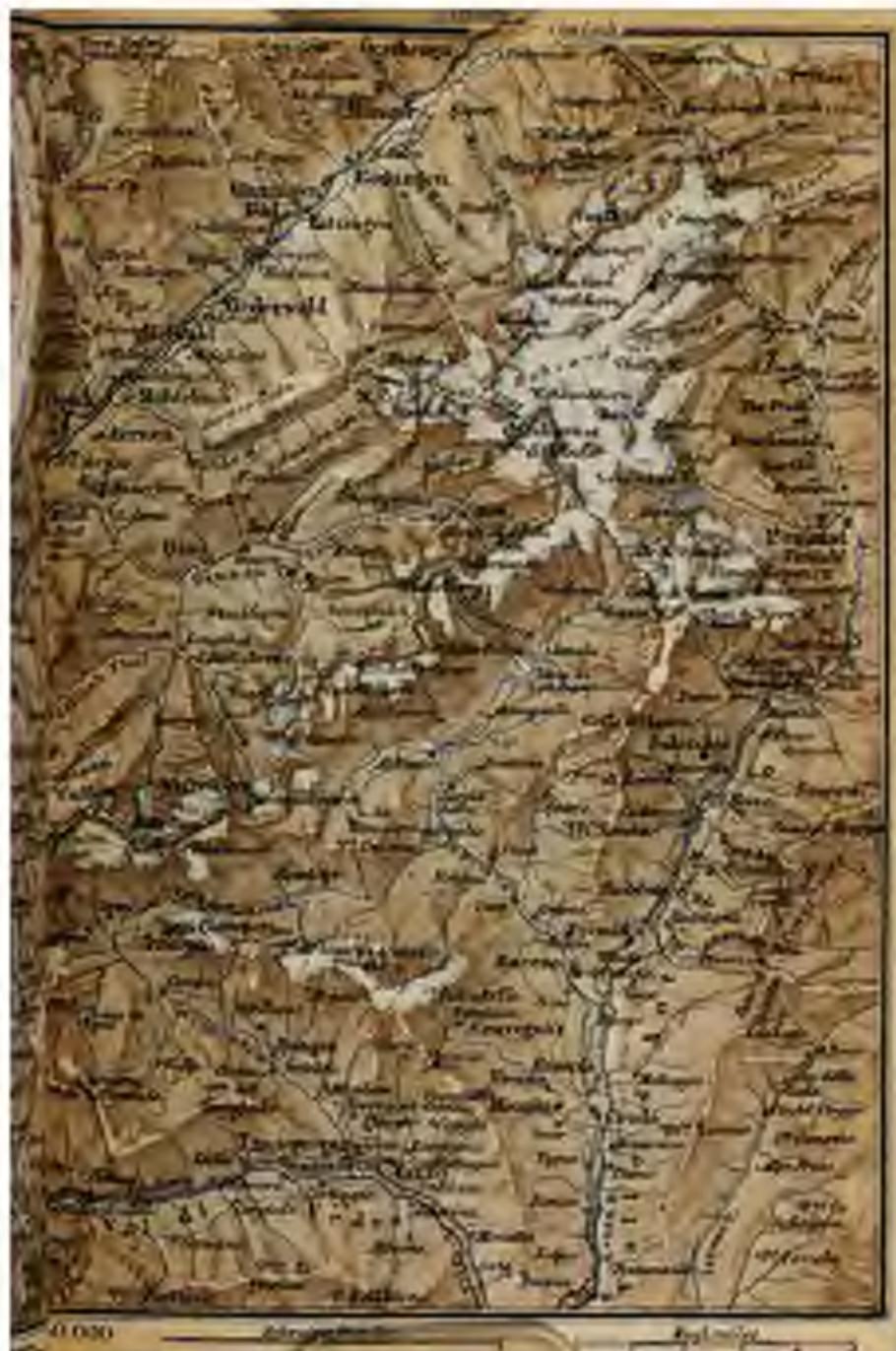
The **Galenstock* (11,956') is a magnificent point of view, recommended to practised climbers with trustworthy guides (ascent 6, descent 4 hrs.). N. of the Galenstock are the *Rhonestock* (11,821') and the *Dammostock* (11,919'), both of which have lately been ascended several times, especially from Guttanen (p. 133). On the N.W. between the Galenstock and the *Gletschhorn* descends the *Tiefengletscher*, where some magnificent crystals were found in Sept., 1868. The grotto which once concealed these treasures, at the base of the *Gletschhorn*, is by no means easy of access; guide desirable. The entire weight of the crystals found here (clouded topaz) amounted to 12—15 tons. Some of the most beautiful specimens are now in the Museum at Bern (p. 95).

The *Old Path* now descends rapidly into the *Garsenthal*, and traverses monotonous, treeless pastures, interesting to botanists only. Here, especially on the *Siedelnalp* and *Wasseralp*, numerous species of Alpine plants are found. The *New Road* skirts the lofty S.E. slope of the Galenstock. To the l. the *Siedeln Glacier* is visible, which discharges itself near the road in a picturesque fall; adjacent to it rise the pointed peaks of the *Bühlenstock*; farther to the l. is the *Tiefen Glacier*. Then the *Refuge* (good Ital. wine) is reached, the only human habitation between the Furca Hotel and Realp. On the (4 M.) *Elmeten Alp* (6827') commence the long windings by which the road descends into the Urseren Valley (see below); the pedestrian may avoid these by taking the old path, from which, however, the view is inferior. To the N.E. near Andermatt, the Oberalp route is visible (R. 78). In descending, the road is quitted a few hundred paces beyond the 50th kilom.-stone by several steps on the l.; in ascending, it is left 50 paces beyond the first bridge, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Realp.

Realp (5034') is a village consisting of a few poor houses. Father Hugo, a successor of the hospitable Capuchins, now presides over a modest establishment at his **Hospiz Realp* (excellent wine; bed 1, B. 1 fr.). Adjacent is the *Hôtel des Alpes* (R. 1, B. 1, D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

The sequestered **Valley of Urseren**, or **Urner-Thal**, watered by the *Reuss*, 9 M. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. wide, enclosed between mountains partially covered with snow, possesses excellent pastures. Beyond Realp the new road crosses the *Dorfbach*, the E. discharge of the Tiefen Glacier (N. rises the *Lochberg*, 10,125'), reaches ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) the *Alp Steinberg*, and then in a direct line traverses





0.000

Scale 1:250,000

100

the bottom of the valley, overgrown with brushwood, as far as ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Zum Dorf*. To the l. in the foreground, on the N. side of the valley, tower the jagged peaks of the *Spitzliberg* (10,049'). From this point to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Hospenthal** (4787') (see p. 79), where the St. Gotthard route is entered, the road remains on the r. bank of the Reuss. Thence by the St. Gotthard road to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Andermatt** (4642'), see p. 79.

34. From the Rhone Glacier to Vispach. Eggischhorn.

$35\frac{1}{2}$ M. Diligence to Brieg (31 M.) once daily (in the afternoon) in 5 hrs. (to Münster $1\frac{1}{2}$, Viesch $1\frac{3}{4}$, Brieg $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.); coupé 9 fr. 55 c. intérieur 7 fr. 85 c. (in the reverse direction the diligence takes 7 hrs.). From Brieg to Vispach ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) diligence twice daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

The new Carriage-road (Furca route, comp. p. 136) was traversed in 1867 for the first time by a diligence, of which conveyance the traveller should avail himself, in preference to walking.

Those who are acquainted with the Rhone Glacier may proceed from the Grimsel direct to Obergestelen, by the path which on the summit of the pass turns to the r. (leaving the Töttensee on the l.) and descends the wooded slopes to the village in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

A short distance from the Rhone Glacier Hotel the road crosses the Rhone, which far below careers through its rocky ravine, and descends, commanding a more open view than the old route, to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Oberwald** (4426') (*Hôtel de la Furca*, new), where it reaches the bottom of the valley. This is the *Upper Valais*, a broad expanse of pasture-land, studded with houses and hamlets, enclosed by monotonous chains of mountains, and watered by the Rhone, which is, however, seldom visible. In front rises the *Weisshorn*, with its dazzling snow-pyramid; behind the traveller the white *Galenstock*, and to the r. of it the *Muttthorn*. The valley may be divided into three sections, the upper extending to Viesch, the second as far as the bridge of Grengiols, and the third below this bridge. The inhabitants (Rom. Cath.) speak German; the French language commences in the neighbourhood of Sion (p. 254).

At (2 M.) **Obergestelen** (4450'), Fr. *Haut-Châtillo*, the routes from the Grimsel, Furca, Nufenen (see below), and Gries (p. 142) unite. The village was entirely burned down in Sept., 1868, with the exception of three houses.

From Obergestelen to Airolo by the *Nufenen Pass* (9 hrs.), rough, uninteresting bridle-path, guide necessary. Commencement of the route, see p. 142. Before reaching the Gries Glacier the path leads to the l. and crosses the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Nufenen-Pass** (*Nüfēnen*, *Novēna*) (8009'), the boundary between the cantons of Valais and Tessin, into the *Val Bedretto*, where Italian is first heard. Immediately below the pass rises an arm of the *Ticino*, the l. bank of which the path follows as far as the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) **Hospice all' Acqua** (5266') (Inn poor, and not moderate), whence another path crosses the Pass of S. Giacomo to the Formazza valley and the Tosa Falls, see p. 143. The lofty situation of the Bedretto valley renders it barren and unfruitful. The winter lasts at least six months, and even in summer it occasionally freezes at night. The slopes of the mountains are clothed with wood and pasture, and their summits crowned with glaciers

and perpetual snow. Avalanches are frequent in spring and winter, the snow of which often lies on both banks of the Ticino as late as September. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Bedretto** (4610'), the principal place in the valley. On Jan. 7th, 1863, the W. portion of the village was totally destroyed by an avalanche, and 28 of the inhabitants perished. The next place is **Villa**. Near **Ossasco** (4367') the road crosses to the r. bank of the Ticino. **Fontana** (1 M.) is next reached, and (3 M.) **Airolo** (p. 81), 7 M. from Bedretto.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ulrichen** or **Urlichen** (4368') (*Au Glacier de Gries*), with its pointed spire, is the next village; opposite is the mouth of the *Valley of Eginen* (p. 142); then **Geschenen** (4391'), and farther on (4 M. from Obergestelen), **Münster** (4597') (**Goldenes Kreuz*; one-horse carr. to Brieg 18, to Vispach 20 fr. and gratuity), the principal village in the valley. Beautiful view from the elevated chapel.

The *Löffelhorn* (10,138') is occasionally ascended from Münster, ascent (6 hrs.) across snow and granite-rocks, view similar to that from the Eggischhorn, with the addition of the Finster-Aarhorn in the foreground.

The next villages, **Reckingen**, with the handsomest church in the valley, **Ritzingen** (Post), **Biel**, **Selkingen**, and **Blitzingen** are almost contiguous. Before Selkingen is reached, a short-cut diverges to the l., leaving the village to the r., but the saving effected is trifling.

At ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Niederwald** (4052') (*Zum Guten Freund*) delicious water bubbles up abundantly under a covering by the side of the road. Beyond Niederwald the Rhone forces its way down to a lower portion of the valley. The road skirts the slope of the hill, through a lonely mountain-valley, and descends at first gradually, and then rapidly to

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Viesch**, or **Fiesch** (3816') (*Hôtel du Glacier de Viesch*; *Hôtel des Alpes*, new; in both R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. or S. 3 fr.; *Soleil*; one-horse carr. to Brieg 10, Vispach 14, Obergestelen 14, Oberwald 15, Rhone Glacier 20 fr.), a thriving village in a grand situation, over-shadowed by the *Viescher Hörner* (the loftiest of which is the *Grosse Wannehorn*, 13,016'). The *Viescher Glacier* (not to be confounded with that of the same name at Grindelwald, p. 118) extends its two arms towards the valley at this point.

From Viesch or Lax by the *Albrun-Pass* to *Andermattet* in the Val Formazza (p. 143). Those who, after the ascent of the Eggischhorn, wish to visit the falls of the Tosa in the Val Formazza, may either ascend the Valais and cross the Gries Pass, or proceed to Andermatten over the Albrun-Pass in 1 day (13 hrs.), as follows: From Lax a good new bridle path leads by ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Ausserbinn* (3468') to ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Binn* (4784'), a village in the Binnen-Thal, interesting to mineralogists, where the bridle path ends; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Imfeld* (5075'), $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. pine-forest, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. chalets, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. last chalet, 1 hr. summit of the Pass (8005'), the latter portion of the way stony. Then a descent to the *Forno Alp*, the highest in the Val Devera; again an ascent to the *Colle de Vanin* (fine retrospect of the Val Devera and the lake of Codelago), past the *Lebendum Lake* and down the valley of that name to Andermatten (p. 143), $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the summit of the pass. — The Tosa Falls may be reached from the Lebendum Lake by the direct route to the l. across the *Nufelgiu Pass*, and through the *Nufelgiu Valley* to *Morast* and *Auf der Fruth* (p. 143), a walk of 13 hrs. from Lax.



VOM EGGISCH HORN.

From Viesch to Iselle by the Passo del Boccareccio (Ritter Pass), a fatiguing, but highly interesting expedition (12–13 hrs.); experienced guide necessary. The route is first through the Binn-Thal (see above), whence $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. before Binn is reached, it diverges to the r. and ascends through the Lang-Thal in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the pass (8858') between the (r.) Hüllehorn (9628') and the (l.) Helsenhorn (10,443') (the latter may be scaled without difficulty; magnificent panorama); then a fatiguing descent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the Alp Divedgia (quarters for the night, if necessary) in the Val Cherasca, and through the latter by Trasquera to Iselle (p. 260).

From Viesch to Premia by the Kriegalp Pass, very fatiguing, but picturesque (12–13 hrs.); trustworthy guide indispensable. The route ascends the Kriegalp-Thal, a lateral valley of the Lang-Thal, in 7 hrs. to the summit of the pass on the N. side of the Kriegalpstock (fine view of the Helsenhorn, the ascent of which is more difficult from this point than from the Ritter Pass, above mentioned). Descent by the Val Devera to Premia in the Val Antigorio (p. 144).

Very interesting excursion from Viesch to the

*Eggischhorn.

The "Eggischhorn (9649)" (from Viesch $4\frac{1}{2}$, descent $3\frac{1}{2}$, or by the "sliding-route" $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; bridle-path nearly to the summit, horse 10 fr.), is a lofty isolated peak, commanding a magnificent prospect (3 hrs. as far as the inn, guide superfluous).

The path crosses the stream which flows from the Viesch Glacier, ascending to the r. past several houses, and then through forest; when the latter is quitted, the inn is visible above to the r. Then to the l., through the enclosure of some chalets; after 5 min., to the l., then to the r. past two huts. The "Hôtel et Pension Jungfrau (7150'" (R. and B. $3\frac{1}{2}$, table d'hôte 4 fr.), two-thirds of the way up, is well adapted for a lengthened sojourn; beautiful flora, especially violets and gentians. The bridle-path extends to within $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the summit, to which the pedestrian then scrambles over loose rocks (for inexperienced walkers a guide is desirable, 4 fr. from the hotel). The summit is pyramidal, covered with large masses of rock, and surmounted by a wooden cross. Immediately below the spectator lies the little Märjelen-See (7710'), of a dark green colour, in which huge blocks of ice frequently float. In 1870, however, it was dried up. The entire ice-plain of the Aletsch Glacier is visible (15 M. long, probably the longest in the Alps), as well as the Viesch Glacier. Of the innumerable mountain peaks, the most prominent are: to the r., the Galenstock, Ober-Aarhorn, Finster-Aarhorn; in front, the Eiger, Mönch, and Jungfrau; to the l., the Aletschhorn (13,803'), which next to the Finster-Aarhorn is the highest peak N. of the Rhone; more to the S. the Weisshorn, the conspicuous Matterhorn, Mischabel, and Dom (Monte Rosa is concealed by the Mischabel). A still more distant snow-peak is said to be the Bosse de Dromadaire of Mont Blanc. The view embraces a great part of the Simplon route with the Hospice, and of the Valley of St. Nicolaus (p. 268). Consult the panorama.

If the traveller wishes to reach the valley of the Rhone at a point farther down, he should follow the path to Lax, see below, to the r. near the chalet below the hotel. The following route is, however, perhaps preferable: from the Jungfrau Hotel a direction should be pursued parallel to the Rhone by an almost level path (most beautiful view) over the Betten Alp, with its small lake (6729', abounding in fish) in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to the Rieder Alp, where there is a small, but comfortable inn (*Sepibus*), and by Ried (3940') down to Mörel (see below; in the reverse direction, from Mörel to the Rieder Alp, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). — A path from the Rieder Alp, affording varied and magnificent views, first ascends the mountain towards the W. for $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr., then descends precipitously to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Aletsch Glacier, crosses this at a perfectly safe place, traversed even by horses, in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and in 1 hr. more reaches the Inn on the Belle Alpe (pension 6 fr.); thence to Brieg, (4 hrs. somewhat steep and stony). see p. 257.

From the Eggischhorn to Grindelwald by the Viescherjoch, Eigerjoch, Mönchsjoch, Jungfraujoch, see p. 119. — From the Eggisch-

horn to the Grimsel by the *Oberaarjoch*, see p. 135. — From Lauterbrunnen to the Eggischhorn by the *Lauinenthal*, see p. 114.

From the Eggischhorn to Kippel in the Lötschenthal (p. 251) by the *Lötschenlücke* (10,512') in 12 hrs., with experienced guides, down to the *Märjeten-See*, across the *Great Aletsch Glacier* to the Lötschenlücke, then a descent over the deeply furrowed *Lötschen-Glacier* to the Lötschenthal. — Another interesting pass to the Lötschenthal is by the *Beichgrat*; from the inn on the Belle Alpe by the *Ober Aletsch Glacier* and *Beichfirn* to the culminating point of the *Beichgrat* (11,762'), between the Schienhorn and Lötschthal Breithorn; then a precipitous descent (in all 10 hrs.).

The carriage-road from Viesch traverses the fertile valley for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., passes through **Lax** (**Kreuz*) with its conspicuous new church, whence the Eggischhorn may also be ascended in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., and then descends by numerous windings (r. Inn 'zum Engel') to the bridge of *Grengiols* (*Grünenbrücke*), commanding a fine view the whole way, with the *Weisshorn* in the background. This bridge spans the Rhone, which here flows through a rocky ravine far beneath. The road then follows the course of the river (at first on its l. bank, afterwards crossing to the r. by the *Kästenbaum* bridge) as far as (5 M.) **Mörel** (*Hôtel Eggischhorn*).

The valley widens a little, the road skirting the river which here rolls impetuously over sharp fragments of slate rock. Below Mörel, the *Hochfluh Church* stands picturesquely on an abrupt eminence which almost blocks up the road. In its vicinity, on the *Matt*, stands a solitary inn by the road-side. Farther on, the road crosses the *Massa*, which drains the Great Aletsch Glacier. *Naters* (2543'), a considerable village, surrounded by fruit-trees, is commanded by the ruined castles of *Weingarten* and *Supersax* (*auf der Fluh*).

The road now crosses the broad, stony channel of the Rhone, and reaches (5 M.) **Brieg** on the Simplon route. **Brieg** and (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Vispach**, see p. 257.

35. From Obergestelen to Domo d'Ossola.

The Gries Pass. Falls of the Tosa. Val Formazza.

Comp. Map, p. 138.

48 M. Two days' journey, quarters for the night at Andermatten. From Ulrichen, or Obergestelen, to the Falls of the Tosa and back 12 hrs., a fatiguing day's walk. Bridle-path. Guide to Frutwald (10, horse 18 fr.) desirable. The new road through the Val Formazza is now finished to a point N. of Premia.

A bridge crosses the *Rhone* at *Obergestelen* (p. 139). At (10 min.) **Im-Loch** the path diverges to the l., into the *Eginenthal* (interesting to the geologist), crosses the *Eginenbach* above a picturesque waterfall; next through larch woods, then across a barren, stony tract, where the stillness is only broken by the whistle of the marmot or the murmur of an occasional waterfall, and finally over some green pastures, with scattered chalets (*Im-Lad* or *Altstaffel*), where the ascent commences. A short distance

beyond the bridge, which is crossed before the chalets are reached, the path across the Nufenen Pass (p. 139) to Airolo diverges to the l. The level *Gries Glacier* is next reached, and is traversed in about 20 min. The path is here indicated by posts. The **Gries Pass** (8051'), the boundary between Switzerland and Italy, 4 hrs. from Obergestelen, is surrounded by barren heights. The *view of the Bernese Alps in clear weather is unparalleled. (From the Gries Glacier a little frequented path leads N.E. through the *Val Corno* to the *Hospice all' Acqua* in the *Val Bedretto*, p. 139.)

The descent on the S. side of the pass is, as is often the case among the Alps, steeper and more fatiguing than on the N. A narrow path to the l., skirting a precipice, is first followed. The *Griesbach*, which here rises, unites at Kehrbächi (see below) with the *Tosa (Toce)*, descending from the *Valle Toggia*. In the upper part of the Formazza valley, 4 distinct regions may be distinguished, each with its rude summer habitations for the herds-men: *Bettel matt*, a single chalet on the upper slope; *Morast* on the second (the slope between Bettelmatt and Morast is named *Wallisbächlein*); *Kehrbächi (a Rialt)* and *Auf der Fruth (Sulla Frua)*, on the third, with a small chapel, and adjacent to it an inn. The latter is situated on the margin of the fourth precipitous slope (**Hôtel de la Cascade*), over which the *Tosa*, 85' in width, falls in 3 cascades, widening as it descends. The ***Falls of the Tosa** are unquestionably among the grandest in the Alps. The river precipitates itself majestically over rounded granite walls to a depth of about 1000', forming a lofty, unbroken cloud of white foam. The environs are rich in Alpine plants. The waterfall, which when approached from above is scarcely audible until the brink of the precipice is reached, is seen to the best advantage from the valley below.

From the Tosa-Falls to Airolo on the St. Gotthard-road 8 hrs. A bridle-path, frequently difficult to trace (guide therefore desirable), but presenting no other difficulty, leads from the *Val Formazza* to the *Val Bedretto*, diverging to the r., by the chapel above the falls, from the path to the *Gries Glacier*; it then ascends the *Valle Toggia*, at first steep, then 1 hr. through a grassy valley, enclosed by huge cliffs, where the whistle of the marmot is constantly heard. The *Fisch-See*, abounding in trout, lies to the r. The traveller next reaches the **S. Giacomo Pass** (7572'), the boundary between Switzerland (Canton of Ticino) and Italy, 3½ hrs. from the Falls of the *Tosa*. Below the pass on the N. side, stands the Chapel of *S. Giacomo* (7369'), where the inhabitants of the valleys annually assemble for worship on July 25th. The path descends through a luxuriant growth of rhododendrons; the *Val Bedretto* and the (1 hr.) *Hospice all' Acqua* are next reached. Hence to *Airolo* see p. 139.

Below the *Tosa Falls*, the *Val Formazza*, or *Pommat*, commences, with the villages (½ hr.) *Fruthwald (in Cumscha)*, *Gurf (in Grovello)*, *Zumsteg (al Pont)*, with the town-hall and archives of the valley, (1 hr.) *Andermatten* (4078') (**Rössel*), Ital. *alla Chiesa*, with the church of the valley, then *Staffelwald (S.*

Michèle), and finally *Unterstald* (*Foppiano*), $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Andermatten, where German is still spoken; farther on Italian only. Most of the villages have German, as well as Italian names.

From the Val Formazza by the Albrun Pass to Lax or Viesch in the Valais, see p. 140.

The passage from the Val Formazza to the Val Maggia (p. 370) is very fatiguing, with hardly commensurate attraction (from Andermatten to Cevio 8 hrs., not without guide); from *Staffelwald* a steep ascent of 3 hrs. to the *Criner Furca* (7631', beautiful view), descent in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Bosco* (4931'), also called *Crin* or *Gurin* (Inn), the only German village in the Canton of Tessin. From Bosco to Cevio $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — *Bignasco* ('Post), lies 1 hr. to the N. of Cevio in a magnificent situation. Diligence from Bignasco to Locarno once daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., fare 2 fr. 90 c.

The *Defile* of *Foppiano* is imposing. The influence of the Italian air now gradually becomes perceptible. The soil is richly cultivated, and the vegetation betokens the genial climate of the south. Chestnuts, figs, and vines flourish luxuriantly. Near Premia is an open chapel with old frescoes. The mica-slate rocks between *S. Michele* and **Premia** (2621') (**Agnello*, R. 1, B. 1, D. incl. W. 4 fr.; carr. to *Doma d'Ossola* 10, to *Vogogna* 20 fr.), $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Andermatten, 6 M. from Crodo, are interspersed with red garnets. Below this point the valley of the *Tosa* is termed *Val Antigorio*, one of the most beautiful among the S. Alps, and graced by numerous waterfalls. Road good. (From Premia to Viesch by the Kriegalp Pass, see p. 141.)

The Italian custom-house is at *Crodo* (*Leone d'Oro*). The neighbouring baths are of little importance. The road rejoins the Simplon route $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. below Crodo, by the lofty bridge of *Crevala*, at the mouth of the *Val di Vedro*, near the union of the *Diveria* with the *Tosa*. (3 M.) **Domo d'Ossola**, see p. 261.

36. From Thun to Leuk and Susten over the Gemmi.

Comp. Maps, pp. 66, 146.

51 M. Diligence every morning 3 hrs. from Thun to (15 M.) *Frutigen*, returning from Frutigen in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. One-horse carr. from Thun to *Wimmis* or *Spiez* 7 fr. — By water to Spiez, see p. 103; from Spiez to Frutigen $10\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The **Gemmi** is one of the most remarkable of the Alpine passes, less from its picturesqueness than its imposing grandeur. There is a good carriage-road as far as *Kandersteg* ($22\frac{1}{2}$ M.); thence over the Gemmi to the Baths of Leuk (6 hrs.) a good bridle-path (guide unnecessary); from the Baths of Leuk a good road ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) descends to the Rhone valley.

The first part of the road skirts the Lake of Thun (1824'); by the slender tower of ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Strättlingen** (2218'), before which the road to the Simmenthal (p. 152) diverges to the r., the *Kander* is crossed by a lofty bridge. The *Kander* formerly flowed past the W. side of Strättlingen, joining the *Aare* below Thun, where its deposits of detritus and rubble soon converted the once fruitful land into a swamp. A canal (3100' long, 288' broad), intersecting the hill of Strättlingen, and now resembling a natural channel, was therefore constructed in 1712—14, in

order to conduct the water direct to the lake. The detritus, however, continues to be deposited as formerly at the mouth of the river, and has formed a delta which annually increases.

To the l., on the lake, rises the castle of *Spiez* (p. 103). Opposite *Spiezwyler*, through which the road leads, on a height near the entrance of the Simmenthal, the castle of *Wimmis* is seen at the N. base of the *Niesen* (p. 102). The conical *Stockhorn* (p. 103) stands forth prominently from among the opposite mountains on the l. bank of the *Simmen*.

Near **Mühlenen** (2218'), or **Mülinen** (**Bär*, R. 1½, B. 1½, S. 2½ fr.; *Zum Niesen*; several *Pensions*), the road crosses the *Suldbach*, whence the *Niesen* is visible from the base to the summit. At the E. base of the mountain lies the *Heustrich-Bad* (omnibus to Thun), the waters of which resemble those of Weissenburg (p. 153). Good bridle-path hence to the *Niesen* (p. 102).

From **Mühlenen** to **Interlaken**, 13 M., a charming walk. Beyond Mühlenen the road ascends to the r., traversing the hilly district which separates the valley of the Kander from the Lake of Thun. 2½ M. **Aeschi** (2877') (**Bär*, carriages to be had), a village on the height, commanding an extensive view of the lake; the road then gradually descends to (5 M.) **Leissigen** (*Steinbock*), situated on the lake, and then skirts the lake as far as (2 M.) **Därligen** (*Hirsch*), 13½ M. beyond which a finger-post indicates the road (l.) to **Unterseen** and **Interlaken** (2 M.), whilst that in a straight direction leads to **Lauterbrunnen**. The latter passes the *Kleine Rügen* (p. 106), the *Pension Jungfraublick*, and (2 M.) **Matten** (p. 104), where the *Jungfrau* suddenly appears in all its beauty and grandeur. Here the road unites with the **Interlaken** and **Lauterbrunnen** road.

The Gemmi route leaves the picturesque village of **Reichenbach** at the entrance of the *Kienthal* (p. 113) to the l. (magnificent view of the Blümlisalp to the l.), crosses the Kander, and, 4½ M. from Mühlernen, reaches

15 M. **Frutigen** (2267') (*Adler*; *Hôtel de l'Helvétie*; in both R. 1½—2, B. 1½, A. ½ fr.; *Pension Bellevue*, similar charges), a market-town situated in a fertile district, on the *Engstligenbach*, which below the village unites with the Kander. Beautiful view, especially from the church, of the Kanderthal, the Balmhorn, Blümlisalp, and Altels, and of the Ralligstöcke (p. 104) in the opposite direction. — Bridle-path to the *Niesen*, see p. 102.

The valley here divides; the S. arm, through which the Kander flows, leads to the Gemmi, the S.W. into the narrow mountain valley of *Adelboden*, the road to which at first follows the road to Kandersteg, crosses the *Engstligenbach*, and then (½ M.) turns to the r. After a steep ascent on the r. bank of the brook, *Adelboden* (4452') (rustic inn by the church) is reached in 4½ hrs. In the background of the valley is a beautiful fall of the Engstligen, above it the Wildstrubel, to the l. the Lohner. From Adelboden an occasionally marshy path leads over the *Hahnenmoos* (near the highest point, 6221', a chalet) in 3½ hrs. to **Lenk** (p. 151). During the descent a beautiful view is obtained of the valley of Lenk, the Wildstrubel, and Räzli Glacier.

From Adelboden an interesting pass leads E. over the *Almengrat*, or *Bonder Chrinne*, in 5—6 hrs. to Kandersteg. Guide desirable.

Over the *Straubleckjoch* to Sierre (p. 255) 12—13 hrs., a difficult glacier-pass, for experienced mountaineers only, with good guides

At Frutigen the road crosses the Engstligenbach, then the Kander, near the picturesque *Tellenburg* (now a poor-house), and ascends on the r. bank; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to the r. (on the l. bank of the Kander) the pleasant-looking church and parsonage of *Kandergrund*; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther *Bunderbach* (new Inn). Walk of 20 min. hence to the **Blue Lake*, remarkable for its deep blue colour and picturesque situation, surrounded by pines and beeches. (Afternoon light most favourable; not worth visiting on dull days.) Near *Mittelholz* (Hôtel Altels, new) the square tower of the *Felsenburg* is passed.

$\frac{7}{2}$ M. **Kandersteg** (3839'). Hôtel Victoria, at the N. end of the village; Bar, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1 fr.; Hôtel Gemmi, new, well spoken of, R. and A. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — *Guide* (unnecessary) to Schwarzenbach (3, descent 2 hrs.) 3 fr.; to the Daube (summit of the pass, 1, descent $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; to the Baths of Leuk (1, ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) 6 fr.; horse to Schwarzenbach 8, to the Daube 10, to the Baths of Leuk 15 fr., if the departure is before 10 o'clock; if at a later hour, 20 fr. A horse should be taken to Schwarzenbach only, or, at farthest, to the Daube, beyond which the abruptness of the descent renders riding unpleasant. Carriage to Frutigen, one-horse 7, two-horse 14 fr.; Thun, one-horse 17, two-horse 34 fr.; Interlaken, one-horse 25, two-horse 45 fr.; for the ascent from Frutigen to Kandersteg 2 fr. more are demanded.

A magnificent panorama of mountain-scenery is here enjoyed: to the N.E. the jagged Birrenhorn; to the E. the glistening snow-mantle of the Blümlisalp or Weisse Frau, the magnificent Doldenhorn, and the barren Fisistöcke; to the S.W., between the Ueschinenthal and Gästenthal, the lofty Gellihorn. Opposite the Victoria Hotel, on the W. side of the valley, is an ancient moraine, probably formed by the Blümlisalp Glacier, now about 3 M. distant, but which once entirely filled the upper portion of the valley.

To the E. is the *Oeschinen-Thal*, a valley well worthy of a visit, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. walk (guide $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., unnecessary; the traveller follows the road on the r. bank of the Oeschinenbach; horse 6 fr.). It is terminated by the *Oeschinen-See* (5210'), 1 M. in length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, and enclosed by precipitous rocks, over which waterfalls are precipitated into the lake. Lofty mountains tower above the lake, the *Weisse Frau*, or *Blümlisalp* (12,041'), and the *Freundhorn* and *Doldenhorn* (11,965'), both ascended for the first time in 1862 by Dr. Roth and M. v. Fellenberg (see Dr. Roth's interesting description of the expedition: "Doldenhorn and Weisse Frau"). A footpath leads hence over the *Dündengrat* into the *Kienthal*, over the *Furgge* into the *Sefnenthal*, and to Lauterbrunnen (p. 110).

From Kandersteg by the Lütschenpass to Tourtemagne (in the Valais), see R. 62.

From Kandersteg over the *Tschingel* (Kander) Glacier to Lauterbrunnen, a most interesting expedition of 15 hrs. incl. halts (7 hrs. on the ice), for practised mountaineers only; experienced guides necessary (at Selden the brothers *Kuenz*, at Lauterbrunnen *Chr.* and *Ulrich Lauenier*). The previous night may, if necessary, be spent at *Selden* (bed of hay), or at Trachsellaunen (p. 112). From (2 hrs.) Selden in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the *Alpelli Glacier*, the W. arm of the Kander Glacier. Then a fatiguing walk of 2 hrs. over the lateral moraine on the S. margin of the glacier; finally an ascent, skirting precipitous slopes, to the *Kander Glacier*, properly so called, an interminable expanse of snow and ice, from which on the l.





Maßstab 1:250000

Flughöhe 1000m

Reichweite 10km

the abrupt rocky walls of the *Blämlisalp* (12,041') rise. Then a gentle ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the base of the *Mutthorn* (9958'), and between the latter (r.) and the *Gamchilücke* (l.) in 2 hrs. more to the *Tschingeltritt*, a precipice 2000' high, skirting which the route descends across the *Lower Tschingel Glacier* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Steinberg Alp (p. 113). Thence a direct footpath to *Mürren* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), uniting near the fall of the *Sefine* (p. 112) with the broader path from Stechelberg and Gimmelwald to *Mürren*.

The road beyond Kandersteg continues as broad as before till it arrives at the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) bridge, beyond which it contracts, but still cannot be mistaken. At the base of the mountain is the *Bär* inn (see above). The ascent soon begins; to the r. is the brook which issues from the *Ueschinenthal*, with some inconsiderable falls; 10 min., a sign-post 'to Wallis', where the path to the l., not that in a straight direction, must be taken; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a pure spring on the l. The path winds upwards beneath the *Gellihorn*, by a mountain slope which apparently terminates the valley. The path, here lately reconstructed, now ascends to the l., quitting the old track, which winds upwards in a straight direction, at the fir-wood beyond a clearing; it leads through a pine-forest at a great elevation, commanding a fine view of the *Gasterntthal* (p. 252) to the l., and the mountains which enclose it. When the path reaches the level pastures, it re-unites with the old track, and traverses the *Wintereggmatt* (6397'). Then, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Kandersteg, the chalets of *Spitalmatt* (6230'), or *Spittelmatte*, are seen to the r. To the E., between the snowy *Altels* (11,923') and the black, rocky peak of the *Kleine Rinderhorn* (9876') (to the S. is the snowy cone of the *Grosse Rinderhorn*, 11,372'), lies embedded the *Schwarze* or *Sagi* *Glacier*, commanded on the E. by the *Balmhorn* (see below). The glacier is drained by the *Schwarzbach*, or the *Spittelmatte Dala*. Then over a stony wilderness, the scene of a landslip.

The *Balmhorn* (12,100'), the loftiest peak of the Altels group, may be ascended hence without danger in 5–6 hrs. (guide necessary). The magnificent panorama from the summit comprises the entire range of the Alps of Bern and the Valais, and extends to N. Switzerland.

The inn of *Schwarenbach* (6778') is next reached (from Kandersteg 3, hence to the Baths of Leuk $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.).

After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the path skirts the muddy *Daubensee* (7238') (1 M. in length, 10 to 20' deep), formed by the waters of the Lämmeren *Glacier* (see below), with no visible outlet, and generally frozen for seven months in the year.

The new and well-constructed path leads on the E. bank of the lake, at a considerable height above it, to (10 min.) the summit of the pass, termed the *Daube* (7553'), or *Gemmi*, situated immediately beneath the *Daubenhorn* (9449'), the barren limestone-rocks of which rise abruptly to the r. A magnificent *view of part of the Rhone Valley and the Alps of the Valais is obtained from a slight eminence a few minutes' walk from the pass, to the l. of the path. The lofty group of mountains to the extreme l. are the *Mischabelhörner*; farther to

the r. rises the mighty Weisshorn, then the Bruneckhorn, the pyramid of the Matterhorn, and still more to the r. the Dent Blanche. At a giddy depth below, the traveller perceives the Baths of Leuk, and beyond them Inden (p. 149). To the W. rise the moraines of the *Lämmeren Glacier*, extending nearly to the pass; above the glacier a glistening snow-peak, and near it the huge rocks of the *Wildstrubel* (10,715'). Rare flora.

About 5 min. below the pass is a stone hut for the protection of the sheep in bad weather, on the brink of an abrupt abyss. On the face of an almost perpendicular rock, 1800' in height, the Cantons of Bern and Valais constructed this path, in 1736—41, one of the most remarkable of Alpine routes, from this point to Leuk 10,784' in length. The windings are skilfully hewn in the rock, and occasionally resemble a spiral staircase, the upper parts in some places actually projecting beyond the lower. The most precipitous portions are protected by parapets. Although the path appears so unprotected when seen from below, the ascent is really unattended with danger; even those unaccustomed to such giddy heights may safely ascend (2 hrs.) and even descend ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the base of the precipice, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more to the Baths), but it is prudent to be accompanied by a guide. The descent on horseback should be avoided. In 1861 a Comtesse d'Herlincourt fell from her saddle over the precipice and was killed on the spot. Invalids who come from the N. to visit the Baths, and are desirous of avoiding the long circuit by Freiburg, Vevay, and Martigny, may be conveyed over the Gemmi in a litter. The regulations require 4 bearers to attend each litter; for a person of more than usual weight, 6; and for a '*poids extraordinaire*', 8. The openings in the enclosures of the meadows at the S. base of the Gemmi are employed to facilitate the counting of the sheep.

The **Baths of Leuk** (4642'), or *Loëche-les-Bains*. *Hôtel des Alpes*, commanding a beautiful view, is also the post-office (the diligence, also stops at the *Hôtel de France*); *Bellevue*; opposite to it, *Grand Bain*; *Hôtel de France*: all very similar, pension in each 6 fr.; for casual visitors R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, table d'hôte at 11 and 6 o'clock 4, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Union*, pension 5 fr.; *Hôtel Brunner* (comfortable), similar charges; *Croix Fédérale*, unpretending; *Maison Blanche*. — *Telegraph Office* open during the season. — *Horse* to Kandersteg 15, Schwarzenbach 6, Daube 5 fr.; *Porter* to Kandersteg 6, Schwarzenbach 4, Daube 3, foot of the Gemmi 2 fr. — *Post Omnibus* from July to Sept. 15th (twice daily) from the Baths to Leuk, Susten (5 fr., coupé $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), and Sierre (8 fr., coupé 10 fr.), descending in $5\frac{1}{2}$, ascending in 7 hrs. (8fr., coupé 10 fr.). Also private omnibuses of the *Hôtels des Alpes* and *Brunner*. — *One-horse carriage* to Susten 10, Sierre 16, Sion 25, Vispach 22, Brieg 30 fr.: two horse carr. about one-third more.

Loëche-les-Bains, a small village consisting chiefly of wooden houses, with 550 (Rom. Cath.) inhab., situated amidst green pastures in a mountain valley only open to the S., and watered by the Dala. lies 2910' below the Daube (Gemmi), and 2590'

above the Rhone. In July and August the Baths are much frequented, especially by French, Swiss and Italians. Many of the hotels, and even some of the houses, are open only from the beginning of June to the end of Sept.; the *Hôtel de France* and *Brunner*, however, remain open till December. The strong embankment to the E. serves as a protection against avalanches. Even in the height of summer the sun is not visible after 5 p. m. By moonlight the huge, perpendicular wall of the Gemmi presents a weird aspect.

The *Springs*, 22 in number, rise in and near the village, and are so abundant that nine-tenths of the water flow unused into the *Dala*. They vary in strength and temperature (93—123°), the *Lorenz Spring* being the most powerful. In order to avoid the tedium of a long and solitary immersion, the patients sit up to their necks in water in a common bath, clothed in long flannel dresses, and thus remain for several hours together. Every bather has a small floating table before him, from which his book, newspaper, or coffee is enjoyed; reading and conversation go on as in an ordinary room, and as the patients come from all parts of Europe, the Babel of tongues can be more easily imagined than described. The utmost order and decorum are preserved. Travellers are admitted to view this singular and somewhat uninviting spectacle. The suffering frame will undergo much in the pursuit of health, otherwise the Baths of Leuk would soon be deserted. — The old bath-house, opposite to the new, contains baths only $2\frac{1}{4}$ ft. in depth, now used by the poorer classes. All the baths are open from 4 to 10 a. m., and from 2 to 5 p. m.

Excursions. A walk, partially shaded, leads from the promenade (beautiful view of the r. bank of the *Dala*) to the foot of a lofty precipice ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) on the l. bank of the *Dala*. The traveller then ascends by 8 rude *Ladders* (*échelles*), attached to the perpendicular face of the rock, to the path at the summit, which conducts him in 1 hr. to the village of *Albinen*, or *Arbignon* (4252'). Those whose heads are to be mistrusted should forego this undertaking; the more adventurous will be sufficiently repaid by the beautiful view from the second ladder. The descent is more difficult than the ascent.

Other excursions are: to the Fall of the *Dala*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., *Dala Glacier* (with guide), $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., *Torrent-Alp*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The *Torrenthorn* (9679') commands a magnificent prospect of the snow-mountains and glaciers of the Bernese Oberland, and of the entire chain of the Pennine Alps from Monte Rosa to Mont Blanc; the ascent may be accomplished in 3—4 hrs.; the traveller can ride to the summit (horse 8 fr.; fee 1 fr.). Guide not necessary, but agreeable (boy from the village 3—4 fr.). Travellers desirous of avoiding the same route for the descent, may cross the *Maing-Glacier* (guide indispensable). Those who come from the Rhone Valley, and wish to visit Albinen and the Torrenthorn, effect a considerable saving by proceeding direct from the village of Leuk (see below) to Albinen; thence with guide by *Chermignon* to the Torrenthorn, descending to the Baths of Leuk. The *Galmhorn* (8081'), near Chermignon, is also frequently ascended.

The carriage-road to Leuk and the Rhone valley, one of the most interesting amongst the Alps, crosses the *Dala* immediately below the Baths, and, skirting the r. bank at a great elevation, descends to (4 M.) *Inden* (3858') (**Inn*); after a short distance it recrosses to the l. bank of the *Dala*, and commands a series of magnificent views of the *Dala* ravine, the opposite mountains, and the little village of *Albinen*. The traveller may avail himself of the old bridle-path from Inden to the vicinity of the *Dala*-bridge, which is $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. shorter.

The Bridle-path to Sierre, for pedestrians proceeding to Sion and Martigny, quits the road to the r., by a slate quarry, 8 min. before reaching the last-mentioned bridge, and skirts the brink of a precipice on the r. bank of the Dala. In 12 min. a small tunnel is reached, and in 2 min. more a second. Above the dirty, but picturesquely situated ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) village of Varen (2388), at the extreme brink of the ravine, where it forms a right angle with the valley of the Rhone, a striking view is obtained of this valley, 45 M. in length, from Vispach to Martigny; also of the singular-looking Forest of Pfyn, and the huge yellow crater of the Illgraben on the opposite mountains. Then, in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more, to Salgesch (2016'). $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. and Sierre, see p. 255; from Inden (see above) to Sierre $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (Driving is, however, preferable to walking, especially in the reverse direction.)

The carriage-road to Leuk at the mouth of the Dala ravine still remains high above the Rhone Valley. A beautiful view of the Rhone Valley as far as Martigny is here disclosed. The descent is highly attractive. The old bridle-path to the l. of the custom-house at Inden, which rejoins the high-road near the bridge, and, beyond the bridge, a path descending to the r. to Leuk, are short-cuts. Distance from the Baths to the Rhone-bridge 8 M.

Leuk, or *Loëche-Ville* (2608') (*Couronne*), is a market-town (pop. 1220), situated on a height, and commanded by a picturesque old castle. Here, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the Rhone, the wine-district commences. The high-road (p. 255) leads through the little village of *Susten* (**Hotel de la Souste*), situated on the opposite bank of the Rhone (2051').

The dusty high-road in the Rhone Valley (p. 255), which averages 3 M. in breadth, and is frequently rendered marshy by inundations, forms, an unpleasing contrast to the magnificent route over the Gemmi and through the valley of the Dala, and is of course unsuitable for pedestrians. *Diligence* twice a day in the Rhone Valley between Sierre and Brieg (R. 63). *Onehorse* carr. from Susten to Vispach 8, to the Baths of Leuk 15 fr.

37. From Thun to Sion. Grimmii. Rawyl.

Comp. Map, p. 126.

63 M. From Lenk to Sion ($10\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) a new bridle-path, tolerably good on the Bern side, but somewhat rugged on the side of the Valais. A very interesting route. Guide not absolutely necessary.

The best means of reaching Lenk is by the Thun and Geseney diligence as far as Zweisimmen (in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 5 fr. 55 c.) (see p. 152), whence a good road (diligence once daily in $1\frac{3}{4}$, returning in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ascending the Upper Simmenthal leads by (3 M.) *St. Stephan* (Falke). (3 M.) *Matten* to (3 M.) Lenk, the starting-point for the passage of the Rawyl.

Another route, a foot-path, now little frequented, leaves the post-road near *Latterbach* (p. 153), crosses the *Simmen*, then the *Chirel*, which flows through the valley of *Diemtigen*, and leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Diemtigen* (*Hirsch*). On the E. bank rise the ruins of the castle of *Grimmenstein*, or *Hasenburg*. Near (2 hrs.) *Narrenbach* (3829'), the smiling valley of *Manngrund* opens to the r.; ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Thiermatten* (3829'), with a village inn, faces the Schurtenfluh, or Schorrifluh; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther the valley divides; the E. part is called the

Schwendenthal; the W., which is now followed, is a continual ascent as far as the (2 hrs.) *Grimmi* (7156'), a rugged pass, seldom traversed, and almost entirely destitute of view; the path then descends through the fertile valley of *Fermel* to (2 hrs.) *Matten*, a village in the Upper Simmenthal, on the Zweisimmen road to (3 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Lenk*.

Lenk (3527') (*Krone*, pension 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 fr.; *Bär*; *Stern*) is completely surrounded by lofty mountains and glaciers. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village, at the base of the *Hohliebe*, is situated the **Lenk Sanitary Estab.* (R. 2, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1 fr.), sulphur-baths, recently fitted up. The majestic *Wildstrubel* (10,272'), the snows and glaciers of which cover a long ridge of grey rocks, and are the source of numerous brooks, presents a very imposing aspect.

From *Lenk* to *Gsteig* 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. W. by the *Trüttisberg* to *Lauenen* (4134') ('*Bar*, rustic inn, pension 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); thence by the *Chrinnen* (5430') in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Gsteig* (p. 155); some parts of the route very attractive. see R. 39.

From *Lenk* to *Gesseney* (p. 154) 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., foot-path, crossing the *Revisenberg* or the *Zwitzer Egg*, afterwards through the *Turbach Valley*.

The *Simmen* takes its rise 6 M. to the S. of *Lenk*, near the glacier of *Räzli*. An excursion (4 hrs. there and back) to its source, termed the '*Sieben Brunnen*' (Seven Fountains, 4770'; guide unnecessary), will well repay the pedestrian. He may in 2 hrs. reach the chalet (milk, coffee, etc.) to the rear of the *Räzliberg* (6138'). which here intercepts the view of the valley. To the S. is seen the precipitous *Räzli-Glacier*, at the foot of which, almost at the bottom of the valley, 10 min. from the chalet, are situated the so-called *Seven Fountains*, which in point of fact are only one, springing from the rock; more to the l. is the upper *Fall of the Simmen*. To the r. of the glacier rise the *Laufbodenhorn* (8901') and the *Gletscherhorn* (9629'); above the Seven Fountains, the sharp peak of the *Seehorn*; to the l. above the upper fall, the *Anneretenhorn* (8727') (the *Wildstrubel* behind it is only visible from a lower point of the valley). The experienced pedestrian may ascend the summit of the *Wildstrubel* with two guides from the chalet in 5 hrs.

From *Lenk* to *Sion* 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The road, at first practicable for carriages, passes the parsonage-house, and leads to the valley of the *Iffigenbach*, and, on the l. bank of the brook, to the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) imposing **Fall of the Iffigenbach**, the spray of which rises like a cloud of dust almost to the point from which it is precipitated.

For $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the road mounts the rock above the fall, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more leads to the chalets of *Iffigen* (6841') (rustic inn), situated in a basin resembling that of the *Baths of Leuk*.

Leaving *Iffigen*, the road leads for a short distance through a small wood, ascending a stony slope (where it cannot be missed), and finally terminating in a path cut in the side of a perpendicular rock. The ascent (1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) to the summit of the pass, whence a beautiful view is enjoyed over *Lenk* and the mountains of the Simmenthal, is unattended with danger. Below the pass is a hut for shelter, where wood may be found for making a fire. To the W. of the little *Lake of Rawyl* (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a cross, indicating the boundary of Bern and Valais, and at the same time the highest point of the *Rawyl* (7428'), is attained. The path now traverses the most picturesque scenery, and in

$3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the verge of the S. declivity is reached; to the N.W. is the long ridge of the *Mittaghorn* (8842'); to the W. the *Schneidehorn* (9652'); to the S.W. the *Wildhorn*, completely covered with glaciers and snow (10,722'), and the broad *Rawylhorn* (9541'); to the S.E. the *Wetzsteinhorn* (9134'); to the E. the *Rohrbachstein* (9626') (ascent from the Rawyl pass in 2 hrs., extensive view, from Monte Leone to the Matterhorn); to the N.E. the extremities of the glaciers of the *Weisshorn* (9882'), a wild and savage scene, of the same character as the Gemmi, but with more variety. A second small lake, often nearly dry, is passed before the path reaches the S. slopes, which command a magnificent view of the valley and the mountains of the Valais, especially the Matterhorn and its W. neighbours.

The descent is now made by a zigzag path along the precipitous white rocks, to the dirty chalets of (1 hr.) **Nieder-Rawyl**, Fr. *les Ravins*; the path continues to the r. on the slope of the mountain, as far as a spring ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), shortly before which a bridle-path diverges to the r., ascending the opposite height in the direction of **Ayent** (3 hrs.) (accommodation and excellent Valais wine at the cure's).

The footpath, shorter by 1 hr., by the so-called '*Kändle*' (= channel) is only practicable for travellers thoroughly accustomed to such giddy altitudes. In order to convey water to the opposite side of the mountain, a channel has been cut in the rock at the height of 1300', overhanging the precipice, and generally not exceeding 1' in width, which also serves as a path. At one place, the water is conveyed across the abyss by a wooden pipe, and a single plank is the only means of crossing it. This path perhaps presents more apparent than actual dangers, but it is not easy to divest the mind of all apprehension whilst traversing it. In $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the bridle-path is rejoined. From this point to *Ayent* the track is broad and easy.

From Ayent in 2 hrs. by **Grimisuat**, Ger. *Grimseln* (2720'), to **Sion** (1732'), see p. 254.

38. From Thun to Gesseney by the Simmenthal.

$3\frac{1}{2}$ M. Diligence once daily direct in $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., and once daily spending the night at Zweisimmen.

From the Bernese Oberland to the Lake of Geneva the following beautiful route is strongly recommended to *pedestrians* (2½ hrs. from Interlaken to Aigle; the whole journey may be performed on horseback; guides superfluous, except between Adelboden and Lauenen). Four moderate days' walk: 1st day. From Thun or Interlaken by carriage to Frutigen [or by the first steamboat to Spiez (p. 103), and on foot in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Frutigen (see p. 145)]; thence on foot in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Adelboden (p. 145). — 2nd. On foot in 3 hrs. over the Hahnenmoos (p. 145) to Lenk (p. 151), and excursion (of 5 hrs.) to the Seven Fountains (p. 151). 3rd. On foot in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over the Truttilisherg and the Chrinnen (p. 151) to Gsteig (p. 155). — 4th. On foot in 8 hrs. over the Col de Pillon (p. 155) (or by carriage from the Hôtel des Diablerets or from Sepey) to Aigle (p. 200), whence the traveller may proceed by railway to the Lake of Geneva, or to Martigny, or Sion in the valley of the Rhone.

The road traverses a fertile valley (p. 145) as far as *Gwatt*, ascending thence in the direction of the Niesen, and affording a

beautiful view of the Stockhorn on the r. and the Bernese Alps on the l.; the valley is watered by the *Kander*.

The diligence makes a short halt at the village ($6\frac{1}{2}$ M.) of **Brothäusi** (**Hirsch*), the picturesque old castle near which, rising on a mountain slope, is now occupied by the authorities of the district. (*Wimmis* and the *Niesen*, see p. 101.) The road then passes through a defile into the *Simmenthal*, a rich and fruitful valley, studded with numerous villages, and carpeted with well-cultivated gardens and pastures extending to the summits of the mountains, which are partially crowned with forests. The channel of the *Simmen* lies far below.

Near ($8\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Latterbach** the valley of Diemtigen opens, see p. 150. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Erlenbach** ($2428'$) (**Krone*, R. 1, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *Löwe*, R. 1 fr.), with well constructed wooden houses, is the usual starting-point for the ascent ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) of the *Stockhorn* (p. 145); descent by the *Wahlalp*, *Buntschi*, and the Baths of Weissenburg, which are reached on this side by means of ladders. A short distance farther, the road passes through

Weissenburg ($2418'$) (**Post*), containing a few houses only. Beyond, in a gorge seldom penetrated by the rays of the sun, 2 M. to the N.W., are the much frequented *Sulphur-Baths* of Weissenburg ($2940'$), or *Buntschi* (82° Fahr.). Bath-house at the entrance of the gorge. Room and bath 2—3, pension 3 fr. per day.

Near **Boltigen** ($2782'$) (**Bär*), a village of some pretensions, mid-way between Weissenburg and Zweisimmen, two rocks seem to obstruct the passage; this spot is termed the *Simmeneck* or *Enge*. Above the village rise the bald peaks of the *Mittagsfluh*; in 1846 a wood at the foot of this mountain was destroyed by a landslip to the l. are the snow-fields of the *Rawyl* (p. 151), beyond the mountains in the foreground.

A coal-mine is worked in a side-valley near **Reidenbach** ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Boltigen), which accounts for the sign (a miner) of the inn.

From Reidenbach to Bulle (p. 157) two direct mountain-paths lead in 8 hrs.; one by the *Klus*, the other by the *Bädermoos*. The first is somewhat rugged, but picturesque; the second traverses beautiful pasture-lands and pine forests (guide from Boltigen to the top of the *Bädermoos* 1 fr.). The path unites with that from *Abläntschen*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. before Jaun is reached. The village of *Jaun* ($3317'$) (Inn, rustic and unpretending; cattle-markets of some importance are held here), in the Canton of Freiburg, 3 hrs. from Boltigen, is situated in a very beautiful district, not far from a picturesque cascade, forming a column of water $8'$ high. A rough path to *Charmey*, Ger. *Galmers* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) ($2956'$; two good inns), traverses the beautiful *Valley of Jaun*, rich in pastures, where a superior quality of *Gruyère* cheese is made (p. 158). Beautiful view near the church. The path next leads to *Crésus* and *Châtel*, and passes the ruins of *Montsalvens* (rare plants); then, crossing the *Jaun*, to *Broe*; the *Sarine* is also crossed, and finally 1 hr. through a forest. — From Crésus a picturesque bridle-path ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) leads by *Cerniat*, the ancient monastery of *Valsainte*, and the *Chessalle-Eck* (4659 ft.) to the *Black Lake* (*Lac Noir*), surrounded by lofty precipices. On the W. bank are the sulphureous *Bains de Domène*, recently fitted up.

The high-road crosses the *Simmen*, and turns abruptly round a prominent rock (the *Laubeckstalden*). To the l. are the ruins of the two castles of *Mannenburg*.

$11\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Zweisimmen** (3215') (*Bär*; **Krone*, with pension attached, 4 fr.), a village at the confluence of the Great and Little Simmen. The *Castle of Blankenburg*, a prison, and residence of the bailiff, is situated on a neighbouring height (not visible from the road), on the road to Lenk (p. 151) (8 M. distant).

The road ascends gradually for nearly 6 M. To the l. runs the *Little Simmen*, in a valley wooded with pines; five or six deep ravines are crossed. After an ascent (*Inn) begin the *Saanen-Möser* (4226'), a broad and beautiful Alpine valley, sprinkled in the direction of Gesseney with innumerable chalets and cottages. A magnificent view is gradually disclosed of the *Rüblehorn*, or *Dent de Chamois* (7569'), which serves as a barometer to the surrounding country (comp. p. 54), the jagged ridge of the *Gumfluh* (8068'), beyond it the snow-fields of the *Sanetsch*, and finally, to the l., the huge *Gelten Glacier* (p. 155).

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Gesseney**, Ger. *Saanen* (3356') (**Grand Logis*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1, D. 3 fr.; **Ours*, unpretending; one-horse carr. to Thun 25 fr.), is the principal place in the valley of the Upper *Saane* (*Sarine*), with 3639 inhab. (11 Rom. Cath.), who are exclusively occupied in cattle-breeding and in the manufacture of the celebrated *Gruyère Cheese*. *Vacherin*, a kind of cream-cheese, is also highly esteemed. A few houses only are built of stone, among them the tower of the prison to the E. The wide brown jackets without sleeves, commonly worn by the men, are quaint; and among the fair sex an unusual number of pretty faces and comely figures may be observed.

From Gesseney to Gsteig, and over the Sanetsch to Sion, see p. 156. From Gsteig over the Col de Pillon to Aigle, see below.

From Gesseney to Aigle by Château d'Oex (28½ M.). Diligence twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Gesseney by *Rougemont*, Ger. *Rothenberg*, the frontier between the cantons of Bern and Vaud, and between the German and French languages, to (6¾ M.) Château d'Oex, Ger. *Oesch* (3261') (**Hôtel Berthod*, well situated on a grassy plateau; *Hôtel de l'Ours*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; *Maison de Ville*; **Hôtel Rosaz du Midi*, in each 4 fr. per day. *Ices*, also a few private apartments, at *Turrian's*, opposite Berthod), a scattered village, rebuilt since a conflagration in 1800. The new road hence to Aigle is traversed by a diligence once daily in $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The road to Montbovon and Bulle is followed as far as (3½ M.) *Le Pré* and (4½ M.) *Les Moulins*, where the new road diverges to the l., and ascends the valley of the *Tourneresse* (*Vallée d'Etivaz*) by long windings. (Pedestrians should follow the old road, which diverges at *Le Pré*, immediately beyond the bridge over the *Sarine*.) The road runs at a considerable height above the valley, and affords picturesque views of the profound and rocky bed of the brook. At (8¾ M.) *Au-Dévant* the road emerges from the gorge, and its continuation is visible high up on the mountain to the r. It remains, however, in the valley as far as (2½ M.) *Etivaz* (3365'), where it turns and quits the ravine. Pedestrians avoid this long bend of the road by a rugged and stony path descending to the r. at a saw-mill in the

valley, and ascending to the road at a point considerably higher. From Etivaz to the top of the hill $2\frac{1}{4}$ M.; $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther *La Lecherette* (4519'); then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Masses* (inn), whence a magnificent view of the Dent du Midi is enjoyed. The road now descends the valley of the brook *La Raverette*, and next reaches ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *La Comballe* (4416') ('Lys, pension 5—8 fr., much frequented for its mineral spring and invigorating mountain air, and a favourite resort of mountaineers; but rooms often not procurable unless previously ordered). Beyond this the road commands a fine survey of a very picturesque basin, with the Diablerets and Oldenhorn in the background. 3 M. *Le Sepey* (3675') (*Hôtel des Alpes*; *Cerf*, new, well situated, pension 4—5 fr.); hence to (7 M.) *Aigle*, see p. 156.

39. From Gesseney to Aigle over the Col de Pillon.

Comp. Map, p. 146.

32 M. Diligence between Gesseney and (9 M.) *Gsteig*, bridle-path thence to (3 hrs.) Ormont-dessus, diligence several times daily between Ormont-dessus and (15 M.) Aigle. — Guide unnecessary. One-horse carr. from the *Hôtel des Diablerets* to Aigle 15 fr.

Gesseney, see p. 154. Near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Gstaad* (*Bär*) the road ascends to the S. into the valley of the Sarine, the upper part of which bears the name of *Gsteigthal*. At Gstaad the *Valley of Lauenen* opens to the S.E., 12 M. in length. It is one of the most picturesque in the Oberland, abounding in cascades, and small lakes, and terminated by the magnificent *Gelten Glacier*; the view towards the glacier is especially beautiful from the hill at the commencement of the Lake of *Dürren*.

$6\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Gsteig*, Fr. *Châtelet* (3937') (*Bär*, R. 1, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.), in a wild and grand situation. From the marshy valley rise the precipitous *Sanetschhorn* (9426') and the *Oldenhorn* (10,250'), which almost entirely hide the rays of the sun from the village during the winter.

The path here turns to the S. W., ascends the valley of the *Reuschbach* through woods and pastures, commanding a view of the precipices of the *Oldenhorn* and *Sex Rouge*, whence several waterfalls are precipitated, and reaches (2 hrs.) the summit of the **Col de Pillon** (5092'). During the descent (pedestrians may frequently avail themselves of short cuts) a view is disclosed of a valley surrounded by picturesque, wooded mountains, and studded with innumerable houses and chalets, known collectively as *Ormont-dessus* (3832 ft.); in the background rise the peaks of the *Tour d'Ay*. To the l. the rocky *Creux de Champ*, the base of the Diablerets, from which numerous brooks precipitate themselves, forming the *Grande-Eau*, which waters the Ormont valleys and falls into the Rhone below Aigle. Then a descent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the **Hôtel des Diablerets* (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1, pension 5 fr.), at the W. base of the Pillon. The hotel is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from *Vers l'Eglise* (**Hôtel de l'Ours*, also a Pension; *Cerf*, pension $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), the largest of these scattered villages.

From Ormont-dessus to Gryon by the *Pas de la Croix* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., or by Arveyes (see below) 4 hrs.; a beautiful walk, guide unnecessary. From the *Hôtel des Diablerets* the traveller ascends the valley

of the Grande Eau for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., and then enters a lateral valley by a bridle-path to the r. (S.W.). After a somewhat steep ascent of $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., during which a fine retrospect of the Diablerets is frequently obtained, the summit of the *Pass de la Croix* (5705') is attained; several houses lie to the l. The traveller should descend hence by the r. bank of the *Gryonne* for about 1 hr., till within $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. walk from *Arveyes* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the pass), and then descend to the l.; the brook is soon crossed, and *Gryon* is reached in 20 min. (p. 243). This route is preferable to that which leads more directly to *Gryon* on the l. bank of the brook, on account of the magnificent view it commands of the Dent du Midi, Dent de Morcles, Grand Moveran, and the Argentine.

The *Oldenhorn* (10,257') is frequently ascended for the sake of the magnificent view it commands; guides (necessary) may be found at *Gsteig* and at the *Hôtel des Diablerets* (10—12 fr.). Ascent from *Gsteig* in 7, descent $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; from the hotel ascent 8, descent $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The excursion is unattended with danger, but requires a steady head and sure foot. The paths unite at the chalets of the *Obere Oldenalp* (Alpine fare only), where the night is usually passed.

Immediately adjoining *Ormont-dessus* are the houses of the lower part of the valley, known as **Ormont-dessous**, where the following inns are much frequented in summer: *Hôtel des Alpes*; *Mont d'Or*, well spoken of; **Trois Suisses*, moderate; one-horse carr. to the *Hôtel des Diablerets* 8 fr., and a gratuity of 2 fr. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Vers l'Eglise* the road unites with that from *Château d'Oex* (p. 154), and turns to the S.W.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther is *Le Sepey* (3453'), the principal village in the lower part of the valley (p. 155). Far below, at the base of the precipitous and beautifully wooded rocks, the *Grande-Eau* forms several waterfalls; opposite rises the imposing *Chamossaire* (6932'). Beyond the valley of the Rhone rise the four peaks of the Dent du Midi. The road now descends in numerous windings towards the *Grande-Eau*, and, passing between vineyards, reaches (7 M. from *Sepey*) **Aigle** (see p. 200).

From *Gsteig* to *Sion* over the *Sanetsch*, a fatiguing and unattractive route. From *Gesseney* to *Gsteig* (p. 154) 9 M., thence to *Sion* in $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The path crosses the *Sarine* beyond *Gsteig*, and ascends the valley of that river to the dreary *Kreuzboden* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Gsteig*); thence $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the culminating point of the *Sanetsch* (7369'), Fr. *Senin*. Beyond the pass a magnificent view is obtained of the valleys and mountains of the S. Valais as far as *Mont Blanc*. Then a descent to ($3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Chandolin* (Inn, good wine), and by *Granois* and *Ormona* to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Sion* (p. 254). Ascent from *Sion* to the pass 7, thence to *Gsteig* 2 hrs.

40. From Bulle to Montreux or Vevay by the Moléson and the Jaman.

Comp. Maps, pp. 146, 188.

From *Bulle* to the *Moléson* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., descent to *Montbovon* 4 hrs.; thence to the *Col du Jaman* 3, descent to *Montreux* 3, to *Vevay* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a most attractive excursion of two days. Byron terms the passage of the Jaman 'beautiful as a dream'. In order to realise this, the traveller yet unacquainted with the Lake of Geneva and the mountains of Savoy, should cross the pass from the valley of the *Sarine*, so as to have this magnificent spectacle suddenly presented to view; the morning and evening lights are the most favourable, for about noon the lake is veiled in mist.

— From the Lake of Geneva to the Bernese Oberland the route by Aigle and the Col de Pillon (p. 155) is far preferable to that over the Jaman, see p. 152.

Bulle (2523') (*Cheval Blanc; Hôtel de la Ville*), the principal dépôt of the highly esteemed Gruyère cheese, is the terminus of the branch railway Romont-Bulle (see p. 162). Diligence several times daily to Gesseney (p. 154) by Albeuve, Montbovon (see below), and Château d'Oex (p. 154); also to Vevay by *Châtel St. Denis*. Guide (3—5 fr.) for the ascent of the Moléson (5 hrs.) unnecessary for moderately experienced mountaineers.

The path gradually ascends by the brook *La Trême* to the (1 hr.) red-roofed buildings of *Part-Dieu*, formerly a Carthusian monastery (3133'), whence it proceeds along the W. slopes of the mountain, crossing several small affluents of the Trême. 2 hrs. Chalets of *Les Planés* (Alpine fare and 8 indifferent beds). The route can hardly be mistaken, as the summit of the Moléson is frequently visible. The path, which now becomes precipitous and ill-defined, ascends hence to the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The **Moléson** (6578'), a continuation of the Jaman, the most advanced spur of the group, is the Rigi of W. Switzerland, and may be recognised in all the panoramas of this part of Switzerland by its precipitous, rocky slopes, surrounded by meadows and forests; it affords a rich field for the botanist.

The view embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Mts. of Savoy, the Dent d'Oche and Dent du Midi, as far as the Mont Blanc chain, of which the highest summit, as well as the jagged Aiguille Verte and Aiguille d'Argentière, is visible hence. To the l. of the latter, and more in the foreground, rises the Dent de Morcles, forming the commencement of a chain of mountains which culminate in the Diablerets in the centre, and extend to the heights of Gruyère at the feet of the spectator. Of the Alps of the Valais, the Grand Combin, to the l. of the Mont Blanc group, is alone visible. Most of the Bernese Alps are also concealed. To the extreme l. rises the Titlis. To the W. the Jura.

From Albeuve (see below) to the Moléson (4— $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). On the outskirts of the village the path crosses to the l. bank of the brook, traverses pastures, enters a picturesque ravine, and leads along the well shaded slope to a small chapel, and a saw-mill a short distance farther. The path here crosses to the r. bank of the stream, and at a charcoal-kiln, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther, recrosses to the l. bank. The first chalet is reached in 5 min. more. Towards the N.N.E. the ridge which separates the Moléson from the Little Moléson is now visible. The path continues traceable as far as the vicinity of the highest chalet, which the traveller leaves on the l. Thence a somewhat fatiguing scramble of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the summit. There is no path, but the traveller will find his way without difficulty to the ridge, whence the summit is visible, and is attained in 10 min. more.

The path ascending from *Vaulruz*, the station before Bulle (p. 162), unites at *Part-Dieu* with that from Bulle; another path ascends from *Semsales*. But neither of these routes is recommended, as a lofty but-

ress of the mountain must be traversed before the traveller enters the valley of the Trême and reaches the base of the Moléson.

From the summit of the Moléson the traveller may descend in 3 hrs. to **Albeuve** (2539'), a small village (*Inn) in the valley of the Sarine, on the high road from Gesseney to Bulle. Hence by the road towards the S. to (3 M.) **Montbovon** (2608') (*Hôtel du Jaman*; horse to the Jaman 10, to Montreux 20 fr.; guide 5 fr., but not necessary).

The road from Gesseney and Château d'Oex (p. 157), on which a diligence runs several times daily, leads N. from Montbovon to (10½ M.) Bulle. To the l. of the road, 4½ M. before Bulle is reached, on an eminence, is situated the ancient little town of **Gruyère**, Ger. *Greyer* (*Maison de Ville; Fleur de Lys*). It possesses an old castle, flanked with towers and ramparts, once the residence of the powerful Counts of Gruyère, who became extinct in the 16th cent.; it is believed to date from the 5th cent., and is one of the best preserved memorials in Switzerland of that remote age. The church of St. Théodule dates from 1251. The surrounding district consists of rich pasture-land; the chief occupation of the inhabitants is the manufacture of the well-known cheese which takes its name from the town. The 'ranz des vaches' of Gruyère is celebrated.

Beyond the last houses of Montbovon the path ascends to the l.; after 25 min. to the r. by a house; further on it descends to the bridge (35 min.) over the *Hongrin*; ¼ hr. church of the scattered village of **Allières**; ¼ hr. inn *Croix Noire*.

The path now ascends gradually to the foot of the pass, then more rapidly over green pastures (not too much to the l.) in 1½ hr. to the chalets of the *Plan de Jaman* (4872'), and some min. farther to the **Col de la Dent de Jaman**. Here is suddenly disclosed to the S. a strikingly beautiful *prospect of the entire mountain-range as far as the *Rochers de Naye* (6923') and the *Tour d'Ay*; to the N. the Moléson (p. 157); the view also embraces the rich Canton de Vaud, the S. portion of the Jura chain, the long range of the Alps of Savoy, the E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva; S. the huge mountains which bound the Valais, and the snowy summits of the Great St. Bernard. From the **Dent de Jaman**, Ger. *Jommen* (6165'), 1279' above the 'Col', a fatiguing ascent of 1½ hr. more, the view embraces the entire Lake of Geneva, the lakes of Neuchâtel and Morat, Pilatus, and the Weissenstein.

From the Col to Montreux the path cannot be mistaken; 12 min. from the chalets it turns to the r.; 25 min. a bridge, then a gradual ascent, and a level walk to *En Avant*, an inn, 1 hr. from the Col, similar to that at Allières. The path hence, generally paved, follows the W. slope of the valley. At a curve in the path (1 hr. from En Avant), at the commencement of the region of fruit-trees, a narrower path, also paved, leads to the l., to (10 min.) **Sonzier**, again descends rapidly to the l., and reaches (½ hr.) **Montreux**, or **Vernex** (p. 197), a steamboat and railway station.

If the path to the r. at the above-mentioned curve be taken,

the village of *Chernex* is soon reached (2054'), charmingly situated in the midst of fruit-trees; a new road, passing to the N. of Châtelard, leads thence towards the village of *Chailly* (Pens. Benker). Before it is reached, a path descends l. to the high-road leading to (4½ M.) **Vevay** (p. 194). (The traveller proceeding in the opposite direction, from Vevay, when he arrives at the last houses of *La Tour*, must take the first path to the l. of the high road, turning to the r.; 12 min. direction-post, indicating the way to 'Challey, Charnier, and Jaman').

41. From Bern to Lausanne (Vevay).

Oron-Railway. To Freiburg in 1—1¼ hr., fares 3 fr. 75, 2 fr. 70 c., 2 fr.; to Chexbres (Vevay) in 3—3½ hrs., fares 9 fr. 65, 7 fr., 5 fr. 20 c.; to Lausanne in 3½—4 hrs., fares 10 fr. 90, 7 fr. 85, 5 fr. 80 c.; to Geneva in 5½—6½ hrs., fares 17 fr. 50, 12 fr. 30, 9 fr. 10 c.

On the arrival of each train at Chexbres, an omnibus is in waiting to convey passengers to Vevay (fare 1 fr., luggage 20 c.), which is thus reached more expeditiously than by first proceeding to Lausanne. (Path from Chexbres to Vevay see p. 163.) Several trains correspond at Lausanne with trains on the Western Railway to Geneva; in the direction of Vevay-Bex (Sion) there is no direct communication, a change of carriages always taking place. Arrangement of carriages with passages throughout, the same as in German Switzerland.

As far as Chexbres the Oron-line traverses a fertile tract of arable land and pasture; to the l. occasional glimpses are obtained of the Alpine chain, from the Bernese Oberland to the mountains of Savoy on the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva. The district between Chexbres and Lausanne is one of singular beauty, affording views unsurpassed by those of any other Swiss railway.

On starting, a seat on the left should be selected, but the traveller should observe that the train backs out from the Bern station, afterwards taking a W. direction. Shortly after leaving the station, a glimpse is obtained of the Bernese Alps (in front of them, to the l. rises the pyramidal Niesen) and the range enclosing the valleys of the Simmen and the Sarine; of the latter the barren and rugged walls of the *Brenlaire* (7726') and *Folié-rant* (7690') are most conspicuous. First stat. *Bümplitz*. As far as stat. *Thörishaus* the country is monotonous; the line now descends (to the l. glimpses of the mountains of the Simmenthal), and crosses the *Sense* (*Singine*), the frontier between the cantons of Bern and Freiburg. Next stat. *Flamatt*.

From Flamatt to Laupen diligence twice daily in 1½ hr. by *Neueneck* (Bär or Post). **Laupen**, a small town at the foot of the *Bramberg*, at the junction of the *Sense* and the *Sarine* (*Saane*), is celebrated in the annals of Switzerland as the scene of a victory gained in 1339 by the Bernese under *Rudolph von Erlach* (p. 95) over the army of Freiburg and the allied forces of the nobility of the Uechtland, the Aargau, Savoy, and Burgundy. The anniversary of the battle is observed every five years. The battlefield on the *Bramberg*, ¾ M. to the N. of the road between Neueneck and Laupen, is indicated by a monument, erected in 1829. — Another obelisk has been erected on a hill above Neueneck in memory of the insignificant victory gained here in 1798 by Bernese troops over the French.

Beyond Flamatt a tunnel is entered, on emerging from which the line traverses the green valley of the *Tafferna-Bach*. After

passing stat. *Schmitten*, *Düdingen* (French *Guin*), and *Balliswyl*, the lofty **Viaduct of the Sarine* is reached, 260' in height, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. The fact that upwards of 3000 tons of iron were employed in its construction will convey some idea of its proportions. Soon after, the train skirts the old town-walls of Freiburg, and enters the station on the W. side of the town.

Freiburg. "Zähringer Hof, near the bridge, fine view of both the bridges from the terrace, R. 3, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. at $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 o'clock. 3, at 5 o'clock. A. 1 franc.; "Krämer, or Hôtel des Merciers, near the Church of St. Nicholas, similar prices; "Hôtel de Fribourg, in the upper part of the town; *Beer-garden* in the lower part of the town, near the barracks. — Omnibus to the lower part of the town $\frac{1}{2}$ franc.

Freiburg (2041'), Fr. *Fribourg*, the capital of the canton of that name, and of the ancient *Uechtland*, founded in 1175 by Berthold of Zähringen (p. 95), stands on a rocky eminence, surrounded by the *Sarine* (*Saane*), in situation very similar to Bern, and contains a pop. of 10,904 (1136 Prot.), the majority of whom speak French. Freiburg forms the boundary between the two tongues, German being spoken in the lower part of the town.

The picturesque situation of the town and bridges is not visible from the railway station; a visit of a few hours, however, suffices to inspect them. The following walk (occupying about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) is recommended. From the station to the Jesuits' College; thence through the town, across the *Suspension Bridge*, ascend by the road to the r. to the *Pont de Gotteron* (see below; an old tower between the two bridges is a good point of view), across this, and by numerous windings to *Bourgillon*, a group of houses in the vicinity of the town. Proceeding to the l. by a crucifix, as far as the first curve in the road, a point (on the r. side of the road) is gained, which affords a good survey of the windings of the Sarine and a view of the Moléson. (The high road to Lausanne commands the same view as the railway, so that the traveller need proceed no farther.) In returning, the *Loretto Chapel* should be visited, from which another fine view of the town is obtained. Farther on, by a small chapel, a direct path descends by steps to the Arsenal. Hence to the l. by the fountain, and across the stone bridge over the Sarine, from which the traveller ascends to the Council Hall. Those who care to examine the bridge more closely should walk to it from Freiburg. About 1 M. from the town a good footpath to the r. descends to the foot of the pillars on which the bridge rests, and a steep path ascends thence to the café on the Freiburg side. Then across the bridge to stat. *Balliswyl*, and back to Freiburg by train.

Previous to the construction of the suspension-bridge, an hour scarcely sufficed for the descent of the hill by numerous windings and the ascent of the opposite bank: the transit is now effected in two or three minutes.

The **Suspension Bridge*, completed in 1834, is, according to an inscription on the terrace of the Zähringer Hof, 905' in length, 22' in breadth, and 175' above the surface of the Sarine. It is suspended by four chains, upwards of 1300' in length, which form a single arch, the extremities being secured by means of 128 anchors attached to blocks of stone, at a considerable depth below the surface of the earth.

At some distance above the bridge is the *Pont de Gotteron*, a similar structure, completed in 1840, spanning the *Vallée de*

Gotteron, a deep and romantic rocky ravine, which opens into the valley of the Sarine. The construction of the bridge (700' in length, and 285' above the water) is in some respects more remarkable than that of its neighbour, as the wire-chains are secured in the sandstone rock itself, thus rendering pillars superfluous.

The ***Church of St. Nicholas**, the episcopal cathedral, recently restored, with its slender tower (266' in height, erected 1452) is a good specimen of Gothic architecture (founded 1285, completed 1500). The portal bears some remarkable reliefs.

The ***Organ**, one of the finest in Europe, possesses 67 stops and 7800 pipes, some of them 32' in length. It was built by *Al. Mooser* (d. 1839), whose bust has been placed under the instrument to the r. Performances on it may be heard every evening in summer after dusk, except on Saturdays and the eves of festivals, when the hour is 1.30 p.m.; tickets of adm. at the hotels 1 fr. each (fee for a concert at other times 60 fr. for a party of 12; 5 fr. each additional pers.). — The old carved stalls also deserve notice, and, in the second chapel, a fine modern picture by *Deschwanden*, representing St. Anne and St. Mary. The choir possesses three modern stained-glass windows, representing St. Nicholas and other saints. A tablet on the S. pillar at the entrance to the choir is to the memory of *Peter Canisius* (d. 1597), the first German Jesuit, celebrated for his theological writings.

The **Town Hall**, near the Church of St. Nicholas, occupies the site of the former palace of the dukes of Zähringen. Adjacent is the **Council Hall** with a clock-tower. In front of these buildings stands an old lime-tree, 14' in circumference, partially supported by stone pillars. Tradition says this venerable tree was originally a twig, borne by a young native of Freiburg, when he arrived in the town, breathless and exhausted from loss of blood, to announce to his fellow-citizens the victory of Morat. 'Victory' was the only word he could summon strength to utter, and having thus fulfilled his mission, he expired. The tree thus serves the double purpose of commemorating the triumph of the Swiss, and the heroic conduct of the young soldier. Adjoining the square by the old lime stands the **Monument of Father Grégoire Girard** (b. at Freiburg 1765, d. 1850).

A long flight of steps leads from the Council Hall to the lower part of the town and the river; the pavement of the street Grand-Fontaine serves the houses as a conduit for conveying the water of the river to the lower portion of the town, to be employed in case of fire.

Near the Gate of Morat is the **Jesuits' College**, founded by Father *Canisius* (see above) in 1584, suppressed in 1847, after the war of the Separate League. The extensive buildings belonging to the college occupy the highest site in the town, and afford a survey of the town and its environs. — Near it is the extensive and loftily situated **Seminary for Priests**.

The **Hermitage of St. Magdalena**, on the Sarine, 3½ M. below the town, a cell and chapel cut in the rock, frequently attracts the curious, but is scarcely worthy of a visit.

After Freiburg is quitted the finest views are always to the l., the *Moléson* (p. 157) forming the most prominent feature in the landscape. The *Sense*, with its perpendicular banks, also lies to the l. As *Romont*, the first station of importance is approached, the nunnery of *La Fille-Dieu* lies to the l.; beyond it rise the mountains of the S. bank of the Lake of Geneva, farther to the l. the *Dent du Midi*, and nearer, to the extreme l., the *Moléson*.

Romont (2326') (*Cerf*; *Couronne*; *Croix Blanche*), on the *Glane*, the principal place in this district, is picturesquely situated on an eminence. The castle, which rises on the S. side above the walls and watch-towers, was founded by the Burgundian kings in the 10th cent., and now serves as a residence for the bailiff.

Branch railway from Romont to Bulle (p. 157) (in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., fares 1 fr. 65, 1 fr. 25 c.; stations *Vuisternens*, *Sales*, *Vaulruz*), of which travellers intending to ascend the *Moléson*, or to make the tour described in R. 40. may avail themselves.

Beyond Romont, Mont Blanc becomes visible, and occasional glimpses of the *Moléson*, *Dent de Jaman*, and *Dent du Midi* are obtained. After passing through a tunnel, the train commands a fine prospect to the r. of an undulating, fertile district, bounded by the *Jura* range; on an eminence in the foreground is situated the picturesque little town of

Rue (2323') (*Maison de Ville*; *Fleur de Lys*), commanded by an old turreted castle. The valley is traversed by the *Broye*, which falls into the Lake of Morat, and connects it with the Lake of Neuchâtel. At *Oron le Châtelet* the line intersects the rocks of the castle-hill, on the S. side of which is the station; *Oron la Ville* lies below, to the r. Beyond stat. *Palézieux* (Granges) the mountains become more conspicuous. *Cherbres* is the station for Vevay (see below).

Beyond the next tunnel, a **view of singular beauty, embracing the greater part of the Lake of Geneva and the surrounding mountains, is suddenly disclosed. In the direction of Vevay, which is not itself visible, are the *Pléïades*, the *Dent de Jaman*, the valley of the Rhone, and the mountains of Savoy; the foreground consists of numerous villages in the midst of vineyards. Beyond stat. *Grand-Vaux*, the villages of Lutry, Pully, and Ouchy on the bank of the lake become visible, and, to the r. of the latter, Lausanne. After passing through a tunnel and over a viaduct, the train next reaches stat. *La Conversion* (*Lutry*), beyond which the valley of the *Paudèze* is crossed by a long viaduct of nine arches. Below it is an iron viaduct of the Western line. After passing through another short tunnel, the train reaches Lausanne, where the *Oron*-line unites with the Western.

From Lausanne to Geneva, or to the valley of the Rhone, by steamboat or by the Western line, see R. 50. Omnibus, see p. 191.

From Chexbres to Vevay.

Comp. Map, p. 188.

Distance 4 M. Station *Rivaz (St. Saphorin)* on the Western line, below the village of Chexbres to the S. E., is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. nearer. The diligence, which leaves Vevay $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 hrs. before the arrival of the trains at Chexbres, ascends in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Beautiful views, especially on the descent to Vevay.

The view from the station is limited; the mountains of Savoy only are visible, and to the l., in the background of the Rhone valley, *Mont Catogne*. On leaving the station, the road ascends $\frac{1}{2}$ M., then descends nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the large village of *Chexbres*; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther the Western line is crossed, and the Lausanne and Vevay road is soon joined; from this point to Vevay $\frac{1}{2}$ M. more. The last part of the route, leading between vineyard-walls, is uninteresting.

On the descent a magnificent ^{**}view, not inferior to the prospect commanded by the railway to Lausanne, above described, though disclosing itself more gradually, is enjoyed. Best survey from the ^{*}*Signal de Chexbres* (*Hôtel du Signal*, with garden), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the stat. At the spectator's feet lies the greater part of the Lake of Geneva; to the l. Vevay; above it from l. to r. extends the ridge of the Pas de Jaman, commanded by the Dent de Jaman, so called from its tooth-like form, and the broad ridge of the Rochers de Naye; then the twin peaks of the Tour d'Ay and de Morges, rising from the mountain chain which bounds the lake; to the rear the Grand-Moveran and the Dent de Morcles; in the centre the background is formed by the pyramid of Mont Catogne, on the l. of which rises the snowy cone of Mont Vélan (*Pain de Sucre*); then the mountains of Savoy, the highest point of which is the Dent d'Oche with its broad ridge. As Vevay is approached, the Grand-Moveran in the Rhone Valley to the l. seems to recede, and the rugged, partially snow-clad ridge of the Dent du Midi, to the r. in the rear of the mountains of Savoy, to advance.

42. From Bern to Neuchâtel by Morat. Avenches. Payerne.

Besides the direct Bern and Bienné Railway (see p. 7), there are also the two following routes:

(1). High-road from Bern by Aarberg and Ins to Ne châtel. Diligence in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. distance $31\frac{1}{4}$ M.

The road intersects the Enge (p. 97), crosses the Aare, and ascends to Maikirch. Pleasing panorama from the top of the hill (2690'). Passing *Friesenberg*, once a Cistercian monastery, now a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, the traveller reaches

$12\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Aarberg** (1479') (*Krone*), an important military point, situated on an eminence, entirely surrounded by the Aare when swollen. The church is adjoined by the ancient palace of the counts of Aarberg, who in 1351 sold their town to Bern. — Beyond Aarberg the road traverses the extensive *Aarberger Moos*, and leads through an undulating district to

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Ins, Fr. Anet (Bär)**, on an eminence affording an admirable survey of the three lakes and the entire Alpine chain from the Titlis to *Mont Blanc*.

Diligence to Morat once daily, to Neuveville twice daily in 1 hr., see p. 10.

Passing the S.W. slopes of the *Jolimont* (1982'), the road now descends to the **Zihl Bridge**, the boundary between the cantons of Bern and Neu-

châtel. At *Montmirail* there is a well-conducted *Morarian Institution* for girls, not far from which, on the lake, is the *Préfargier Asylum* (p. 167).

At *St. Blaise* (*Cheval Blanc*) the lake and the railway (p. 10) are reached.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Neuchâtel*, see p. 165.

(2). High-road from *Bern* by *Morat* to *Neuchâtel*. Diligence to *Morat* (17 M.) in 3 hrs., in correspondence with the steamboat to *Neuchâtel* (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

Bern is quitted by the *Obere Thor*, and a handsome avenue traversed, running parallel with the railroad to *Freiburg* (p. 159). The road passes through *Frauenkappelen*, so named from a suppressed convent (to the l. a distant view of the Alps of *Bern* and *Freiburg*) and *Mühleberg*. Beyond

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gümminen* (1591') (3 M. to the S. is *Laupen*, p. 159), the road crosses the *Sarine*, which falls into the *Aare* 3 M. lower down. At *Biberen* the Canton of *Freiburg* is entered, and the N.E. extremity of the Lake of *Morat* approached, not far from the town of that name.

$6\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Morat* (1479'), Ger. *Murten* (**Couronne* or *Post*; *Aigle*; *Lion*, on the lake), a small but wealthy town, with 2328 inhab. (120 Rom. Cath.), is situated on the lake to which it gives its name. Its narrow streets, with arcades similar to those at *Bern*, are overshadowed by an ancient *Castle*, which, with a garrison of 1500 Bernese under *Adr. von Bubenberg*, in 1476 resisted the artillery of *Charles the Bold* for ten days.

The *Battle of Morat* was fought on June 22nd, 1476. It was the bloodiest of those three disastrous contests (*Grandson*, *Morat*, and *Nancy*), in which the puissant Duke of Burgundy successively lost his treasure, his glory, and his life. The Confederates numbered barely 34,000 men. The Burgundians sustained a loss of 15,000 men, with the whole of their ammunition and baggage. A story is current at *Morat*, that *Napoleon I.*, when on his way to the Congress of *Rastadt* in 1797, visited the field of battle, and remarked to a young Swiss officer of his guard: ‘*Jeune Capitaine, si jamais nous livrons bataille en ces lieux, soyez persuadé que nous ne prendrons pas le lac pour retraite.*’

The government of *Freiburg* caused a marble *Obelisk*, 65' high, to be erected on the battle-field in 1822, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of *Morat*. — The *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, contains a collection of ancient Burgundian weapons.

The *Lake of Morat* (1427'), termed in the middle ages the *Uecht-See* (comp. p. 160), the *Lacus Aventicensis* of the Romans, 6 M. long, and 3 M. wide, is separated from the Lake of *Neuchâtel* by a narrow mountain-ridge, the *Mont Vully* (see below) towards the N., and the *Charmontel* to the S., but connected with it by the river *Broye*.

The *Steamboat* steers due N. from *Morat* across the lake towards *Mont Vully* (2267'), which on the side towards the Lake of *Morat* is covered with vines, and on that towards the Lake of *Neuchâtel* with forests. Near *Sugiez*, where the *Broye* issues from the Lake of *Morat*, the tunnel is lowered to allow the steamboat to pass under a wooden bridge. To the W. extends the *Jura chain*, from the *Weissenstein* near *Soleure* to a point S. of *Neuchâtel*.

The Broye, which connects the Lakes of Morat and Neuchâtel (the level of the latter lake is 4 inches below the former), and flows round Mont Vully on the N., is the channel by which the steamboat enters the **Lake of Neuchâtel** near *La Sauge*, steering first S.W. to *Cudrefin*, and afterwards N.W. to Neuchâtel. The motion in these small vessels is considerable in stormy weather.

Neuchâtel, see below.

From Morat to Payerne (12 M.), a route historically interesting. The road at first skirts the lake as far as

5½ M. **Avenches** (*Maison de Ville; Couronne*), the Rom. *Aventicum*, capital of the Helvetii, known as early as the time of Caesar, now a small Prot. town (pop. 1835).

The remains of the great amphitheatre and other public buildings, and especially the walls with their handsome towers, still easily traced, bear testimony to the former magnificence of the city; and as it was the largest Roman settlement in Switzerland, so it is now the richest field for Swiss antiquarian research. 1½ M. to the N. of the town the road from Morat passes through a fragment of the old wall. In the background to the l. stand the ruins of an old tower, the best-preserved remains of Roman architecture in the place. Close to the town, also on the l., is a solitary marble column of the Corinthian order, 39' high, supposed to be a remnant of a temple of Apollo, and now termed *Le Cigognier*, from a stork's nest having occupied its capital for many ages.

"By a lone wall a lonelier column rears
A grey and grief-worn aspect of old days."

Ch. Har. Pil. Cant. III., 65.

Most of the antiquities found at Avenches have been removed hence; the most important are now in the museums of Bern and Lausanne. A different plan is now adopted, and the yield of fresh excavations is preserved in a *Museum* in the vicinity of the amphitheatre. Recent investigations have brought some interesting objects to light, mosaic pavements, fragments of pillars, inscriptions, utensils of all sorts, some of them probably sacrificial, but often absurdly misnamed.

For centuries a tradition was current that a tombstone to the memory of a daughter of Julius Alpinus had been discovered at Avenches, the supposed inscription on which Lord Byron describes as a most affecting composition (see Ch. Har. Pil., C. III., 66, 67); but modern investigations have rudely dispelled the illusion. A certain Paulus Gulielmus, who lived in the 16th cent., is said to have imposed upon the credulity of posterity by inventing both monument and inscription.

6¾ M. **Payerne** (1291') (*Ours; Reine Berthe*), the *Paterniacum* (?) of the Romans, destroyed by the barbarians, and rebuilt in the 7th cent., is now an unimportant little town in the Canton de Vaud, with a population of 3259 (French Prot.). The environs abound in reminiscences of *Bertha*, Queen of Rudolph II. of Burgundy, the benefactress of the district, who is said to have employed much of her time in spinning. So much traditional interest is attached to this period, that to this day the French Swiss, in alluding to the departure of 'the good old times', frequently use the expression: '*Ce n'est plus le temps où Berthe flait*'.

43. Neuchâtel and the Chaumont.

Hôtels. **Bellevue*, in an open situation on the lake, R. from 2 fr., B. 1, D. at 1 o'clock, 3, at 5 o'clock, 4, L. 1½, A. 1 fr., omnibus 3½ fr. (luggage included); *Hôtel du Mont Blanc*, a handsome building opened in 1871; *Grand Hôtel du Lac* (formerly *Hôtel des Alpes*), near the lake, R. 2, D. 3, A. 1½, omnibus 1½ fr.; **Hôtel du Lac* (with café), on the quay; *Faucon*, in the town, a commercial inn; *Hôtel du Commerce*, near the post-office. — *Restauration* in the *Palais Rougemont* (p. 167).

Railway-Station high above the town to the N.E., at a considerable distance from the steamboat-pier. Pedestrians should quit the hot, dusty road near the station, and descend to the lake by the shady walks to the L. — **Omnibus** to or from the station 30 c., box (under 50 lbs.) 15 c. — **Steamboat** to *Frederon* see p. 172, to *Morat* see p. 165.

Swimming Baths at the harbour, opp. the *Bellevue Hotel*, bath 40 c.

Wines. The wine of Neuchâtel is greatly esteemed; the best red wine is grown at *Cortaillod* (p. 173) and *Derrière-Moutins*, the best white between *St. Blaise* (p. 110) and *Auvernier* (p. 170), and at *Beraix* (p. 174). Sparkling wine is also manufactured here.

Watches. The manufacture of watches is the most important branch of industry in the canton, more particularly at *La Chaux-de-Fonds* and *Le Locle* (R. 44); many of the watches sold at Geneva are made here. — **Ladies'** and gentlemen's watches (works warranted) may be purchased at the manufactory of *Jeanjaquet Frères*.

The Principality of Neuchâtel belonged to Burgundy down to the 11th cent.; it was then united to the German Empire, and ceded by the Emperor Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1288 to John of Chalons, whose great-grandson John III. became Prince of Orange by marriage. After the Chalons family was extinct, the Counts of Freiburg and Hochberg became lords of the principality. It subsequently descended by marriage to the house of Orleans-Longueville, which also became extinct in 1707. It was then adjudged by the states to Frederick I. of Prussia, who was selected from among fifteen competitors as being descended on the mother's side from John III. of Orange. It remained among the possessions of the crown of Prussia for a century. In the year 1806 Napoleon created Alexander Berthier, one of his marshals, Prince of Neuchâtel, but eight years later it was restored to Prussia. In the following year (1815) Neuchâtel, which had as early as 1406 been in close alliance with several Swiss towns, and fought side by side with them, formally united with the Confederacy as the 21st canton, though it still remained under Prussian protection. The bond which connected it with Prussia was finally dissolved by a treaty signed at Paris, May 26th, 1857.

Neuchâtel (1433¹), the capital of the canton of that name, with 13,321 inhab., is built on the steep slope of the Jura, rising in the form of an amphitheatre, with the lake (27 M. long, 6 M. wide) at its base. The modern part of the town, with its handsome houses, grounds, and *quay nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, is situated on the lake, upon a narrow strip of land formed by the deposit brought down by the *Seyon* from the *Chasseral*. An area for building purposes was reclaimed in 1839, a new channel (524' in length) having been constructed for the *Seyon* above the town by means of a tunnel (*Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon*, p. 168).

The **Castle**, on an eminence, is the seat of the government of the canton. Near it stands the **Temple du Haut**, erected in the 12th century. The choir contains a handsome Gothic monument with 15 life-size figures in stone, erected in 1372 by a Count of Neuchâtel, restored in 1840. There are also monuments to the Prussian Governor *General von Zastrow*, and the reformer *Farel*.

The **Collège**, a large new edifice on the bank of the lake, contains a small natural history collection, founded by Professor *Agassiz* (comp. p. 135), now resident in America.

In the vicinity, in the open square to the S., facing the lake, is a bronze **Statue* (1855) of David de Pury, a wealthy

philanthropist and native of Neuchâtel, who bequeathed to the city $4\frac{1}{2}$ million francs.

The *Collection of Pictures, formerly exhibited in the *Collège des Filles* (a handsome edifice on the road to the stat.), has been transferred to the former *Palais Rougemont*, at present *Hôtel Dupeyron* ('Cercle du Musée'), in the N.E. suburb (near it a footpath ascends to the stat., comp. p. 166). The pictures are chiefly by modern Swiss artists, and many exhibit considerable talent. The custodian lives in the house, fee 1 fr.

The Entrance Hall contains a number of casts. — 1st Room.
 18. *K. Girardet*, Cromwell reproached by his daughter Mrs. Claypole for the death of Charles I.; 23. *Grosclaude*, A richly-dressed lady kneeling at the feet of the Doge Marino Falieri; 50. *Robert*, S. Paolo fuori le Mura, the great Basilica near Rome after the fire of 1823; *16. *Girardet*, A Huguenot assembly surprised by Rom. Cath. soldiery; 12. *Calame* (d. 1864), the Rosenlaui Glacier; 22. *Girardet*, 'The good-for-nothing'; 37. *Meuron*, Pastures between Iseltwald and the Faulhorn; 33. *Jecklin*, Lake of Lucerne. — 2nd Room (right). Over the door: 8. *Berthout*, Young Savoyard; 24. *Grosclaude*, 'Vive le vin de 1834!'; 19. *Girardet*, A Father's blessing; *Leopold Robert*, Roman oxen; 56. *Tschaggeny*, Mother and child pursued by a bull; *57. *Tschaggeny*, Flemish bridal procession of the 17th cent.; 40. *Moritz*, Henry II. of Longueville in the castle of Colombier; 32. *M. de Meuron*, View of Rome from the palace of the emperors, together with the latter building and the Baths of Caracalla; *13. *Calame*, Monte Rosa. — 3rd Room. Portraits of Prussian regents and generals; *Marie d'Orléans* in her 4th year, and at a later age; Henry II. of Orleans. — 4th Room. Drawings and water-colours.

The adjacent building contains the **Musée Challande*, formerly at Bern, an interesting collection of stuffed Alpine animals.

The new *Observatory*, erected for the convenience of the watch-manufacturers, is in telegraphic communication with Chaux-de-Fonds and Le Locle (p. 169).

The Charitable Institutions of Neuchâtel are celebrated; the *Municipal Hospital*, founded by David de Pury, the *Pourtales Hospital*, near the Bern gate, the *Lunatic Asylum* of Préfargier, 3 M. from Neuchâtel, erected by M. de Meuron in 1844 at a cost of $1\frac{1}{2}$ million fr., and presented to the canton, etc., are all praiseworthy and admirably conducted establishments.

The **Chaumont* (3845'), a spur of the Jura chain, situated to the N. of the town, commands the most beautiful view in the vicinity of Neuchâtel, embracing the lakes of Neuchâtel, Morat, and Bienne, the towns of Soleure, Bern, Freiburg, and the fertile hill-country lying between them, with the entire Alpine chain from the Sentis to Mont Blanc in the background. An afternoon cannot be more agreeably spent than in ascending this mountain; but the traveller must bear in mind that a prospect of the Alps in all their magnificence depends upon a state of the weather which it may not be his good fortune to enjoy. *Restaurant $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit. The footpath diverges from the Chaux-de-Fonds road $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Neuchâtel, and leads in 1 hr. to the summit; the carriage-road diverges $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, leading to the summit in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Char-a-bancs there and back 10 fr.

44. From Neuchâtel to Le Locle by Chaux-de-Fonds and back by Les Ponts.

Railway ('*Le Jura Industriel*') from Neuchâtel to Le Locle by Chaux-de-Fonds in 2 hrs. 3 min.; fares 4 fr. 75, 3 fr. 45, 2 fr. 70 c.—Diligence from Le Locle to Neuchâtel by Les Ponts in 4 hrs., fare 4 fr. 25 c.

The railway-journey from Neuchâtel to stat. Hauts Geneveys (1700' above the lake of Neuchâtel) is very delightful in clear weather, as it commands beautiful views of the lake, and the Bernese Alps as far as Mont Blanc. The traveller should secure a seat on the left (S.E.) side.

Station, p. 166. The line skirts the heights behind the town and the castle, running for some distance parallel to the Pontarlier and Lausanne lines. To the l. below is the *Tunnel de la Trouée du Seyon* (p. 166). The line then crosses the *Seyon*, the high road to Les Ponts (p. 170), and the *Val de Travers*, and passes through a tunnel ((1968' long) immediately above the two viaducts (p. 170) across the gorge of Serrières. As the train emerges, a beautiful *view gradually unfolds itself, embracing the lake and the Alps; the Bernese Alps are distinctly visible to the E., and Mont Blanc, towering above the Alpine chain, to the S. First stat. *Corcelles*; the village (1879', p. 174) lies above, to the r.

Stat. *Chambrelien* (the village lies farther to the N.E., above the last tunnel) occupies a most remarkable situation. To the S., almost perpendicularly below it, runs the Pontarlier line (at a horizontal distance of about 150 yds.) through the valley of the Reuse (p. 170). Fine view near the refreshment-room. This station is a terminus, out of which the train is backed. The view, however, still continues on the same side, as the train now proceeds in almost exactly the opposite direction, above the two small tunnels before-mentioned. It then skirts a wooded eminence: to the r. is the green and fertile *Val de Ruz* (3 M. wide), with its numerous villages; beyond it, to the E., the *Chaumont* (3845', p. 161).

Next stat. *Geneveys-sur-Coffrane* (2874'). Before stat. **Hauts-Geneveys** (3136') (*Hôtel Renaud*) the line crosses the road from Neuchâtel to *Chaux-de-Fonds*, at the S.E. base of the *Tête de Rang* (4668').

The road from Neuchâtel to Chaux-de-Fonds, which passes through *Valangin* (21,443'), or *Vallengin* (Couronne), in the valley of the *Seyon*, and traverses the *Val de Ruz*, reaches *Les Hauts-Geneveys* by *Boudevillers* (2187'). It then ascends to the N.W. for 4½ M. by steep zigzags to the *Col des Loges* (4219') (*Hôtel à la Vue des Alpes*), which commands an extensive view of the Vosges, the Jura, and the entire Alpine chain as far as Mont Blanc. The descent to Chaux-de-Fonds is a drive of 1 hr.

The Hauts-Geneveys station, the loftiest point of view on the line, commands an imposing prospect of Mont Blanc. The train shortly after enters a tunnel, 1¾ M. in length, under the *Col des Loges* (see above), through which it passes in 7 min. Stat. *Convers*, at the N. extremity of the tunnel, stands

amidst wild scenery, surrounded by almost perpendicular rocks, through a small opening in which the road leads to the unimportant village of *Les Convers*, 1 M. distant. From *Convers* to *Bienne* a railway through the valley of *St. Imier* is in course of construction. Immediately beyond this the train enters a tunnel through *Mont Sagne* ($\frac{3}{4}$ M., 3 min. transit), then through another near

La Chaux-de-Fonds (3274) (**Fleur de Lys*; *Guillaume Tell*; *Balance*; *Lion d'Or*). The traveller will be surprised to find in this remote and sterile Alpine valley, situated at the altitude of Snowdon, and imperfectly supplied with water, an important town with handsome houses, numbering 19,930 inhab., the results of whose skill and industry penetrate to the remotest quarters of the globe, and who are thus enabled to defy the rigours of a climate in which corn only ripens in the warmest summers. The division of labour is here carried out to its fullest extent, each portion of the mechanism of the watch being confided to a separate class of workmen, while another class is employed in putting the finishing touches to the completed work. Upwards of 160,000 watches are manufactured here annually, and about 85,000 in the rival town of *Le Locle*.

The watchmakers are almost exclusively natives of the canton, whilst the other artizans come from other districts', especially from German Switzerland. The hotels are principally frequented by commercial travellers; several extensive firms at Hamburg, Trieste, etc. have agents constantly resident here.

The traveller detained here may visit the *Church* with its tasteful vaulted ceiling, and the subterranean *Mills*. At the N.W. extremity of the town is the extensive *School-House*, and many other handsome edifices, which afford an indication of the increasing prosperity of the town.

Near *Chaux-de-Fonds* the railway makes a sharp curve towards the S.W., and traverses a monotonous green Alpine valley (stat. *Eplatures* half-way) to

Le Locle (3022') (**Trois Rois*), a considerable town of similar character to the last, entirely burnt down a few years ago, but since rebuilt, with 10,333 inhab. (1015 Rom. Cath.), almost exclusively employed in the manufacture of watches.

The ² *Roche Fendue*, 3 M. to the W. of *Locle* on the French frontier, is an aperture cut through the rock, commenced in 1799, and lately completed, by which the road from *Locle* to *Besançon* effects a saving of 6 M., and avoids the steep ascent of *Les Brenets* ('Couronne'; *Lion d'Or*; both tolerable). A visit should be paid to the neighbouring subterranean *Mills of Cul des Roches* (Inn), situated one above another in the face of a perpendicular precipice, and worked by the water of the *Bud*, which descends from a height of 100', working each mill in succession. On the road to the *Roche Fendue* stands *Les Bittodes*, an educational estab. for poor children.

4½ M. to the N.W. of *Locle* is the *Saut du Doubs*, a picturesque waterfall, 80' high (several inns). It is best seen from the French side. From *Locle* a drive of 1 hr., char.-à-bancs 5 fr. Above the waterfall the river

expands, presenting the appearance of a lake; below, it flows for a distance of 6 M. through a rocky gorge 1000' in depth, forming the frontier between France and Switzerland. The pedestrian may here enjoy a charming variety of rock and river scenery, and also lower down, as far as *Goumois* and *Ste. Ursanne*.

The Diligence from *Locle* to *Neuchâtel* ($19\frac{1}{2}$ M., in 4 hrs.) traverses the monotonous valley for a long distance (to the r. *La Chaux-du-Milieu*), and descends to

$63\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Les Ponts** (3380'), where the road intersects the *Sagne* valley. From *Les Petits Pounts* a road runs S.W. to the valley of *Travers* (diligence see p. 168), reaching it between the railway stations of *Noiraigue* and *Travers* (p. 171). Near *La Tourne* ("Inn) the road reaches the ridge of the mountain (view), and then descends to *Montmollin*, where it crosses the line from *Neuchâtel* to *Chaux-de-Fonds* (p. 169). It next leads to *Corcelles* (1883', p. 174), and finally to

$123\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Neuchâtel**.

45. From Neuchâtel to Pontarlier through the Val de Travers.

Railway ('*Franco-Suisse*') in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; fares 5 fr. 55, 4 fr. 45, 3 fr. 5 c. — Comp. Introd. X. — This is the direct route from W. Switzerland to Paris, by Dôle, Auxonne, Dijon, etc.; comp. *Baedeker's Paris and Northern France*.

This Jura-railway (comp. p. 168) is a highly interesting line, and traversing a very picturesque country for a considerable distance; a seat should be selected on the left (S.E.) side. The most remarkable portions of the line are between *Neuchâtel* and *Noiraigue*, between *Boveresse* and the last tunnel above *St. Sulpice*, and between *St. Pierre de la Cluse* and *Pontarlier*. The other parts of the line traverse green valleys, overshadowed by the fir-clad mountains of the Jura range.

The *Pontarlier* line, running parallel with that to *Yverdon* (p. 172) as far as stat. *Auvernier*, crosses the *Seyon*, and passes through a short tunnel under the high-road to the *Val de Travers* and *Le Locle*. On issuing from this tunnel the traveller enjoys a beautiful *view of the lake and the Alps (comp. p. 168). The line traverses the vine-clad slopes of the hill, and then by a lofty viaduct crosses the *Gorge of Serrières*. Above the latter stands the small castle of *Beauregard*.

The train now descends to stat. **Auvernier** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant the hydropathic estab. of *Chanelaz*, pension 6—8 fr.), where the *Yverdon* railway (p. 173) diverges to the l.; then, again ascending, it commands a view of the lake and the Alps. At the entrance of the wooded ravine of the *Reuse* (the l. bank of which the line follows through the *Val de Travers* to its source near *St. Sulpice*, p. 171), a lofty viaduct of the *Yverdon* line is visible far below to the l. The last glimpse of the lake down this romantic valley is particularly picturesque. The train then enters a tunnel, high on the N. slope of the valley, with the little river below to the l., almost under the station of *Chambrelien* (p. 170) on the *Neuchâtel* and *Chaux-de-Fonds* line. After passing through four more tunnels, the train reaches stat. **Noiraigue** (2359'), at the N. base of the *Creux du Vent* (4806', p. 173). The valley, which from this point to *St. Sulpice* bears the name of *Val de Travers*,

now suddenly changes its character, and the Reuse flows between comparatively level meadows.

Pedestrians may ascend the **Creux du Vent** (p. 173) in 2 hrs. by a steep path from Noirague, and descend to *Boudry* or *St. Aubin* (p. 174). The view is far more striking when the ascent is made from this side than from the lake.

The line now traverses level meadow-land, with the wooded heights of the Jura on both sides. Along the hill-side to the r. the road to Le Locle by Les Ponts winds upwards (comp. p. 170); the road through the Val de Travers to Neuchâtel has already been visible from above Noirague. Next stat. *Travers* (2392'), near which is a tunnel. Near stat. *Couvet*, on the opposite side of the valley, are mines of asphalt. **Couvet** (2418') is a picturesque little town, the birthplace of Ferd. Berthoud, the inventor of marine chronometers for determining the geographical longitude. Here, and also at Motiers (see below), excellent Extrait d'Absynthe is manufactured. Diligence to Motiers twice daily; to Le Locle, see p. 168.

The line again ascends the N. slope of the valley. Far down on the opp. side lies *Motiers(-Travers)* (2392'), where Rousseau spent some time by permission of the Prussian governor Lord Keith, after having been expelled from Yverdon by the government of Bern, and wrote his 'Lettres de la Montagne', which caused so great a sensation at Geneva.

The lofty stat. *Boveresse* is situated some distance to the S.W. of the village of that name. Below, in the valley, lies **Fleurier** (2454'), with extensive watch-manufactories. The train traverses a long tunnel, beyond which *St. Sulpice* (2553') lies below to the l. The scenery again becomes extremely picture-que. In the defile of *La Chaîne*, the Reuse, which probably flows by a subterranean course from the *Lac de Tallières* 4½ M. to the N.E., rises in the form of a considerable stream.

The line here attains its highest point; beyond the last tunnel it enters a level green valley. At stat. *Verrières* (*Les Verrières Suisses*, 3061'), the last Swiss village, the French army under Bourbaki crossed the frontier in Feb., 1871. The line crosses the French frontier before *Les Verrières de Joux* (3015'). Near *St. Pierre de La Cluse* the scenery again becomes interesting. The defile of *La Cluse*, which both the railway and the high-road traverse, is fortified; the line can be closed by a gate, connected by walls with the fortifications on the heights on both sides; on the l. rises the ancient **Fort de Joux**, strengthened by modern works, and by a new fort on a rocky eminence to the r. Mirabeau was imprisoned here in 1775 through the influence of his father; and the negro chieftain Toussaint l'Ouverture of Haiti was confined in the Fort de Joux by order of Napoleon, and died here.

The line crosses the *Doubs* (which drains the *Lake of St. Point*, 3¾ M. to the S.W., and here emerges from a valley to

the 1.), the 1. bank of which it skirts as far as Pontarlier; scenery picturesque.

Pontarlier (2854 ft.) (*Hôtel National; Croix Blanche*), a small French town on the *Doubs*. On arriving, passengers' luggage is examined at the station. Opposite the station are the '*Collège*' and *Telegraph Office*. The large building with the turret to the r. of the railway, as the station is approached, is the *Hospital*. (Diligence from the stat. to Salins.)

46. From Neuchâtel to Lausanne and Geneva. Lake of Neuchâtel.

Swiss Western Railway. To Lausanne $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{2}$, to Geneva $3\frac{1}{4}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fares to Lausanne 7 fr. 40, 5 fr. 30, 3 fr. 80 c., to Geneva 12 fr. 80, 9 fr. 10, 6 fr. 50 c. Comp. Introd. X. — Some of the trains (express) go to Lausanne, others to Morges; there is in any case direct correspondence at Lausanne with the trains to Geneva, and at Morges with those to Geneva and Lausanne. — The Steamboat on the Lake of Neuchâtel plies between Neuchâtel and Morat (R. 42), and between Neuchâtel and Estavayer only.

The Steamboat on the Lake of Geneva from Lausanne (Ouchy) or Morges to Geneva (in 3 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. respectively) is far preferable to the railway, affording a more complete survey of the beautiful scenery. — The railway from Yverdon to Bussigny (where Mont Blanc and the mountains of Savoy first become visible) is uninteresting. Between Neuchâtel and Geneva a seat on the left should be selected (between Bussigny and Lausanne on the right).

The **Lake of Neuchâtel** (1427'), the *Lacus Eburodunensis* of the Romans, is far inferior in beauty to the lakes of the higher Alps; the N. bank, however, with its vine-clad slopes, bounded by the precipitous Jura Mts., from which the Alpine chain from the Bernese Oberland to Mont Blanc is visible, is picturesque. The lake is 25 M. in length, and, at its broadest part between *Auvernier* and *Port Alban*, nearly 6 M. in width; greatest depth 500'.

At the N. extremity of the lake is situated *St. Blaise*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of which the *Thièle* emerges; in the background rises the *Jolimont* (p. 10). About 3 M. to the S.E. is the influx of the *Broye* (p. 164). The following steamboat-station is *Cudrefin*, then

Estavayer (1538'), a small town of some importance, with the castle of *Chitiaux*, the architecture of which is worthy of notice. The following stations on the S.E. bank are *Font* and *Cheires*; on the opposite side *Concise* and *Corcelles*, see p. 174. On a promontory extending far into the lake, is situated *Yvonand*, where Roman mosaic pavements have been found, one of which is preserved in the Museum at Yverdon. At the extremity of the promontory the *Mentue* falls into the lake.

Yverdon (1433') (**Hôtel de Londres*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Croix Féderale*), the Roman *Eburodunum*, situated at the S. extremity of the Lake of Neuchâtel, at the influx of the *Toile*, or *Thièle*, affords

several picturesque walks and fine points of view. This town (pop. 5889, 561 Rom. Cath.) was for twenty years (1805—25) the scene of the labours of the philanthropic *Pestalozzi*. This truly practical philosopher, a native of Zürich, first devoted his time to theology and jurisprudence, but soon abandoned these pursuits, and interested himself exclusively in ameliorating the moral condition of the lowest classes. Pestalozzi's method of teaching, it is well known, consists in the communication of instruction by an immediate address to the youthful sensations or conceptions, and effecting the development of the child by constantly calling all his powers into exercise. During the life of this great and good man his exertions were not attended with the success they merited; but his method has since been extensively adopted, and its advantages are now thoroughly appreciated.

The ancient *Castle*, erected by Conrad of Zähringen in 1135, formerly the scene of Pestalozzi's exertions, contains the public schools, the Town Library, and the Museum; in the latter are preserved numerous objects from the ancient Swiss lake-villages, as well as some Roman and other antiquities. The Deaf and Dumb Asylum enjoys a high reputation. Near the town there is a much frequented *Sulphur-Bath* (Hotel and Pension).

An interesting excursion to the *Lac de Joux* is described in R. 47. The *Chasseron* (5282'), which rises from the Jura range to the S.W. of Yverdon, deserves a visit for the sake of the fine view from its summit. As far as *Ste. Croix* (2 hrs. from the top) diligence twice daily in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. *Ste. Croix* is noted for the manufacture of musical boxes, upwards of 50,000 of which are annually exported.

The Railway from Neuchâtel to the first stat. *Auvernier* has been described at p. 170. The line here quits the lake (the Pontarlier branch diverges to the r.), to which it returns beyond Bevaix (see below).

Colombier produces one of the most esteemed Neuchâtel wines (p. 166). In the vicinity some remarkable Roman antiquities have been discovered. Beyond the village, on the bank of the lake, lies the picturesque estate of *Le Bied*. After passing the station for *Boudry*, the valley of the *Reuse* is crossed (p. 170) by a lofty bridge. To the l., near

Cortaillod (1594'), where the best red wine in the canton is produced, is the mouth of the *Reuse*, which descends from the *Val de Travers*. Near the village of *Troisrods* (1692'), immediately above the station and below the Pontarlier line, is a considerable stalactite grotto. *Boudry* (1545') (*Maison de Ville*), the birthplace of Marat, lies on the r. bank of the *Reuse*, at some distance to the r. of the line.

The *Creux du Vent* (4806'), about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the W., is frequently ascended from Boudry (comp. p. 171). The summit is in the form of a basin, 500' in depth, shaped like a horse-shoe, and nearly 3 M. in circumference.

Previous to a change in the weather, this crater-like basin is filled with surging clouds of white vapour, which rise and fall like the steam in a boiling cauldron, but do not quit the hollow. The phenomenon seldom lasts above an hour. A gun-shot produces a peculiar echo, resembling that of a volley of musketry. The current of air which prevails in this 'hollow of the wind', is frequently so violent as to force back objects of considerable weight thrown from the brink. The rare plants and minerals found here are a source of attraction to the scientific.

Beyond stat. **Bevaix** (1571') the line re-approaches the lake, which it now skirts as far as Yverdon. The *Creux du Vent* may also be ascended from the next stat. **Gorgier St. Aubin** (1555'). Opposite, on the S.E. bank, lies the little town of *Estarayer* (p. 172). To the r., on the slope of the hill, is situated the well-preserved castle of *Vauxmarcus* (1581'); then *La Lance* (to the r.), formerly a Carthusian convent, now a château and park of Count Pourtalès. At **Concise** (1466') (*Ecu de France*), where the line crosses an arm of the lake by means of an embankment, a great number of ancient flint axes, saws, chisels, and other tools were found in 1811 at the bottom of the lake, dating from the period of the lake-villages ('Pfahlbauten'). Near *Corcelles*, situated to the r. on the highroad, a little farther on, three blocks of granite, 8 to 10' in height, placed in the form of a triangle, are visible from the line. According to some they were erected by the Swiss in commemoration of the battle of Grandson which was fought in the vicinity, but they are more probably of Celtic origin.

Battle of Grandson. When *Charles the Bold* of Burgundy had by treachery gained possession of the castle of Grandson, and, contrary to the stipulation, put the Swiss garrison to death, he abandoned his secure position at Grandson, and seized the castle of Vauxmarcus, which commands the road. Here he was surprised and signally defeated by the Swiss, justly infuriated by his cruel breach of faith. An enormous booty, valued at upwards of 250,000 l. sterl., fell into the hands of the victors, together with numerous trophies now distributed among the various arsenals of the Confederation. Among other treasures were two diamonds of great value from the crown-jewels, one of which now adorns the French, the other the papal crown.

Grandson (*Lion d'Or; Croix Rouge*) is the next station of importance. The line skirts the bank of the lake, and passes through the precincts of the picturesque old *Castle* with its ivy-clad towers, where a collection of antiquities and other objects is preserved. The ancient *Church* with its quaint pillars once belonged to a Benedictine abbey. Grandson is undoubtedly of Roman origin. The feudal proprietors of the castle were among the most powerful in Switzerland as early as the 9th cent. Otto of Grandson, the last of his race, was killed in a duel in 1399 by Gerhard of Estavayer; his tomb is in the cathedral of Lausanne (p. 192).

The train skirts the S.W. extremity of the lake, crosses the *Thielle*, and enters the stat. of Yverdon near the steamboat quay.

Yverdon, see p. 172.

Here the line quits the Lake of Neuchâtel, and enters the broad valley of the *Toile*, or *Thièle*, near stat. *Ependes*. To the W. rises the long chain of the Jura, the *Aiguille de Beaulmes*, *Mont Suchet*, and between them in the distance the *Mont d'Or*, the *Dent de Vaulion* (p. 177), and *Mont Tendre*. After passing stat. *Chavornay-Orbe* (p. 176) and *Ecl'pens-la-Sarraz*, the line enters the picturesque, wooded ravine of the *Vénoge* (connected with the *Toile* by means of a canal), near the beautifully situated town of *Cossonay* (Hôtel d'Angleterre).

As the valley expands, a distant prospect of the long chain of the mountains of Savoy is obtained. Beyond *Bussigny* a branch line diverges to the r., affording a more direct communication with the line to Morges and Geneva on the N. bank of the lake (see below). From the curve which the line here forms, a glimpse is obtained in favourable weather of the snow-fields of *Mont Blanc*, through an opening in the mountains. The station of *Morges* is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the steamboat quay (p. 191).

Steamboat hence, or from Lausanne (*Ouchy*), to Geneva, see R. 50.

The line towards Lausanne unites with the main-line of the N. bank of the lake at *Renens*. The station at Lausanne is situated on the slope between the town and *Ouchy* (p. 191).

Lausanne, see p. 191.

The train from Lausanne to Geneva (comp. Map, p. 188) returns by stat. *Renens*. Near **Morges** (p. 191) the line approaches the Lake of Geneva, but skirts the N.W. side of the village. To the N.W., above the valley of the *Morges*, which is here crossed, rises the castle of *Vufflens* (p. 191). *St. Prex*, the next village, lies to the l., on a promontory extending into the lake. *Aubonne-Allaman* is the station (omnibus 40 c.) for the small town of *Aubonne*, situated on the hill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. As *Rolle* is approached, the *Signal de Bougy* (p. 191), a celebrated point of view, rises to the r. The district between the *Aubonne* and the *Promenthouse*, which the line crosses beyond stat. *Gland*, is termed *La Côte*, and is noted for its white wine, one of the most highly esteemed in Switzerland.

Near **Nyon** the line skirts *Prangins* with its castle (p. 190), and again approaches the lake. To the r. rises the *Dôle* (5505') (p. 190), the highest of the Jura Mts. *Céliney*, *Coppet*, and *Versoix* are the next stations (p. 189). The narrowest part of the lake is at stat. *Genthod-Bellevue* (comp. p. 188). *Chambésy*, the last station before Geneva is reached, is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant from the French frontier. On the opposite bank the wooded hills and picturesque villas in the environs of Geneva become visible, above which, in favourable weather, *Mont Blanc* and the Savoy range are seen. The station at Geneva occupies a lofty

position on the r. bank of the Rhone, at the extremity of the new Rue du Montblanc, which leads direct to the lake.

Geneva, see p. 177.

The traveller who desires to return, and is already acquainted with the above route, may vary his journey agreeably by proceeding from Rolle (p. 190) to *St. Georges*, 9 M. to the N.W., at the foot of the **Col de Marcheiruz** (4970'), over which a good road leads to (9 M.) *Le Brassus* (3412') ("*Hôtel de la Lande*; "*Hôtel de France*).

The ascent from *St. Georges* to the **Col** affords a succession of magnificent views over the Lake of Geneva and the Rhone Valley, and the descent to *Le Brassus* commands a prospect of the *Lac de Joux* and the *Dent de Vaulion*.

From *Le Brassus* a road skirts the W. bank of the lake to *Le Lieu* and (9 M.) *Le Pont* (p. 177). Diligence between *Le Brassus* and *Le Pont* twice daily in 2 hrs.; one-horse carr. 10 fr. It is, however, preferable to perform this journey by water, from *Le Sentier*, a village at the S.W. end of the lake, 2½ M. from *Le Brassus* (in 2 hrs., boat with one rower 3 fr.). From *Le Pont* to *Orbe* and *Yverdon*, see below.

47. Lac de Joux. Dent de Vaulion.

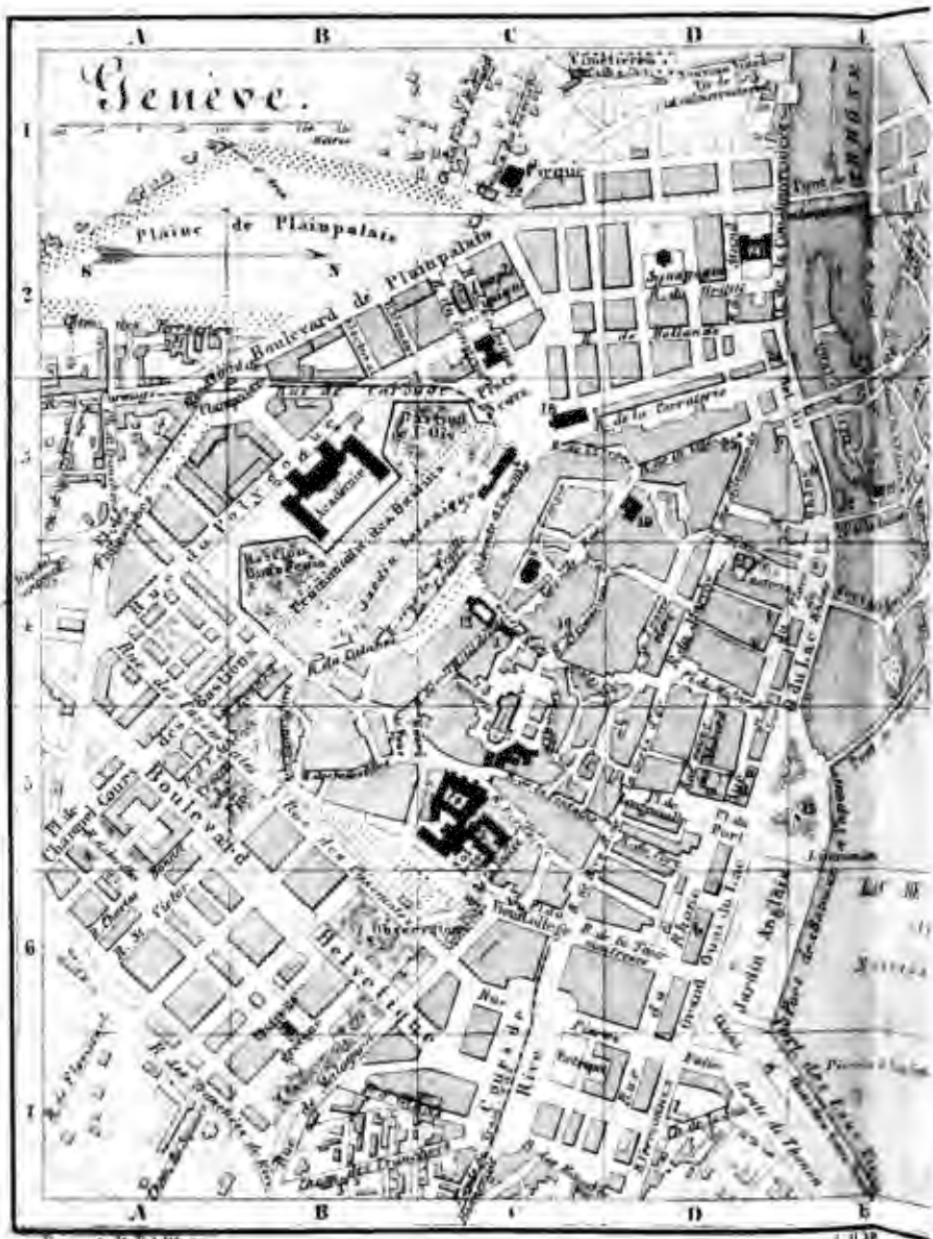
An interesting excursion for one day: from *Yverdon* to *Orbe* by diligence in 1½ hr., or by railway (stat. *Chavornay*, p. 174, omnibus from the station to *Orbe* 40 c.); thence on foot in 4 hrs. to *Le Pont*. In the afternoon to the *Dent de Vaulion* and the Sources of the *Orbe*. The next day by diligence from *Le Pont* in 1½ hr. to stat. *Cossonay* (p. 175), or by *Le Brassus* and the **Col de Marcheiruz** to *Rolle*. Diligence between *Le Pont* and *Le Brassus* twice daily in 2 hrs. (see above).

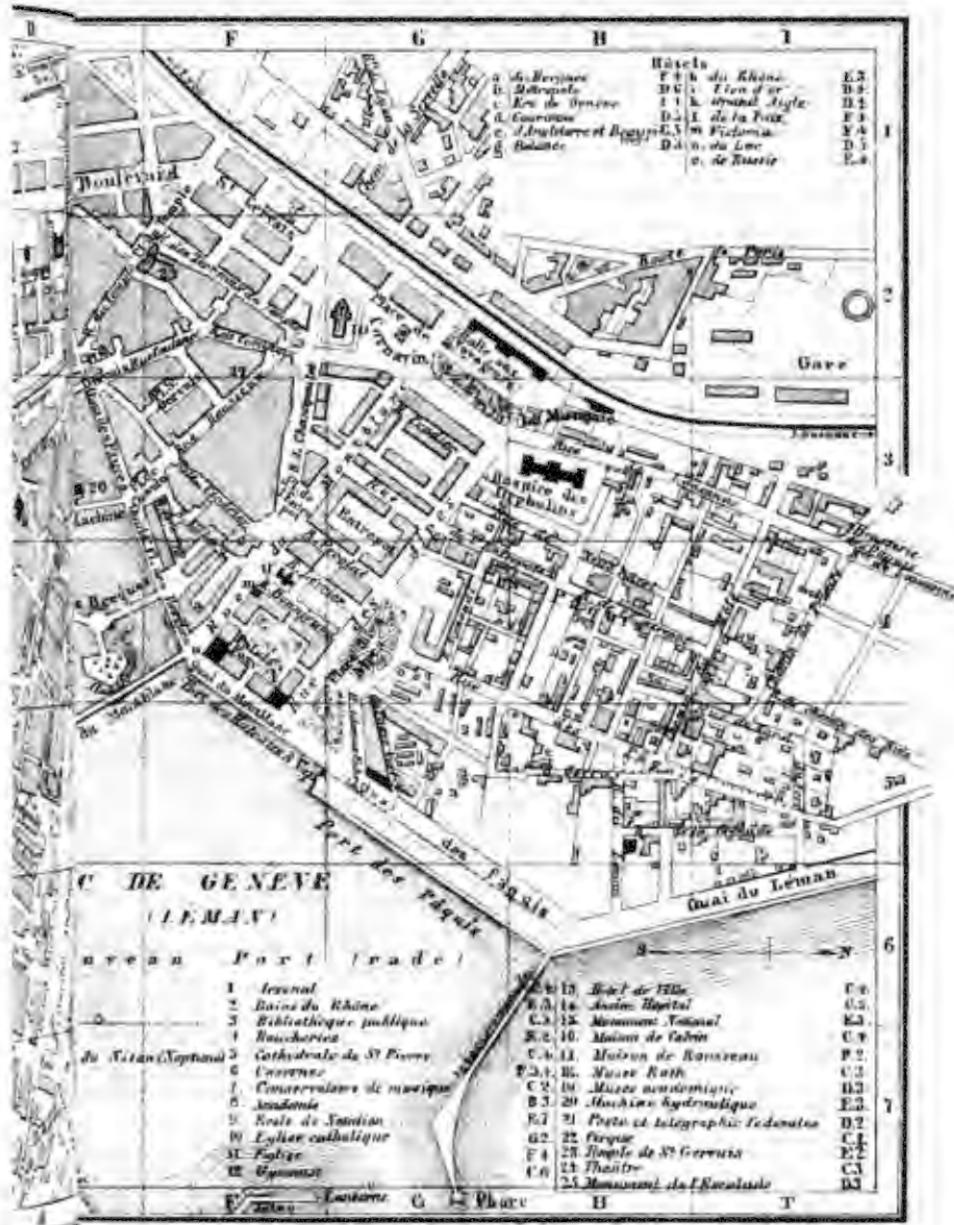
Orbe (1463') (*Guillaume Tell*; *Maison de Ville*), an ancient town (pop. 1843, Rom. Cath. 76), picturesquely situated on the river of the same name, was in the early part of the middle ages the capital of Little Burgundy, to which period the two towers of its castle (fine view from the terrace) and a mosaic pavement discovered in the neighbourhood appertain. The first orthopædic establishment in Europe was founded here by Venel, towards the close of the last century.

The road to *Le Pont* passes by **Romainmotier** (2241') (*Couronne*), a very ancient place, which owes its appellation to the monastery founded here in the 6th cent. by St. Romain (*Romani Monasterium*). The nuptials of Margaret of Austria and Philibert, Duke of Savoy, were celebrated here in 1502. She had already been affianced to Louis, Dauphin of France, and to the Infanta of Spain, to which circumstance she jestingly alludes in an epitaph she composed on herself: '*Ci gît Margot la gente damoiselle qu'a deux maris et si mourut pucelle*', etc.

The road passes by *Vaulion* and the base of the *Dent de Vaulion* to the village of *Le Pont*. Pedestrians leave the high road 1½ M. beyond *Vaulion* and take a footpath to the r., which ascends to the summit of the *Dent* in 1 hr.; descent to *Le Pont* 1 hr.

From *Orbe* by *Vallorbe* to *Le Pont*, good road (about the same distance as by the above route; diligence between *Orbe* and *Ballaigues* once daily, between *Ballaigues* and *Vallorbe* twice daily, but not between *Vallorbe* and *Le Pont*), a pleasant route gradually ascending, passing through





the villages of *Montcherand*, *La Russille*, *Lignerolles* (fine view), and *Baltauges* (fine retrospects of *Orbe*), in a mountain-valley; to the N. *Mont d'Or*, to the S. the *Dent de Vaulion*.

$9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Vallorbe* (2520') (*Maison de Ville*), $11\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the Sources of the *Orbe* (2569'), which gush with considerable force from the rocks, and are doubtless the subterranean discharge of the *Lac de Joux* (see below). They may be reached by leaving the road $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond *Vallorbe*, and proceeding to the r. for about $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Rejoining the road, the traveller reaches the summit of the pass, bounded on the l. by the lofty and precipitous slope of the *Dent de Vaulion* (see below), the summit of which may be attained in 1 hr. (fatiguing ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. through thickets, then across meadows inclining to the l., and passing near a chalet). After descending to the road by the same path, the pedestrian reaches *Le Pont* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (The walk from *Vallorbe* to the sources of the *Orbe*, the *Dent de Vaulion*, and *Le Pont* occupies $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.)

$14\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Le Pont* (**Inn*) lies at the N. extremity of the *Lac de Joux* (3310'), which is 6 M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, and separated from the little *Lac Brenet* by an embankment (with a bridge, which gives the name to the village). On the N. side of the *Lac Brenet* are seen some apertures, into which flow the waters of the lake, forming 750' lower, after a subterranean course of $4\frac{1}{2}$ M., the sources of the *Orbe* (see above).

Le Pont is situated on the S. side of the **Dent de Vaulion* (4877'), which on one side presents a barren and rugged precipice, 1600' high, and on the other a gentle, grassy slope. The summit is reached in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from *Le Pont*, and in 1 hr. from *Vaulion* (guide desirable). The view embraces to the S.W. the Valley and *Lac de Joux*, more distant the *Lac des Rousses*, the *Noirmont*, and the *Dôle*; to the S.E. a considerable part of the Lake of Geneva, and in the background the glaciers of *Mont Blanc* and the Alps of the *Valais*; from the S.E. to the E. the chain of the *Bernese Oberland*. This is the most beautiful view of the *Jura*, second only to that from the *Dôle* (p. 190).

48. Geneva.

Fr. *Genève*, Ger. *Genf*, Ital. *Ginevra*.

Hotels. *On the Left Bank:* *Hôtel de la Métropole* (Pl. b), a large estab. belonging to a company; 200 apartments in 3 stories, R. facing the lake 4, L. 1, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. excl. W. at 1 o'clock 4, at 5 o'clock 5, A. 1, Pension 8 fr.; *Ecu de Genève* (Pl. c.), of the first class, frequented by Americans; *Couronne* (Pl. d.), R. 3 fr., L. $3\frac{1}{4}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, table d'hôte excl. W. at 1 o'clock 3, at 5 and 7 o'clock 4, A. 1 fr.; these three large establishments command a view of the lake. *Hôtel du Lac*, good and not expensive, about to be transferred to a new building opposite the *Pont du Mont Blanc*. — *Hôtel du Rhône* (Pl. h.), view of the Rhone, no table d'hôte; *Hôtel Garni de la Poste*, Place Bel-Air, R. 2, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel Helvétia*, also a restaurant. *Lion d'Or* (Pl. i), *Grand Aigle* (Pl. k), both in the Rue du Rhône; *Balance* (Pl. g).

The Hotels on the *Right Bank* of the Rhone (those situated on the Quays command a view of the Alps) are in winter protected from the 'Bise' (N. wind). *Hôtel des Bergues* (Pl. a), opposite Rousseau's island; *Hôtel de Russie*, new, elegantly fitted up, in the former Palais Fazy, Quai du Montblanc, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel de la Paix* (Pl. gg),

on the Quai du Montblanc, and near it *Hôtel d'Angleterre et Beau Rivage*, on the Quai de Pâquis, both new and of the first class. *Schweizerhof* (Pl. e), near the station; *Hôtel Victoria* (Pl. m), opp. the English Church, R. 2 fr., B. 1½ fr., A. 1½ fr.; *Hôtel de Genève*, Rue du Montblanc 13, not far from the station, R. 2, B. 1¼, A. and L. 1 fr.

Pensions Alimentaires, very numerous on account of the great influx of strangers; 85 to 300 fr. per month. For families and single persons: Mme. Bussac (200 to 250 fr.), Quai du Mont Blanc 9; Bovet, Avenue des Pâquis; Picaud (85 to 200 fr.), Quai des Eaux-Vives; Mad. E. Magnenat (150 fr.), Tranchées de Plainpalais 3; Baud (180 fr.), Chemin Pré l'Évêque; Flageol, Rue Pierre Fatio; Rueegg, Rue du Rhône 92; Fromont-Jackson, Rue Pradier 3; Veuve Piccard (150 fr.), Place de la Métropole 2; Veuve Flouck, Place Bel-Air, au quatrième; Soeurs Crochat (80—100 fr.), Plainpalais, Chemin Dancet 184; Benfield, Place du Port 2. — For students: Mme. Roussy (86 to 100 fr.), Rue du Rhône 29; Decosterd, Rue des Allemands 8; Mayor, Rue des Allemands 14, etc. — Farther information may be obtained at the hotels and booksellers' shops.

Cafés. *On the Left Bank:* *Café du Nord (Pl. o), de la Couronne (Pl. p), and de Genève, all on the Grand Quai; *du Musée, Corraterie, opposite the Musée Rath, with garden; du Théâtre (Pl. r), with garden; Claret; du Globe. — *On the Right Bank:* Café de la Poste (Pl. t), near the English Church. — *Beer.* Bavarian at Ackermann's, Rue du Rhône 92, and Jutz, Chemin des Eaux-Vives 6; Mâcon and Lyons beer may be procured at most of the Cafés, Geneva beer at the breweries outside the gates: Pâquis Brewery (Lausanne road, Pl. 1. 3); Treiber (Route de Chêne, Pl. C. 7).

Restaurants. *Left Bank:* Café du Nord (Pl. o, see above); Krüger-Kegler, Luncheon-room, Place Bel-Air 4; Dettinger, Place de la Fusterie 4; Viziaz, Rue du Rhône 36; Villars, Rue du Rhône 52; Dau-benfeld, Baussont, both on the island; also at the different hotels. — *Right Bank:* Railway Restaurant.

Baths. De la Poste, Rue du Stand, well fitted up, hot, cold, shower, vapour baths, etc.; Canel, Rue de l'Hôtel de Ville 11, etc. — Lake Baths: swimming-school, and separate baths, at the new quay on the l. bank, outside the harbour, on the Vesenaz road, p. 186. — Rhône Baths ('*Bains flottants*'), Quai pont de Bel-Air, for gentlemen and ladies, two small swimming-basins ('*piscines*'), 40 c. per bath with towel; separate baths 60 c. — Baths in the Arve, very cold, ¾ M. from the Place Neuve: Granthiéraut and Hasen, both on the Chemin de l'Arve, 424 and 473.

Railway Station for Switzerland and France (Lyons, Chambéry, etc.), at the upper extremity of the Rue du Montblanc, r. bank.

Post and Telegraph Offices, Quai de la Coulouvrière (Pl. 21). *Branch Offices* opp. the rail. station, and Rue Pierre Fatio 1, all open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Diligences to Chamouny, every morning at 7, 7½, and 8, starting from the Grand Quai, the Place du Rhône, and the Lion d'Or (p. 177). To Annecy (p. 212) once daily, at 3 p. m., from the Grand Quai; to Samoëns and Sixt (p. 222) daily at 2 o'clock from the Rue de Rive 13.

Omnibuses from every hotel to the station, and also from the post office, fare 30 c.; each article of luggage 15 c.; to Fernex (every hour) 50 c., Place Cornavin; Mornex (in summer) at 8.30 and 11.30 a. m. and 6.30 p. m. from the Rue de la Croix d'Or 11, fare 1 fr. To the Voirons, or Bons (p. 187) in summer Thursd. and Sund. at 5 a. m., Sat. at 4 p. m., from Rue Winkelried 4, near the Hôtel des Bergues. *Tramway* to Carouge 10 c., stat. Place Neuve, near the theatre; Chêne 20 c., from the Cours de Rive.

Voituriers. Köllicker, aux Pâquis; Regard, on the Terrassière; Société Genevoise (Achar & Co.), Rue des Pâquis 35, the drivers of which wear a brown livery. One-horse carr. 15 fr. per day, two-horse 30 fr., everything included. — *Fiacres* per hour 2½, la course 1½ fr.

Steamboats, Swiss Bank (N.) p. 188; Savoy Bank (S.) p. 204. Piers of both at the Jardin Anglais (p. 181). The express-steamer *Bonivard* (p. 188) starts from the Quai du Montblanc, opp. the Hôtel de Russie.

Boats for excursions on the lake (2 to 3 fr. per hour with, 80 c. without boatman), near the steamboat-pier on the Grand-Quai, the Quai du Montblanc, and the two jetties near the lighthouses. The English 'canots' are steadier than the 'voiliers' or sailing-boats. It is prohibited to approach the Pont des Bergues on account of the dangerous rapidity of the stream.

Shops. The most tempting are those on the Grand-Quai, the Rue du Rhône, the Rue de la Corraterie (l. bank), the Quai des Bergues, and the Rue du Montblanc (r. bank). Geneva is celebrated for its watches and jewellery; the designs for the latter are for the most part borrowed from the French, and the principal markets for the articles themselves are Italy and the Levant. In Geneva 70,000 watches are manufactured annually (comp. p. 169). Among the watchmakers of repute may be enumerated Veuve Vacheron and Comp., Rue Tour de l'Ile 3; Patek, Philippe and Comp., Grand-Quai 22; Golay-Leresche, Quai des Bergues 31 and Place du Port 1 (on the Grand-Quai); S. Mercier, Place du Rhône 42; Ekegren, Rue du Rhône 88, au troisième. — Engravers: M. L. Bovy especially for medals, Rue Rousseau 18; Bovet et Fol, Petite Fusterie 1. Mountain-shoes: Müller, Place du Molard. Trunks and other travelling requisites: Isenring, Place du Lac 2. Carved wood, musical boxes, etc.: Mauchain, next door to the Métropole.

Booksellers. Georg, Rue de la Corraterie 10; Monroe, Place des Bergues 1; Menz, Place du Molard 2.

Newspapers, periodicals, etc. in the Société de Lecture, on the upper floor of the Musée Académique, Grand' Rue 11; cards of admission procured from members.

Exhibition of Art (permanent) of the Société des Amis des Beaux-Arts, in the handsome new Athénée. Admission 1 fr.

Physicians. Dr. Metcalf, Quai du Montblanc 3; Dr. L. Appia, Rue des Chanoines 5; Dr. Landesmann (homœopathic), Rue du Marché 31. — **Chemists.** Geo. Baker, Place des Bergues 3; Hahn, Place Longemalle, etc.

Bankers. Lombard Odier and Comp., Petite Corraterie; Kohler and Comp., Rue de la Corraterie 10.

English Church on the r. bank, near the Hôtel des Bergues (Pl. a).

Geneva (1243¹), with 47,581 inhab. (20,695 Rom. Cath.), capital of the smallest canton except Zug, is the richest and most populous town in Switzerland. The entire canton has a population of 94,116, of whom 30,000 are aliens.

The town is situated at the S. extremity of the lake, at the point where the blue waters of the *Rhone* emerge with the swiftness of an arrow; the *Arre* flows into this river below Geneva. The Rhône surrounds the little *Quartier de l'Ile*, and divides the town into two parts: on the r. bank is the *Quartier St. Gervais*, the smallest, chiefly inhabited by the industrial classes until the opening of the railway, since which it has been considerably embellished; on the N. side squares of handsome houses occupy the site of the ancient fortifications.

Seen from the lake, Geneva presents a very imposing appearance, the banks of the Rhone being flanked with broad quays and substantial buildings. The interior of the older part of the town by no means produces a corresponding effect, and the streets, with a few exceptions, are narrow, steep, and crooked. *La*

Corraterie, the ancient fosse, is celebrated in the annals of the town†; *les Rues Basses*, a long series of streets which intersect the town from E. to W. (*Rue des Allemands, du Marché, etc.*); and the *Rue du Rhône*.

The two halves of the city, which are separated by the Rhône, are connected by means of six bridges. The highest of these, the handsome ***Pont du Mont Blanc**, completed in 1862, leads from the *Rue du Mont Blanc*, a broad street descending from the railway-station, to the *Jardin Anglais* (see below), and with the latter forms the central point of attraction to visitors in summer. Between the **Pont du Mont Blanc** and the *Pont des Bergues* is **Rousseau's Island**, united to the latter by a suspension bridge, and planted with trees (small café). In the centre stands the bronze statue of the ‘wild self-torturing sophist’ himself, executed by Pradier (1834).

Handsome quays with numerous shops extend along both banks of the river in the vicinity of these bridges. The principal of these are the *Quai des Bergues* on the r., and the *Grand Quai* on the l. bank. The *Quai du Mont Blanc*, extending from the **Pont du Mont Blanc** towards the N.E., on the r. bank of the lake, affords a magnificent survey of the **Mont Blanc* group, which is visible almost in its entire extent, and presents a strikingly beautiful appearance on clear evenings. An idea of the relative altitudes, which can never be adequately appreciated at Chamonix itself, is obtained from this point of view. Thus *Mont Blanc* itself is 15,781' in height, whilst the *Aiguilles du Midi* on the l. are 12,608' only. Farther to the l. are the *Grandes Jorasses* and the *Dent du Géant*; in front of the *Mont Blanc* group are the *Aiguilles Rouges*; then, more in the foreground, the *Môle*, an isolated pyramid rising from the plain; the snowy summits of the *Aiguilles d'Argentière* and the broad *Buet*; to the extreme l. the long ridge of the *Voirons*, which terminate the panorama on the l., while the opposite extremity is formed by the *Great* and *Little Salève*. The corner-house of the *Quai* and *Rue du Mont Blanc*, formerly the *Palais Fazy*, is now the *Hôtel de Russie*; the reliefs on either side of the portal represent (r.) armorial bearings and weapons, and (l.) an eagle with a key rising above Geneva towards the sun (the arms of the city). — On the r., farther up in

† On the night of Dec. 11th, 1602, the Savoyards attempted to obtain possession of Geneva, and would have scaled the wall of the *Corraterie* if the citizens had not promptly repulsed them. A Fountain (Pl. 25) in granite (designed by a sculptor of Munich), erected in 1857 at the W. extremity of the *Rue des Allemands*, commemorates this event. Beneath are two reliefs representing the defeat of the assailants, and Théod. de Bèze returning thanks to God; above, a group of soldiers scaling the walls, surmounted by a statue (emblematical of the town of Geneva), armed with lance and buckler.

the Rue du Mont Blanc, is the *English Church*, a small and tastefully built Gothic structure.

The *Quai des Pâquis*, planted with trees, forms the continuation of the Quai du Mont Blanc, and extends to the *Jetée*, or pier, which is also adorned with trees and furnished with benches. The latter affords another fine view of the Alps, as well as a good survey of the city itself. (The finest view of Mont Blanc is obtained from the Pavillon de Pregny, p. 186.) Beyond the Jetée, as far as the Villa Plantamour, extends the new *Quai du Léman*, adorned with handsome villas.

Near the *Pont de la Machine*, the next bridge below the island, is a large building containing an *Hydraulic Machine* which supplies the public fountains and a great number of houses with river water. At the extremity of the island are the *Slaughter-houses* (Boucheries, Pl. 4); at the entrance are five eagles in a cage, the heraldic emblems of the canton, supported at the expense of government.

On the S. bank of the lake (l. bank of the Rhone), on the l. of the traveller approaching from the Pont du Montblanc, rises the **National Monument**, a bronze group of Helvetia and Geneva by *Dorer*, on a lofty pedestal commemorating the union of Geneva with the Confederation in 1814. — Farther up the lake extend the pleasant grounds of the **Jardin Anglais**. To the l. of the entrance is a column with a barometer, thermometer, and hydrometer; in the centre a tasteful fountain. In the *Kiosque*, opposite the Hôtel de la Métropole, is a **Relief of Mont Blanc* which merits a visit (on Sundays and Thursdays from 11 to 3 admission gratis; at other times $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), made of lime-wood, 24' in length, and affording a good general idea of the relative heights of the 'monarch of mountains' and his vassals. It comprises the mountains from the Col de Bonhomme to the Great St. Bernard.

In this neighbourhood two granite blocks appear above the surface of the lake, termed the *Pierres du Niton*, on which, as tradition affirms, the Romans once offered sacrifices to Neptune. They are doubtless erratic blocks, similar to those met with on the Salève and other places in the vicinity, deposited by the glaciers which probably covered the whole country at a very remote period (see Introd. XIV).

If the traveller follow the side-street which leads from the Grand Quai opposite the above-mentioned Kiosque, and ascend a few paces, he will reach the *Promenades de St. Antoine*, well shaded grounds laid out on part of the old ramparts, and affording a beautiful view of the lake. On an eminence to the l. (S.E.), at some distance from the town, is situated the new **Russian Church**, with its glittering gilded domes, erected by contributions from the Imperial and other Russian families. The interior is worthy of inspection.

In a neighbouring street, Rue Verdaine 15, is the **Public Library** (Pl. 3), open from 11 to 4 (entrance by the Salle de Lecture, fee 1 fr.), occupying the upper story of the *Collège*. It was founded in 1551 by Bonivard (p. 198), and in 1858 united to the grammar-school founded by Calvin.

In the first room are the portraits of the most celebrated characters of the wars of the Reformation; in others those of the Swiss reformers, etc. Carefully preserved under glass cases are numerous *Autographs* and manuscripts of Calvin, Beza, Melanchthon, Luther, Bonivard, Rousseau, St. Francis de Sales, St. Vincent de Paul, etc.; also a variety of curious documents and miniatures, forming part of the treasures of Charles the Bold (p. 174) taken at Grandson.

The ***Cathedral** (*St. Pierre*, Pl. 5), completed in 1024 by the Emperor Conrad II., is in the purest Romanesque style; the exterior was disfigured in the 18th cent. by the addition of a Corinthian portico. The sacristan's (*concierge*) residence is behind the church, or he may be found in the '*loge du concierge*' adjacent to the church (fee 1/2 fr.).

Interior. Stained-glass windows and carved stalls of the 15th cent.; the monument of the Duke *Henri de Rohan* (chief of the Protestants under Louis XIII.), who fell at Rheinfelden (p. 18) in 1638, of his wife *Mary, de Sully*, and his son *Tancrède*; the black marble sarcophagus rests on two lions; the duke is represented in a sitting posture; the monument has been restored since its destruction in 1798. Beneath a black marble tombstone in the nave, lies *Jean de Brognier* (d. 1476), president of the Council of Constance. A black monument in the S. nave is sacred to the memory of *Agrippa d'Aubigné* (d. 1630), an eminent author and confidant of Henry IV. of France; the Republic of Geneva, where he died in exile, erected this monument in gratitude for services which he had rendered. The pulpit, a modern work, contains a chair once used by Calvin.

No. 11 Rue des Chanoines (Pl. 16), to the W. of the Cathedral, is the *House of Calvin*, occupied by him from 1543 until his death in 1564. He was interred in the now disused cemetery of *Plain-Palais*, but the spot cannot be recognised, as the great reformer expressly forbade that any monument should be erected over his remains.

In the immediate neighbourhood, Grand' Rue No. 40, is the house where *Jean Jacques Rousseau* was born (1712, d. 1778).

The **Musée Académique** (Pl. 19), Grand' Rue 11, may be visited daily, fee 1 fr.; the zoological department is open to the public on Sundays and Thursdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

Among the most remarkable of its contents are Swiss specimens of natural history, geological collections by *Saussure*, collections of fossils by *Brogmard* and *De Candolle*, zoological collections by *Boissier* and *Nicker*, a physiological cabinet by *A. Portet*, and extensive botanical collections bequeathed to the town in 1868 by the heirs of Baron *Delessert*. — The **Museum of Antiquities and Medals**, on the first floor, contains (in addition to some Egyptian relics) a silver shield with figures in bas-relief, found in the Arve in 1721.

The **Reading Room** (p. 179) is in the upper story.

The **Hôtel de Ville** (Pl. 13), a massive building in the Florentine style, is only remarkable for inclined planes in the interior being substituted for stairs, by which singular arrangement the counsellors in ancient times were enabled to ride, or be

conveyed in litters, to or from the council-chambers. The edifice, which has been recently restored, is appropriated to the use of the cantonal and municipal authorities.

The **Arsenal** (Pl. 1) (opposite to the Hôtel de Ville) which contains ancient and modern armour, the ladders used by the Savoyards in their unsuccessful enterprise (p. 180) etc., is always open to the public.

Adjacent to the Hôtel de Ville a gate leads to the shady promenade of **La Treille**, which affords a beautiful view of the Salève. Adjoining this terrace is the **Botanic Garden**, established in 1816 by the celebrated *De Candolle*; it is entered from the *Bastion Bourgeois*, and also serves as a promenade. Botanists will here find a valuable collection of living and preserved plants. The façade of the greenhouse is ornamented with marble busts of celebrated Genevese: Chambrey, Trembley, Ch. Bonnet, de Saussure, Senebier, and Rousseau; opposite to these is a bust in bronze of *De Candolle*. Near the Bastion opposite the Botanical Garden is the new edifice destined for the reception of the *Académie*, the *Library*, and *Museum*, commenced in 1867. Near it, in the grounds, is a statue of David by *Chaponière*.

The **Athénée**, situated S.E. of the Botanical Garden, is a tasteful edifice in the Renaissance style, whose façade is adorned with busts of six celebrated citizens of Geneva. It was erected by the wife of the 'philhellenist' Eynard, and presented to the Société des Beaux-Arts. It contains lecture-rooms, a library of works on the history of art, and an exhibition of objects of art (see p. 179).

The **Theatre** in the Place Neuve to the N.W. (Pl. 24), erected in 1782, is generally closed during the summer. Theatrical performances were long forbidden at Geneva by the austere regulations of Calvin. When Voltaire caused his pieces to be performed at Fornex (p. 186), almost in sight of the Genevese, Rousseau thus remonstrated with his great contemporary: 'Je ne vous aime pas; vous avez corrompu ma république en lui donnant des spectacles'.

The ***Musée Rath** (Pl. 18), opposite the theatre, containing a collection of pictures, casts, etc., was founded by the Russian general Rath, a native of Geneva, and presented to the city by his sisters. It has since been greatly extended. Admission in summer daily from 11 to 3 gratis; at other times, fee $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.

Vestibule: on the l. casts of modern sculptures, chiefly by *Prudier*; also a picture by *Odier*, representing Charles the Bold entering a church on horseback; to the r. the gates of the Baptistry of Florence by Ghiberti, the Graces by *Canova*, Plato by *Prudier* (original). Hall on the r.: casts from celebrated antiques: the Laocoön, the Athlete, the Venus de Medicis, the Gladiator, the Listening Slave, the Extraction of the Thorn, Torso from the Vatican, the Apollo Belvedere, the Diana of Versailles, etc. — Picture Hall I. (on the E. side): 71. *Lugardon*, Bonivard's release; 51. *Hornung*, Bonivard in prison (p. 198); 72. *Lugardon*, Arnold von Melch-

thal; *19. *Calame*, Forest at the Handeck; 162. *Favas*, Portrait of General Dufour; *29. *Diday*, Cascade of the Sallenche (Pisse-Vache); *28. *Diday*, Oaks in a storm; N. side 50. *Hornung*, Catherine de Medicis contemplating the head of Admiral Coligny; 65. *Liotard*, Portrait of himself, in chalks; 67. *Liotard*, Maria Theresa, in chalks; W. 49. *Hornung*, Death of Calvin; 121. A. *Töpper*, Winter landscape; *55. *Humbert*, Cattle; 134. *Wouwermans*, Crossing a river; 48. *Van der Heist*, Portrait; 117. D. *Teniers*, A smoker. In the centre of the hall a bust of General Rath. — Hall II. (E.) 100, 101. Landscapes by *Salvator Rosa*; 130. Portrait of the Princess Palatine Elizabeth Charlotte, Duchess of Orleans (d. 1722), by *Rigaud*.

Passing between the Musée Rath and the Theatre, the traveller reaches the *Place Neuve*, in the new suburb *Plain-Palais*. (Horse-railway to Carouge in 20 min., comp. p. 178.) On the S.W. side is the **Conservatoire de Musique**, behind which stands a handsome building, formerly a *Freemasons' Lodge*, now a club-house and café. To the S. of this is the new **Bâtiment Electoral**, on which is inscribed the motto of Geneva: '*Post tenebras lux*'; to the N. the **Synagogue**, in the Moorish style.

Leaving the latter, the traveller may cross the *Pont de la Coulouvrière*, the lowest of the bridges, and passing the simple, but handsome Rom. Cath. church of *Notre Dame*, proceed direct to the railway-station.

History. The sights of Geneva may easily be inspected in a day. The town possesses few monuments, and is chiefly interesting on account of the prominent position it held during important historical periods. The principles which since the 16th cent. have shaken Europe to its foundation, emanated chiefly from Geneva. Calvin (who resided at Geneva from 1536 to 1564) and Rousseau (born at Geneva in 1712) were the great advocates, one of religious, the other of social reform; but, though kindred in genius, these two illustrious men had no other qualities in common. The former, after Luther the most eminent of the old reformers, used his powerful intellect in propagating that pure faith which is now so widely extended, whilst the other employed his transcendent powers of mind in disseminating principles, generally considered to conduce neither to the good nor the happiness of mankind. Geneva has also given birth to the naturalists *de Luc*, *Bonnet*, and *de Saussure*, the botanists *de Candolle* and *E. Boissier*, the political economist *Say*, the historian *Sismondi*, the natural philosophers *de la Rive*, *J. Pictet*, and many other distinguished savants. Necker, minister of Louis XVI., and his daughter, *Madame de Staél*, were also natives of Geneva. A country so limited in extent (the canton is only 15 miles long by as many broad) could never have much prominence in a political point of view. '*When I shake my wig, I powder all the republic*', was the well known sarcasm of Voltaire. '*It is a tempest in a glass of water*', was the contemptuous exclamation of the Emperor Paul, on hearing of some commotion in the little republic.

The history of this small state may be thus briefly summed up. We find it mentioned for the first time by Caesar: '*Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvetorum finibus Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet, quem Caesar jubet rescindi*', etc. (de Bello Gall. I. 6—8). In common with the Allobrogi, Geneva fell under Roman rule; in 482, owing to the decay of the Roman Empire, it became subject to Burgundy; in the following cent. the Franks gained possession of it, and retained their footing until the division of the empire. After subduing Burgundy (1034), the Emperor *Conrad II.* caused himself to be proclaimed king here for the second time, and was crowned by the Archbishop of Milan.

Succeeding ages were witnesses of a series of struggles between the Bishops of Geneva, who aimed at the temporal power, the Counts of Geneva, in their capacity of Prefects of the Empire, and the Counts or Dukes

of Savoy, who contrived that the episcopal throne should be always occupied by a member of their own family. In the midst of these dissensions, the citizens of Geneva concluded an alliance with Freiburg (1518) and Bern (1526). Two parties were thus formed in the town, the Confederates (Ger. Eidgenossen, pronounced by the French 'Huguenots', whence the term '*Huguenots*'), and the *Mamelukes*, partisans of the House of Savoy.

From these discords, which the treaty of St. Julien in 1530 only partially appeased, sprung the Reformed Religion, to which Geneva immediately attached itself. In 1555 the Bishop transferred his seat to Gex. From that time the supremacy of the Romish Church ceased at Geneva; the new doctrines were vigorously and successfully propagated by *Farel*, and the Bishop was deprived of his power.

About this time a theologian, expelled from France on account of his tenets, sought refuge at Geneva; this was Jean Calvin, properly *Cauchon* or *Chatzrin*, who was born at Noyon in Picardy in 1509. He attached himself to *Farel*, and soon obtained so great an influence in all the affairs of church and state, that he may be said to have exercised a complete sway in Geneva. He maintained his authority until his death (1564). He was indefatigable in preaching, and his zeal against the corruptions of the Romish Church was unbounded; his rhetorical powers were of the highest order, and he exercised an irresistible influence over his fellow-citizens. Austerely in his own mode of life, he imposed a most rigorous code upon others, and if the Bishop's sway had been tyrannical, Calvin's was not less so. But whilst vindicating the liberty of conscience, he too frequently forgot his own principles and the behests of the Gospel he advocated. *Castellio*, one of his earliest friends and fellow-labourers, having ventured to differ from him on the doctrine of predestination, was banished by him in 1540. *Michael Servetus*, a Spanish physician who had fled from Vienne in Dauphiné in consequence of having written a treatise on the doctrine of the Trinity (*de Trinitatis erroribus*), and who had only sojourned in Geneva for a short time, was arrested in 1553 by Calvin's order and condemned to the stake, a judicial murder which has left an indelible stain upon the memory of the stern and unforgiving reformer. The execution took place on the *Champel*, a hill to the S. of the town.

The attempts made by the Dukes of Savoy at the commencement of the 17th cent. to bring Geneva again under their sway were abortive. Many Protestant princes, who recognised Geneva as the bulwark of the Reformed church, contributed considerable sums of money towards the fortification of the town.

In the 18th cent. Geneva was greatly weakened by intestine troubles. *Jean Jacques Rousseau*, the son of a watchmaker, was born here in 1712, and remained in his native town during his early youth. His writings, which exhibit ability of the highest order, exercised a great influence over the opinions of his age, but their tendency was highly injurious to society, and he passed a troubled and agitated life. At the instigation of Voltaire and the university of Paris, and by order of the magistrates of Geneva, his '*Emile*' and '*Contrat Social*' were burnt in 1763 by the hangman, as being '*téméraires, scandaleux, impies et tendants à détruire la religion chrétienne et tous les gouvernements*'. He died at Ermenonville, near Paris, in 1778.

On the 15th of April, 1798, the French entered Geneva, annexed the town to the French Republic, and made it the capital of the *Département du Léman*. The events of 1814 having restored it to liberty, it became incorporated with in the Swiss Confederation, of which it became the 22nd Canton. The later history of Geneva, the rise of Radicalism within it, the ascendancy of James Fazy and his fall in 1864, are well known.

49. Environs of Geneva. Fernex. Mont-Salève.

Comp. Map, p. 158.

Omnibuses and carriages, see p. 178.

In the vicinity of Geneva, both banks of the lake are studded with a succession of villas, in the erection of many of which much taste has been displayed, and enormous sums have been expended. Most of them are not accessible to the public; the Villa Rothschild at Pregny, however, is an exception (see below).

Right (W.) Bank. At *Les Délices*, the Villa Tronchin, property of Voltaire from 1755–1760; at *Varembé*, Mac Culloch ('Château de l'Impératrice', formerly occupied by the Empress Josephine); at *Le Rivage*, the Villa of the Countess Gasparin; at *Pregny*, Adolf Rothschild (a superb château recently built, visible from the lake; magnificent view of Mont Blanc from the pavilion in the park; adm. on Sundays and Thursdays 12–3 by cards, procured gratis at the hotels at Geneva). From Geneva the road to Fernex may be followed as far as a (1 M.) garden-pavilion, where a finger-post indicates the way to Pregny to the r. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the entrance of the garden).

Left (E.) Bank. At *Les Eaux Vives*, Favre (a magnificent château containing the Parting of Venus and Adonis, an early work of Canova); *Diodati* (Villa of Lord Byron).

Walks. The most beautiful are on the right bank by **Petit-** and **Grand-Sacconnex** along the brow of the hill, which commands a view of the lake and Mont Blanc, as far as **Versoix** (p. 189) on the bank of the lake, whence Geneva may be regained either by railway or steamboat in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — On the left bank: from the *Jardin Anglais* (p. 181) along the quay, beneath the shade of the avenue of plane-trees, skirting the lake as far as (3 M.) **Vesenaz** (inn with garden by the lake); return by **Cologny** (*Restaurant at the *Chalet Suisse*, beautiful view of Geneva and the lake), or farther to the E. by **Chougy**. From both these roads Mont Blanc is visible.

Omnibuses leave the Place Cornavin every hour for **Fernex** (*Truite*), situated $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. of Geneva. On the road, from the highest part of the *Petit Sacconner*, there is a charming view of Geneva, the lake, and Mont Blanc. Fernex is in French territory. Voltaire may be regarded as the founder of this little town. He purchased the land in 1759, attracted industrious colonists, founded manufactories, built his own dwelling, which he dignified with the title of Château, and erected a church, over the portal of which he affixed the ostentatious inscription: *Deo erexit Voltaire*. The 'patriarch' was proud of his new creation, and often boasted of it. All memorials of him have long since disappeared. Fine view from the garden-terrace of the house (not accessible on Sund.). Within the last 30 years an old gardener, who had been in the service of Voltaire, and retained a perfect remembrance of him, still resided at Fernex, and retailed to the curious many anecdotes and traits of character of the man whose stupendous talents undoubtedly exercised a great, though injurious influence, over the age in which he lived.

Omnibus to *Carouge* (p. 213) 15 c., horse-railway from the Place Neuve in Geneva to the Grande Place at Carouge 10 c.

The **Salève* (*Petit* and *Grand*), a long ridge of limestone rock, rises $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.E. of Geneva, in the territory of Savoy (France); its N.W. side is nearly perpendicular, whilst that on the S.E. presents a gentle slope, covered with pastures and numerous habitations. The *Petit-Salève* (2946'), which forms its N. extremity, extends to the Arve; it affords a beautiful view, greatly surpassed however by that from the summit of the *Grand-Salève* (4537'), which embraces the Lake of Geneva, the Jura, the Cantons of Geneva and Vaud, and part of France; on the S.E. the prospect is bounded by Mont Blanc. Refreshments on the summit in the *Auberge des Treize Arbres*. The still higher prolongation of the Salève to the r. is termed *Les Pitons*; on the highest point stands a stone tower.

The most direct road to the *Grand-Salève* (9 M.) from Geneva is by *Carouge* and *Crevin* (leaving the pond at the end of the village to the r.); then through the *Grande Gorge* by a winding path.—The road passes by *Chêne* (p. 214) and ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mornex* (**Ecu de Genève*; **Ecu de Savoie*; *Bellevue*), a charming village on the S. slope of the *Petit-Salève*, and a favourite summer resort of the Genevese; thence to *Monnetier* (**Inn*), situated in the defile which separates the *Petit* from the *Grand-Salève*; the ruined towers at the end of the new road have been converted into a pension (**Château de Monnetier*). From this point the ascent of the *Petit-Salève* may be made in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., that of the *Grand-Salève* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Omnibus from Geneva to Mornex, see p. 178. Donkeys at Mornex and Monnetier 1 fr. per hr. Pedestrians may descend by the steps on the N. side ('*Pas des Echelles*') to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Veyrue*, whence *Carouge* (p. 213) is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.

**Les Voirons* (4480'; omnibus to its base, see p. 178), a long mountain ridge N.E. of Geneva (see p. 180), affords a very pleasing prospect, extending from the Dent d'Oche to the mountains of the Lake of Annecy, and embracing the Mont Blanc chain. On the E. side, 200 yds. below the summit, are situated two **Pensions*, the *Chalet* (moderate), and the *Hôtel des Voirons*, whence beautiful walks may be taken to (1 hr.) *le Pralatre*, the W. summit; to the ancient monastery on the E. slope, and to the pavilion on the highest peak.

The mountain is reached by a carriage-road from Geneva by Boëge, and by another viâ Bons, the latter being the more attractive (omnibuses); thence to the summit by carr. or on foot. — The shortest route is from Geneva to *La Bergue* on the road to the Val de Sixt, by carriage in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence by a good bridle-path on the N. side of the mountain, commanding a beautiful view of the lake and environs of Geneva, to the hotel in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From Geneva to Boëge 9 M., whence the hotel may be reached by a steep foot-path in 2 hrs.

The *Fort de l'Ecluse* and *Perte du Rhône* (in France) may be reached by railway (Geneva-Lyons) in 1 hr., see p. 208.

50. From Geneva to Martigny by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Lake of Geneva (*Northern Bank*).

Railway. In $4\frac{1}{4}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. [to Lausanne $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{4}$, to Vevay $2\frac{1}{4}$ — $3\frac{1}{4}$, to Sion (R. 63) $5\frac{1}{4}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.]; fares 12 fr. 35, 8 fr. 80, 6 fr. 20 c. (to Lausanne 1 fr. 90, 3 fr. 65, 2 fr. 45 c., to Vevay 6 fr. 90, 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 45 c., to Sion 15 fr. 50, 10 fr. 85, 7 fr. 75 c.). From Geneva to Bex, and from Bouveret to Sion (comp. R. 51) return-tickets, available for the same day only, are issued (on Sundays to Bex at reduced fares available for 2 days), but between Bex and St. Maurice return-tickets are not issued. — It should be particularly observed that passengers by all trains to and from Bex change carriages at *St. Maurice*. — Comp. Introd. X.

Steamboats along the Northern Bank far preferable to the railway, affording a more perfect survey of the scenery: to Morges (4 fr., 1 fr. 60 c.) in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to Ouchy (Lausanne, 5 fr., 2 fr.) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., to Vevay (6 fr. 50, 2 fr. 60 c.) in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., to Villeneuve (7 fr. 50, 3 fr.) in $4\frac{1}{4}$ —5 hrs.; to Bouveret (5 fr., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) in $4\frac{3}{4}$ —5 hrs. Express-steamer *Bonivard*, starting from the Quai du Montblanc (p. 180), from Geneva to Villeneuve in 3 hrs. 55 min.; fares higher. Return-tickets for two days at a fare and a half, available also for the return-route by railway, in which case, however, they are valid for the day of issue only. Landing and embarkation free. — Stations on the N. Bank (those printed in *italics* are provided with piers): Versoix, Coppet, Céligny, *Nyon*, *Rolle*, *Morges*, *Ouchy* (Lausanne), *Lutry*, *Cully*, *Vevay*, *Clarens-Montreux*, Chillon, *Villeneuve*. — The steamboats 'La Flèche' and 'Chablais' ply between the N. and S. banks. Between *Evian* and Geneva once daily (the 'Simplon' and 'L'Italie' also make this trip twice daily, see p. 204): Stations: *Belote*, *Bellerive*, *Asnières*, *Hermance*, *Nernier*, *Thonon*. (From Evian to Morges or Ouchy 2 fr., or 1 fr.). — Service along the Southern Bank, see p. 204. There is no table d'hôte on board these boats, but a plain dinner may be procured for 2 fr. — The service along the N. bank is preferable to the S. (R. 51), affording a more extensive view of the Alps.

Those who wish to visit the Lake of Geneva, and the valley of Chamouny from Geneva as expeditiously, and at the same time as inexpensively as possible, without retracing any portion of the route, will require 3 or 4 days for the purpose. 1st day. By the first boat along the S. bank (R. 51) to Bouveret and thence by railway to Martigny, or from Geneva to Martigny direct by the first train; arriving at Martigny at noon, the traveller has still time, in the middle of summer, to cross the Col de Balme (R. 56) or the Tête Noire (R. 55) to Argentière in the valley of Chamouny. — 2nd day. Early in the morning by Les Tines to the Chapeau, over the Mer de Glace to Montanvert and Chamouny. In the afternoon to the Flégère, returning to Chamouny in the evening (R. 54). — 3rd day. By diligence to Geneva (R. 53). Excursion-tickets, see p. 213.

The **Lake of Geneva** (1230'), Fr. *Lac Léman*, Ger. *Gensee*, the *Lacus Lemanus* of the Romans, is 45 M. in length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide between Rolle and Thonon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. between Ouchy and Evian, and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. between the Pointe de Genthod and Bellerive, 500' deep near Chillon, 650' near Meillerie, and 300' between Nyon and Geneva. The area is about 260 sq. M., being 34 sq. M. more than that of the Lake of Constance. In shape it resembles a half-moon, the two horns of which are inclined to the S.; this form is most distinctly and beautifully observed from the Signal de Bougy (p. 191). The E. horn formerly extended 9 M. farther towards Bex: the deposit brought down by the





Rhône has, however, gradually filled up this part of the lake, and the alluvial soil thus formed daily increases in extent.

The Lake of Geneva differs from the other Swiss lakes in its deep blue colour, most of the other lakes being of a greenish hue. This blue tint is ascribed by Sir Humphrey Davy (who lived some years and died at Geneva), to the presence of iodine; the Swiss naturalists, however, do not take this view. There are 21 different kinds of fish in the lake, the most abundant and highly esteemed of which are the *Ferraz*. The navigation of the lake is inconsiderable, but there are many vessels of 190 tons; the graceful lateen sail, rarely seen except at Leghorn and on the Scottish lakes (where they are termed 'goose-wings'), is here employed, and has a very picturesque appearance. On the banks are seen the sweet and wild chestnut, the walnut, the magnolia in great luxuriance, also the cedar of Lebanon, and the vine.

The Lake of Geneva, like that of Constance, is subject to occasional changes of level (*seyches*). At particular spots the water rises several feet without any apparent cause, nor is there any perceptible motion; it remains at this height for a period never exceeding 25 min., and then again subsides to its original level. This phenomenon is usually attributed to the action of the wind upon the surface of the water; it occurs more frequently during the night than the day, in spring and autumn oftener than in summer, and seems also dependent upon other atmospheric influences. The waves of the lake in stormy weather are termed by the natives '*moutons*'. In the early months of the year the water is lowest; in July, August, and September the melting of the snow occasions a rise of 5 or 6'. The currents (*ardyres*) caused by the rising of subterranean springs are frequently so strong, that no oarsman can make way against them. Waterspouts also occur occasionally. It has been ascertained that when the temperature of the lake at the surface is 76° Fahr., at a depth of 923' it is only 46°. The lake has never been entirely frozen over.

The Lake of Geneva has for centuries been a theme for writers of all countries. Its connection with some of the greatest names of modern times is universally known; Voltaire and Goethe speak of it with enthusiasm; Rousseau makes it the scene of his impassioned romance, the '*Nouvelle Héloïse*'; the exquisite stanzas of Byron, who dwelt for some time upon its shores, fairly describe its varied beauties; Alexander Dumas deems it worthy of comparison with the bay of Naples: indeed the arts of the poet and painter have been exhausted to do justice to this lovely expanse of water, which combines the sunny softness of the Lago Maggiore with the imposing grandeur of the Lake of Lucerne. *Mont Blanc* is visible only from the W. bank, from Geneva, Nyon, Rolle, and more especially from Morges (p. 191).

Steamboats, see p. 188; departure, see p. 179. The banks of the lake, beautifully planted, and studded with innumerable villas, are remarkably picturesque.

Versoix (1263'), a considerable village, which formerly belonged to France. The *Duke of Choiseul*, Minister of Louis XV., being hostile to Geneva, contemplated founding a rival city here. The streets were even mapped out, but the design was never carried out.

Coppet (*Croix Blanche*; *Ange*; *Hôtel et Pension du Lac*), opposite Hermance (p. 204). The castle formerly belonged to *Necker*, a native of Geneva, who from being a banker at Paris was appointed minister of finance by Louis XVI.; in 1790 he quitted Paris and retired to Coppet, where he died in 1804. His daughter, the celebrated *Madame de Staël* (d. 1827), the first female writer of her age, likewise resided here for some years,

and attracted a brilliant circle of wits and savants around her. Her desk, her portrait by David, and a bust of Necker are shown to those interested in names which fill no mean place in the page of history. The father and daughter, with other members of their family, are buried in a chapel hidden from view by a group of trees and surrounded by a wall to the W. of the castle. The whole is now the property of the *Duc de Broglie*, son-in-law of Madame de Staél.

Nyon (**Hôtel du Lac*, carriages to St. Cergues, see below; **Ange*, unpretending near the station, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the lake), the *Colonia Julia Equestris*, or *Noviodunum*, of the Romans. The ancient castle, in the Romanesque style, with walls 10' in thickness, and 5 towers, now the property of the town, was built in the 12th cent. *Carnot* (d. 1823, at Magdeburg), the able and devoted adherent of Napoleon, found a refuge here. Farther on, among the trees, stands the château of *Prangins*, formerly the property of Joseph Buonaparte; *La Bergerie*, a portion of it, now belongs to Prince Napoleon; the remaining portion has been converted into the '*Pension Grand Château de Prangins*'.

On a promontory stands *Promenthoux*, and on the opposite bank, 3 M. distant, *Yvoire* (p. 204). The Jura mountains gradually recede. The most conspicuous peaks are the *Dôle* (see below), the highest summit of the chain, 500 or 600' higher than the adjoining ridge, and to the N. of this the *Noir-Mont* (5118'). The lake forms a semicircular bay from the mouth of the *Promenthousse* to the *Aubonne* beyond Rolle, and here attains its greatest width (p. 188). On the banks of this bay, which are termed *La Côte*, one of the best Swiss wines (p. 175) is produced.

Ascent of the *Dôle*, a delightful excursion in clear weather: Omnibus from Nyon in 3 hrs. (fare 2½ fr.) to *St. Cergues* (*Hôtel du Canton de Vaud*; *Union*; *Pension Delaigue*; **Observatoire* on an eminence, 5 min. from the post-office, between the old castle of St. Cergues and the Noir-mont, commands a lovely view), a small village at the N.E. base of the *Dôle*, two-thirds of the way from the top, frequently selected for a prolonged stay in summer on account of its salubrious air; thence with a guide (5 fr., hardly necessary) to the summit of the *Dôle* (5319') and back in 5 hrs. (including rest), time being still left to reach Nyon the same night if desired. The carriage-road from Nyon to St. Cergues leads by (3 M.) *Trélex*, at the base of the hill. The traveller should drive as far as the commencement of the well-shaded old road, 1½ M. beyond *Trélex*, preferable for pedestrians to the new. It follows the telegraph wires, and leads to St. Cergues in a straight direction (4 M.) up the mountain. A one-horse carr. (6 fr.) may be hired from stat. Nyon to the foot of the old road. — A pleasant footpath to the *Dôle* leads by *La Rippe*, 1¼ hr. to the S. of Nyon. — Chalet on the *Dôle* dear.

Diligence from St. Cergues by *Les Roussets*, a small French frontier-fort, and *Le Brassus*, to *Le Sentier*, the *Lac de Joux*, *Le Lieu*, and *Le Pont* (comp. R. 47), a pleasant and diversified route, traversing the valley of *Dappes* (at the E. base of the *Dôle*), a district adjudged to Switzerland in 1815, but until recently a source of contention between that country and France.

Rolle (**Tête Noire*; *Couronne*), birthplace of the Russian general *Laharpe*, tutor of the Emperor Alexander I., and one of



the most zealous advocates of the separation of the canton of Vaud from Bern (1798), comp. p. 193. His native town has erected an *Obelisk*, 42' high, on a small island in the lake to his memory.

3 M. to the N. of Rolle, on a vine-clad hill above the village of *Bougy*, is a celebrated point of view, the *Signal de Bougy* (2910'), 1680' above the lake, of which it commands a noble prospect, with the mountains of Savoy, and Mont Blanc towering behind them. *Aubonne* ("Coronne"), a small town of great antiquity, lies 2 M. E. of the Signal. The church contains a monument to the French Admiral Duquesne (d. 1687). The castle formerly belonged to the celebrated traveller Tavernier. Omnibus from Aubonne to (1½ M.) stat. *Allaman*.

The bank of the lake between Rolle and Lausanne is almost flat. On a promontory the village of *St. Prex*; then, in a wide bay, *Morges* (*Hôtel des Alpes*, on the quay, pension 4 fr.; *Hôtel du Port*; *Couronne*), a busy manufacturing town, with a harbour, and an old castle now used as a magazine for artillery. The venerable castle of *Vufflens* stands on an eminence at some distance to the N.; tradition attributes its construction to Queen Bertha (p. 165). From this point **Mont Blanc* is visible in clear weather in all its majesty to the r., through an opening in the mountains. The railway station (p. 175) is ½ M. from the steamboat-pier.

The steamboat next reaches *Ouchy* (1230') ("*Hôtel Beau-Rivage*, on the quay, R. from 3 fr., L. 1, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.; *Ancre*, indifferent; **Lake Baths* for gentlemen and ladies, ½ fr.), formerly *Rire*, the port of Lausanne. Omnibuses await passengers for Lausanne. The railway station (p. 175) is about ¾ M. from Ouchy, and Lausanne lies ¼ M. higher up (comp. the Plan).

Lausanne (1689'), the *Lausonium* of the Romans, with 26,520 inhab. (3517 Rom. Cath.), capital of the Canton de Vaud.

Hôtels. **Faucon* (Pl. a), R. 2½ fr., L. 1, B. 1½, D. at 1 o'clock, 3, at 5 o'clock, 4, A. 1 fr.; *Hôtel Gibbon* (Pl. b), opposite the post-office. In the garden behind the dining-room the historian Gibbon wrote the concluding portion of his great work in 1787. — **Bellevue* (Pl. c); **Hôtel du Grand Pont* (Pl. d), near the bridge, R. 2, B. 1½, D. 3, A. 1½ fr., a café below; *Hôtel Riché Mont* (Pl. e), to the l. on the way from the station to the town; **Hôtel et Pension Belvédère*, well situated near the 'Belvédère' promenade, R. from 1½ fr., D. 3 fr.; A. 1½, L. 1½ fr.; *Hôtel du Nord* (Pl. g) Rue du Bourg, with Café; *Hôtel d'Angleterre* (Pl. f); *Hôtel du Raisin* (Pl. h); all of the second class. — *Hôtel des Alpes* (also Café), at the station, in a garden. *Pensions*: *Pension Chevalier* 5 fr., and others. — **Café-Restaurant du Casino-Théâtre*, elegantly fitted up.

Omnibus from the station into the town or to Ouchy (to the steamboats), ½ fr., box ½ fr. — *Flacres* dear: to the station 2 fr.

Post and Telegraph Office, at the entrance of the town from the station. **English Church Service** at the English Chapel erected by Mr. Haldimand.

Lausanne, visible on the lake from a great distance, is most delightfully situated on the terraced slopes of *Mont Jorat*, overshadowed by its cathedral on one side, and its castle on the other. The interior of the town produces a less agreeable impression. The streets are irregular, and the houses in the older part insignificant. The two quarters are connected by a handsome

*bridge (the *Grand-Pont*), erected 1839—1844, also named the *Pichard* bridge, after the architect who designed it. The almost level causeway intersecting the town passes under the castle by a tunnel, 50 paces long, near the Place de la Riponne, in which, as well as in the new Rue de Berne and the Casino Promenade, the houses are large and handsome.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 6), erected 1235—1275, and consecrated by Gregory X. in the presence of Rudolph of Hapsburg, is a Gothic edifice of simple but massive construction. The terrace on which it stands is approached from the market-place by a flight of 164 steps of mean appearance. The sacristan (*marguillier*) lives to the l. (N.) of the principal entrance, No. 5; the church is open daily 9—12 and 2—5 o'clock.

In 1536 a celebrated Disputation took place in this church, in which *Calvin*, *Farel*, and *Viret* participated, and which resulted in the episcopal seat being transferred to Freiburg, the separation of Vaud from the Romish Church, and the suppression of the supremacy of Savoy. The Interior of this Prot. church (352' long, 151' wide) is strikingly symmetrical in its proportions. The vaulted roof of the aisle, 66' in height, is supported by clustered columns of different designs, 20 in number. Above the graceful triforium runs another arcade, which serves as a framework for the groups of the upper windows. The choir is adorned with columns arranged in a semicircle; in the arcades which surround the choir appears an ancient form of pilaster, a relic of the Burgundian-Romanesque style of architecture. The beautiful circular window and the W. and S. portals, with their carving, also merit inspection. Above the cupola rises a clock-tower, covered with wrought iron. The old tower was destroyed by lightning in 1820. The most remarkable Monuments are those of Duke *Victor Amadeus VIII.* of Savoy (d. 1451), whom the Council of Bâle (p. 2) elected pope under the title of *Felix V.*; farther on in the choir are monuments to *Otto of Grandson*, who fell in a judicial duel (p. 174) (the absence of hands to the figure has no symbolical signification); the bishop *Guillaume de Menthonex* (d. 1406); the Russian Princess *Orlow* (d. 1782); the Duchess *Caroline of Curland* (d. 1783); *Harriet Stratford-Canning* (d. 1818), first wife of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, at that period ambassador in Switzerland (by Bartolini, not, as is commonly believed, by Canova); Countess *Wall moden-Gimborn* (d. 1783), mother of the Countess of Stein, wife of the celebrated Prussian minister, etc. A tablet on the wall of the N. transept near these monuments bears the following inscription: ‘*A la mémoire du Major Davel, mort sur l'échafaud en 1723, le 24 Avril, martyr des droits et de la liberté du peuple Vaudois*’, a tribute paid to his memory by Laharpe (p. 190), who succeeded in effecting that for which Davel was beheaded as a traitor.

The *Terrace* (formerly the churchyard) commands a fine *view of the town, the lake, and the Alps of Savoy; the prospect is still more extensive from the summit of the tower, 162' in height. The adjoining episcopal palace (*Evêché*, Pl. 12) is now used as a prison and court of justice. The view from the ancient episcopal Castle (Pl. 7) (now the Cantonal Council Hall) which stands higher up, is also very fine. It was erected in the 13th cent., but from repeated alterations has lost much of its original character.

The **Cantonal Museum** (Pl. 1) (open Wed. and Sat. 10—4, Sund. 11—2 o'clock) in the *Collège* near the cathedral, contains

a cabinet of natural history, a valuable collection of freshwater conchyliia, presented by M. de Charpentier (d. 1855); also relics from Aventicum (p. 165) and Vidy, the ancient Lausanne, and a number of interesting *Celtic Antiquities*, chiefly relics from the ancient lake-dwellings.

The **Arlaud Museum** (Pl. 19), founded by an artist of that name in 1846, in a large building in the *Riponne* opposite the corn-exchange (*Grenette*), is open 11—3, gratis on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, on other days fee 1 fr. It contains a small collection of pictures by the old masters, and also some good modern works: *Culame*, Lake of Brienz; *Diday*, Rosenlau; *Gleyre*, Execution of Major Davel (see above), etc. — In the vicinity, Rue Chaueran 16, is the *Musée Industriel Élémentaire*, with well arranged industrial collections (admission on Wed. and Sat. 12—3½, Sund. 11—12 o'clock).

The admirably organised **Blind Asylum** (*Asyle des Aveugles*), ½ M. from the town, on the high-road to France, was founded by Mr. Haldimand, a wealthy and benevolent Englishman (d. 1862). The **Blumer Institution**, for children physically or mentally diseased, in the castle of *Vennes*, is 1½ M. above Lausanne, on the road to Bern. The **Penitentiary**, erected in 1828, is a model of orderly arrangement. The **Schools** of Lausanne are also in high repute.

The **Montbenon**, an eminence in the immediate vicinity of the town, and on a level with it, on the road to Geneva which diverges to the W. near the *Hôtel du Grand-Pont*, is laid out with avenues on the W. side. It commands a charming view of the lake, and serves as promenade, exercising-ground, and place of assembly. The environs of Lausanne are more beautifully wooded than those of the towns on the E. bay of the Lake of Geneva.

The "Signal (2126'), ½ hr. walk above the town, commands a justly celebrated view. From the post-office to the castle ¼ hr.; over the tunnel by the road for about 100 paces; then an ascent to the r. by a paved path, from which a flight of steps on the l. ascends to the carriage-road; this is followed to the r. as far as the summer-house and pleasure grounds (on the r.), which are finally entered by a footpath. Descent to the N. through the wood, then to the r. to (½ hr.) *Montmeillan* (passage sometimes forbidden), and back in ¼ hr. more by a shady path to the castle. The view embraces a great portion of the lake. Mont Blanc is not visible from this point, but is seen from the **Grandes Roches** (1½ from the town, to the r. of the Yverdon road), another charming point of view.

On the steep and lofty mountain-slopes (at the base of which lie the villages of *Lutry*, *Cully*, and *St. Saphorin*), which bear the name of *La Vaux*, one of the best and strongest of the Swiss white wines is produced. Between *Pully* and *Lutry*, higher up, is the lofty viaduct of the Lausanne—Freiburg line, across the valley of the *Paudèze*. The amphitheatre of mountains becomes grander as the steamboat advances; the Moléson, Dent de Jaman,

Rochers de Naye, the Tour d'Ay and Tour de Mayen, the Dent de Moreles and Dent du Midi; between these, to the S., Mont Catogne, and in the background the snowy pyramid of Mt. Velan.

Vevay, Fr. Vevey, the *Vibiscus* of the Romans.

Hotels. Trois Couronnes, or *Hôtel Monnet*, on the lake; Grand Hôtel du Lac, to the E. of the Couronnes; these three hotels are spacious and comfortable, charges similar: R. 2—4 fr., L. $\frac{3}{4}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, déjeuner à la fourchette 3, table d'hôte at 1, 5, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, A. 1 fr., reading, smoking and billiard-rooms, warm baths. — Hôtel Léman, to the W. of the Couronnes; Hôtel Senn; these two on the lake, charges more moderate; Hôtel du Faucon, opposite the Couronnes, smaller, well spoken of; Trois Rois, not far from the station, no view; Croix Blanche, near the post-office; Hôtel du Pont, at the station, unpretending; Hôtel de la Poste, in the town. — **Pensions** see p. 196.

Cafés. Café du Lac; Bellevue; Des Alpes; all on the new quay, with terraces. — Rinsoz, Rue de Lac.

Baths at the E. extremity of the town; small bath-houses on the lake; farther on, a swimming-bath (7—12 a. m. for ladies only). **Warm Baths** at the Hôtels Monnet, Senn, and Trois Rois.

Station on the N. side of the town, on the l. bank of the Veveyse.

Post Office, Place de l'Ancien Port. — **Telegraph Office** opposite the N. side of the Hôtel de Ville. — **Bankers**: Geo. Glas, Place de la Maison de Ville; A. Cuénod Churchill, Place du Marché 21.

Omnibus from the station to the hotels 20 c., box 10 c.; to La Tour-de-Peilz 30 c., box 15 c.; to Chexbres from the post-office, 1 fr. (see p. 163).

One-Horse Carriage, half-a-day 8 fr. and 2 fr. driver's fee.

Rowing-boats may be hired at the quay and the Place du Marché: without a rower 1 fr. per hr., with 1 rower 2, with 2 rowers 3 fr.; to Chillon, with 1 rower 6, with 2 rowers 10 fr.; to St. Gingolph (p. 206) same charges; to the rocks of Meillerie (p. 205) with 2 rowers 12, with 3 rowers 15 fr.

Pianofortes at Ratzenberger's, Place de l'Hôtel de Ville. — Nestler's Atelier de peinture, at La Tour; studios of Mad. Hegg (flowers) and Valouys (oils) both in the Place du Marché.

Bookseller. Benda, at the Hôtel Monnet (also music, etc.).

Physicians. Dr. De Montet, Dr. Curchod, Dr. Guisan, Dr. Leeson, Dr. Muret, and Dr. Rossier. — *Grape-cure*, p. 197.

English Church Service at the Church of St. Clair.

Vevay, charmingly situated at the influx of the Veveyse (1263'), is the second town of Vaud, popul. 7887 (1393 Rom. Cath.). Rousseau has contributed greatly to immortalise this spot. The views from the small terrace at the market, the quay, and the new Château of M. Courreu (beautiful *garden with plants of southern growth, fee 1 fr.) embrace the whole scene of the 'Nouvelle Héloïse', the 'burning pages' of which depict with the utmost force and accuracy all the features of this lovely neighbourhood. To the E. the Tour de Peilz, Clarens, Montreux, and Chillon are visible; next, Villeneuve and the mouth of the Rhone; in the background the Alps of Valais, the Dent du Midi, Mont Velan (adjoining the Great St. Bernard) and Mont Catogne (the 'sugar-loaf'); on the S. bank of the lake, the rocks of Meillerie, overshadowed by the Dent d'Oche; at the foot of the mountains the village of St. Gingolph (p. 206). The Quai Sina and Perdonnet afford a beautiful walk, sheltered from the N. wind.

The Church of St. Martin, erected in 1498, on an eminence (the '*Terrasse du Panorama*') among vineyards outside the town, surrounded by lime and chestnut trees, commands a lovely prospect. It is only used for service during the summer. A mountain-index ('*Indicateur des Montagnes*') has been placed here.

In the church repose the remains of the regicides Ludlow ('potestatis arbitrariae oppugnator acerrimus', as the marble tablet records) and Broughton. The republicanism of Ludlow was of the purest kind; he opposed the ambitious views of Cromwell, and was free alike from hypocrisy and fanaticism. Broughton read the sentence to King Charles ('dignatus fuit sententiam regis regum profari, quam ob causam expulsus patria sua' is the inscription on his monument). On the restoration of Charles II. he demanded the surrender of the refugees, a request with which the Swiss government firmly refused to comply. Ludlow's House, which formerly stood at the E. extremity of the town, has been removed to make way for an addition to the Hôtel du Lac. The original inscription chosen by himself, '*Omne solum fortis patria*', was purchased and removed by one of his descendants.

In the best wine-years the guild of vintners (*L'Abbaye des Vignerons*) celebrates a peculiar festival, probably a relic of the superstitions of the Roman age. The last occasion of the kind was in 1865, when thousands of visitors were attracted by the novelty of the spectacle, which will probably not occur again for many years. The principal feature of the ceremony consists in a grand allegorical procession, in which sacred and mythological subjects are often blended together with absurd incongruity.

The château of **Hauteville**, 2 M. to the N.E. of Vevay, with an admirably kept park, commands a beautiful view from the terrace and temple. In the same direction, 2 M. higher up, is the ancient castle of **Blonay**, which has been in the possession of the family of that name for centuries; the path from Hauteville to Blonay inclines to the r. through vineyards, walnut groves, and picturesque villages. In returning, the path to the r. beyond the bridge may be followed; this descends to the carriage-road beneath, which leads to the (1 M.) bridge below **Chatelard**, where the path (described below) from Vevay to Montreux and Chillon may be followed. 3 M. farther to the N.E. are the **Pléiades** (properly *Pleyans*, 4492'), a celebrated point of view, at the E. base of which is **L'Altiaz** (3428'), a small sulphur-bath establishment.

To the E. of Vevay is the **Bellerive** school, well known to many English and American families, founded by M. Sillig; the little fleet belonging to the pupils is visible from the Hôtel Monnet, lying at anchor or cruising about on the lake. The tower among the trees beyond, the *Tour de Peilz* (*Turris Peliana*), said to have been built by Peter of Savoy in the 13th cent., was used as a prison previously to the separation of the cantons of Vaud and Bern. The neighbouring castle contains a collection of ancient weapons, the property of M. *Rigaud*. In the vicinity is a villa erected in 1857 by the *Princess Liegnitz*, widow of Frederick William III. of Prussia by a morganatic marriage.

From Vevay to Freiburg, see R. 41; over the Jaman into the valley of the Sarine and to Thun R. 38. An agreeable excursion to *St. Gingolph* (1½ hr. by boat) and *Novel* (on foot), in the valley of the Morge, thence ascending the *Blanchard* (p. 206). Inns at *St. Gingolph* and *Novel* very poor; the traveller should therefore provide himself with refreshments at Vevay.

- Pedestrians proceeding from Vevay to Montreux and Chillon (1½ M.) will do well to avoid the hot and dusty high-road, and select the shady path along the slope of the hill, which winds among villas and gardens, com-

manding lovely views of the lake. It is now intersected by the railway in many places, and is therefore somewhat difficult to find. The first vine-yard-path to the l., 1 M. beyond *La Tour*; then towards the r., in 12 min. to the l.; 12 min. direction-post to the r. to *Maladeyre* and *Clarens*; 7 min. l. inland, to the r. a new château; immediately afterwards across a bridge; 17 min. cross-way, where the broad path must still be followed; 3 min. below the castle of *Châtelard*, built towards the end of the 15th century; then across a bridge to the r. and down a paved way; 5 min. to the l., a slight ascent; 3 min. *Churchyard of Clarens* (with several handsome monuments) commanding a lovely view; the path continues at the same elevation, traverses a grove of walnut-trees, and (½ hr.) leads to the church of *Montreux*, thence to *Veytaux*, and down to the high-road.

Not far from the lake, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Vevay, lies the beautiful village of *Clarens*, immortalised by Rousseau. On a promontory to the W. is situated *Les Crêtes*, a chestnut copse, popularly believed to be identical with Rousseau's '*Bosquet de Julie*'. The genuine '*Bosquet*', however, has long since disappeared, having been, according to the indignant comments of Lord Byron, uprooted by the monks of St. Bernard (to whom the land belonged) in order to make way for vineyards. Beautiful view from above Clarens, near the churchyard (see above).

On this favourite S.E. bay of the Lake of Geneva a large number of **Pensions** (see Introd. III) have established themselves. The best-known are here mentioned in their order from Vevay. At Vevay: *Pension du Château* (6—8 fr.), three houses to the E. of the Hôtel Monnet, with a large shady garden on the lake; some houses farther *Pension du Quai*; then *Pension Maillard*, all with a view of the lake (5 fr.); *Pension Wolf* (4—6 fr.), Rue des Promenades, recommended to ladies travelling alone. *Pension du Panorama*, in the vicinity of the town; *Pension Chemenin*, 1½ M. above the town, charming view, 5—6 fr. Farther up (at St. Légier) *Pension Béquin*, (at Blonay) *Pension Majonniere*, 4—5 fr. — Near Vevay, at La Tour de Peilz: *Pension Victoria*, on the lake; adjoining it, *Pension du Paradis*; *Pension Burckhardt*, in the little town of La Tour; *Bellevue*, beautiful garden, fine view; *Du Rivage* (*Préla*); *Nestler*, for gentlemen. — Au Basset, near Clarens, the "*Pension Ketterer*, recently enlarged, sheltered. At Clarens, to the r.: **Hermitage*, on the lake; l., *Pension Gabrel* (5—6 fr.); r., **Pension Mury* (4 fr.), unpretending; l., **Pension Moser* (4 fr.); r., *Pension Mérenen* (4 fr.); *Maison Puinzieux*, suites of apartments of 4 rooms, kitchen, servants room, bed and table-linen, at 150—200 fr. per month. In the village: *Major* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Between the village and the railway-station: *Genton* (5 fr.). Opposite the station: *Hôtel des Crêtes* (4½—6 fr.), well shaded. Between Clarens and Vernex (all on the lake): *Pension Alexandre* (5 fr.), delightfully situated; *Richeletie* (5—8 fr.); **Lorius* (two houses), adjoining the residence of Dr. Carrard. At Chailly (shaded by fruit and walnut-trees), *Pension Benker*, 4 fr.; at Chernes, higher up (above Vernex), several pensions at 4 fr., well shaded. — At Vernex (telegr. stat.): l., *Pension Germann*; r., **Cygne*, pension 6—8 fr., also an inn (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{3}{4}$, fr.), boat to Chillon ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. incl. rest) with 1 rower $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; in the village, *Monod* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); next to the post office, *Beautieu* (4 fr.); higher up, close to the station, **Hôtel et Pension de Montreux* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). — Between Vernex and Territet, on the bank of the lake: to the r., *Monney*, well fitted-up ($4\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr.); *Rolandais*; *Montreux* (4—5 fr.), opp. the steamboat-pier; l., above the road, *Haute-Rive* (4—5 fr.); farther on, r., **Beau-Rivage* and **Bon Port* (4—6 fr.), the three latter commanding a fine view. In Montreux itself: **Mlle. Mooser* (5 fr.), *Vautier*, 5 fr. — At Territet: **Hôtel des Alpes*, numerous apartments

, well fitted up, rendezvous of the fashionable world, table d'hôte 6 o'clock; opp. to it the *Maison des Alpes*, in which suites of its may be hired to 200—400 fr. per month; r., *Mounond*, r.; *Röhring* (*Hôtel Bonivard*), R. from 2, B. 1½, A. and L. 1 fr.; *Veytaux*, *Masson* (4—5 fr.). — Between Chillon and Ville, *La Printanière* (4—6 fr.), shady walks; also the handsome *Byron* (R. 2, D. 4, L. 1, A. 1 fr.). — At Glion (3002'), in a healthy beautiful situation, *Hôtel Righi Vaudois* (R. from 2 fr., B. 1¼, D. pension 5—10 fr.), two houses, highly recommended for the whey—a good carriage-road (2 M., one-horse carr. 6 fr., two horse 11 fr. ee), and a steep footpath (½ hr.) lead to this establishment. Adding it, *Hôtel Bellevue* (4—5 fr.). In Glion itself, *Hôtel du Midi* (4 fr.), other pensions at moderate charges.

Most of these Pensions receive passing travellers at hotel prices, but in autumn they are often full. The grape-cure usually commences at end of September and lasts about 4 weeks. Grapes charged ½ fr. lb. *Bex* (p. 201) has lately become a place of considerable resort; promenades are better shaded than those at Montreux, but the absence he lake renders it less attractive. — In the height of summer when heat on the lake and in the valley of the Rhone becomes overpowering, pensions at *Château d'Oex* (p. 154) are much frequented. There are similar pensions at Geneva, see p. 178.

All the villages which lie scattered about, partly on the lake and partly on the mountain, *Clarens*, *Chernex*, *Vernex*, *Glion*, *Plonges*, *Veytaux*, etc., are in the parish of *Montreux*. This district is divided into two parts by the brook of Montreux, the portion on the r. bank being named collectively *Châtelard* (p. 196), that on the l. *Les Planches*. *Montreux* (**Hôtel de l'Union*; *Pont*; pensions see p. 196; *Benda's* book shop and reading room), in the centre of these scattered hamlets, on the lake, possesses a handsome church which commands a superb *view of the lake, from the mouth of the Rhone to a point far beyond Lausanne. Figs, pomegranates, and laurels flourish here in the open air, and the wine is much praised. Consumptive patients are frequently sent to Montreux, its sheltered situation rendering it peculiarly adapted for a winter residence.

Excursions from Montreux. *Rochers de Naye* (6706'), the S. neighbour of the Jaman, ascent in 4, descent in 3 hrs., view embracing the entire chain of the mountains of Bern, Valais, and Savoy; *Mont Blanc* only partially visible. Easiest ascent by Glion and *Mont Cau*; most picturesque route over the wooded ridge of *Mont Suchard*, for which last a guide is desirable. — *Mont Cubly* (3940'), N.E. of Chernex, to the summit and back in 4 hrs. — To the *Gorge du Chaudron*, a profound wooded ravine, with groups of rocks and waterfalls, between Glion and Sonzier. The entire valley is termed *La Baie de Montreux*. The walk to the gorge from the bridge at Montreux and back occupies 1 hr., or returning by Glion 2½ hrs. — By Chernex and Chaulin to the *Bains de l'Alliaz* and the *Pléiades*, returning by Blonay (p. 195), 8 hrs. — To the *Val d'Illiez*, see p. 207. — By Aigle to *Ormonts*, see p. 156. — Ascent of the *Jaman*, see p. 158. Mules may be hired. — To the *Pissevache* and *Gorge du Trient* (p. 202) by railway, and back in one day.

The **Castle of Chillon**, with its massive walls and towers, stands on an isolated rock (1½ M. from Montreux), at a distance of 65' from the shore, with which it is connected by a bridge.

"Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
 And thy sad floor an altar, — for 'twas trod,
 Until his very steps have left a trace,
 Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
 By Bonnivard! — may none those marks efface,
 For they appeal from tyranny to God."

The author of these exquisite lines has invested this spot with much of the peculiar interest which attaches to it, but it is an error to identify Bonnivard, the victim to the tyranny of the Duke of Savoy, and by him confined in these gloomy dungeons for a period of six years, with Byron's 'Prisoner of Chillon'. The author calls his poem a Fable, and when he composed it he was not aware of the history of Bonnivard, or he would, as he himself states, have attempted to dignify the subject by an endeavour to celebrate his courage and virtue. The following brief outline of the life of a man with whose name these gloomy walls are so intimately associated, may be acceptable to the traveller as he contemplates the spot. Francis Bonnivard was born in 1496. He was the son of Louis Bonnivard, Lord of Lune, and at the age of 16 inherited from his uncle the rich priory of St. Victor, close to the walls of Geneva. The Duke of Savoy having attacked the republic of Geneva, Bonnivard warmly espoused its cause, and thereby incurred the relentless hostility of the Duke, who caused him to be seized and imprisoned in the castle of Grolée, where he remained two years. — On being restored to liberty he returned to his priory, but in 1528 he was again in arms against those who had seized his ecclesiastical revenues; the city of Geneva supplied him with the munitions of war, in return for which Bonnivard parted with his birthright, the revenues of which were applied by the Genevese to the support of the city hospital. Bonnivard was afterwards employed in the service of the republic, and in 1530 when travelling between Moudon and Lausanne fell into the power of his old enemy, the Duke of Savoy, who caused him to be confined in the castle of Chillon. In 1536 he was restored to liberty by the Genevese forces under Nögelin; he returned to the republic, and was made a citizen. Bonnivard's subsequent career was a stormy one, and he died in 1571 at the age of 75 years.

Above the Castellan's entrance are the following words, inscribed by the Bernese in 1643: "*Gott der Herr segne den Ein- und Ausgang*". (May God bless all who come in and go out). In the interior is a range of dungeons in which the early reformers and, subsequently, prisoners of state were confined; across one of the vaults is a beam blackened by age, on which the condemned were formerly executed. In the dungeons are eight pillars, one of which is half built into the wall; to these pillars the prisoners were fettered, and on the pavement the steps of Bonnivard and other illustrious captives have left their traces. A fine effect is produced by the beams of the setting sun streaming through the narrow loopholes into these gloomy precincts. Among the thousands of names inscribed on the pillars, Byron's appears conspicuous — whether the genuine autograph of the great poet or not, is best known to the concierge.

It is an historical fact that in the year 830 Louis le Débonnaire incarcerated the Abbé of Corcier, who instigated his sons to rebellion, in a castle from which only the sky, the Alps, and Lake Leman were visible (*Pertz, Monum. II. p. 556*); this could have been no other than the Castle of Chillon. Count Peter of Savoy improved and fortified the castle in the 13th cent., and it now stands much as he left it. The strong pillars in the vaults are in the ancient Romanesque style, and belonged to the original edifice. The Counts of Savoy frequently resided in it; it was subse-

quently converted into a state-prison, and since 1798 has served as a military arsenal.

Between Chillon and Villeneuve, on the slope of the hill, is the *Hôtel Byron* (p. 197). The *Ile de Paix*, a small island 30 paces long and 20 wide, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. W. of Villeneuve, commands a complete panoramic view. It was laid out and a wall was built to protect it by a lady a century ago; three elms now flourish on it. Byron's lines are vividly recalled to the mind:

"And then there was a little isle,
Which in my very face did smile,
The only one in view."

Prisoner of Chillon. S. XIII.

In the E. bay of the lake (1230'), 9 M. from Vevay, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Chillon, lies **Villeneuve** (*Hôtel de Ville*), a small town surrounded by a wall, the *Pennilucus*, or *Penneloci* of the Romans. The railway stat. is behind the town, to the E. (see below). Footpath to Montbovon (p. 158) by the *Col de la Tinière* in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to Château d'Oex (p. 154) in 6 hrs.

Railway (comp. p. 188) from *Geneva* to *Lausanne*, see p. 175.
Lausanne, see p. 191.

The line generally skirts the bank of the lake as far as Villeneuve; a seat should therefore be selected on the right (W.) side. After the station at Lausanne is quitted, the Freiburg railway (p. 162) diverges to the l. Before reaching stat. *Lutry*, the line crosses the *Paudèze* [the viaduct of the Freiburg line with nine arches is above, to the l.], passes through a small tunnel, and then winds round the steep vine-clad slopes of *La Vaux*, which produce the excellent wine mentioned at p. 193. On the opposite (S.) bank are the rocks of *Meillerie* (p. 205). Then another tunnel. The high-road traverses the vineyards below to the r.

From stat. *Cully* to *Rivaz St. Saphorin* the line runs close to the lake. (Here the line from Lausanne to Freiburg, which has been gradually ascending, leaves the bank of the lake, and turns inland to the N.E.) Near Vevay the line quits the lake; the train crosses the impetuous *Veveyse*, frequently dry in summer, and stops at

Vevay (p. 194), behind the town.

The line skirts the foot of the hills for some distance, and passes through a tunnel before reaching stat. *Clarens* (p. 196). On emerging from this, the view of Montreux, Chillon, and the E. extremity of the lake is very beautiful. The next stat. **Vernex-Montreux** (p. 197) is at a considerable elevation above the lake. The line now again approaches the lake; stat. **Veytaux-Chillon** (p. 197) is some distance from the castle. The *Hôtel Byron* is near the railway on the l., between Chillon and Villeneuve.

Villeneuve, see above. The line passes in the rear of this village and enters the *Rhone Valley*, here 3 M. wide, bounded on

both sides by high mountains. The valley is perfectly level, and in most parts marshy.

On the W. side of the valley, near Bouveret, the Rhone flows into the lake; its grey waters, which in the course of ages have brought down considerable masses of deposit, present a curious contrast to the crystalline azure of the same river where it rushes through the bridges at Geneva.

The first station in the valley of the Rhone is *Roche*. Near *Yvorne* (1561') a large mass of the mountain was precipitated upon the village below by an earthquake in 1584. An excellent wine is grown in the gorge. This large and thriving village extends along a vine-clad ridge near Aigle, a short distance to the l. of the railway. On the r. the jagged *Dent du Midi* (p. 207) is visible.

Stat. Aigle (1374') (*Beau Site*, at the station, comfortable, pension 5—6 fr.; *Mon Séjour*, also recommended, 2 min. from the station; *Victoria*, 2 min. farther, opposite the post and diligence office, all three hotels with baths and pleasant grounds. — *Hôtel du Midi* and *Hôtel du Nord*, both commercial, in the town $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from the station. — Large new hotel and sanitary estab. to be opened in 1872 on the height above Aigle, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the railway). On the impetuous *Grande-Eau* (p. 156), the *Aquila* or *Aquileja* of the Romans, once a Roman cavalry station, is a favourite summer resort. The village is built of black marble found in the neighbourhood.

Very agreeable excursion to the *Ormonts* (p. 156), by carriage as far as *Sépey* or the *Hôtel des Diablerets* (one-horse carr. there and back 15 fr., fee 1 fr.).

A very favourite point near Aigle is the hamlet of *Villar d.* $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. from Aigle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. above Ollon (see below). One-horse carr. 12—14, two horse 25 fr. and fee. High road to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) Ollon, thence a good carriage-road with numerous windings. Pedestrians follow the old road, which diverges to the l. from the new immediately above Ollon. About 3 min. farther the path divides into three, of which that to the extreme r. is to be followed. 50 min. *La Pousaz*, where the path to the l. must be taken; 35 min. *Heumoz* (pron. *Wens* by the natives), charmingly situated; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Chesières*, with beautiful view; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Villard* (1026'), an insignificant hamlet with several much frequented pensions (*Grand Muveran*; *Chalet: Genillard*, new; pension in each 5—8 fr.). Admirable view of the Rhone valley, as well as of the *Grand Muveran* (or *Muveran*), *Dent de Moreles*, *Dent du Midi*, etc. Pleasant park-like environs, affording a variety of walks. — The principal excursion hence is the ascent (2 hrs., carriage-road nearly to the top) of the *Chamossaire* (6972'), which commands a remarkably picturesque view. — To the *Hôtel des Diablerets* over the *Col de la Croix* (5174') 3 hrs.; descent to the hotel steep and rough, guide unnecessary (comp. p. 156).

On an isolated wooded eminence, rising in the valley of the Rhone near stat. *Ollon-St. Triphon*, stands a tower, 60' in height, of Roman origin, the remnant of an ancient castle. The village of *Ollon* (*Hôtel de Ville*, rustic) is situated at the foot of the hills, 2 M. from the railway. A direction-post points to the r. to *Colombey* (p. 206) on the l. bank of the Rhone, connected with the r. bank by a suspension-bridge.

An interesting excursion to the *Blocs Erratiques*, near (3 M.) *Monthey* in the *Val d'Illiez*. Ascent of the *Dent du Midi*, see p. 207.

Next stat. **Bex** (1427'), pronounced *Bay* (**Grand Hôtel des Salines*, with baths, well situated; *Union*; *Hôtel des Bains*; **Pension Crochet*; **Bellevue*), a small town on the *Avençon*, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station (restaurant; omnibus 30 c.); 3 M. to the N.E. are the considerable saltworks of *Devens* and *Bevieux*, approached by a shady path of gentle ascent. A visit to these works takes half a day, fee to the guide 5 fr. Visitors usually drive to Devens, inspect the salt-works, and then visit the mines, where the salt is obtained from the saline, argillaceous slate by steeping it in fresh water. — A hill to the S.E., 2 M. from Bex, crowned by the ruined *Tour de Duyn*, commands a pleasing prospect of the Val d'Illiez, the Dent du Midi, Dent de Morcles, etc.

From Bex to Sion by the *Col de Chéville*, see R. 60.

The line now approaches the *Rhone*, crosses it by a wooden bridge, and unites with the railway on the S. bank (Bouveret-Sion, p. 206). Before the tunnel (cut through the rock, which here descends towards the Rhone, scarcely leaving room for the high road) is entered, the picturesque situation of the little town is seen to advantage. The fortifications were constructed in 1832 and 1847, previously to the war of the Separate League. The single-arched stone bridge, by which the high-road crosses from the r. bank of the Rhone to the l., built in the 15th cent., rests with its E. buttress on a spur of the *Dent de Morcles* (9639'), and its W. extremity on one of the *Dent du Midi* (10,678', see p. 207), and has a span of 70'. Above the castle, half-way up the hill, is situated the *Grotte aux Fées*, a stalactite cavern said to be 2 M. long. Card of adm. (1 fr.) obtained from the castellan of the fortress.

On emerging from the tunnel behind the town (of which little is visible from the line), the train stops at stat. St. Maurice. Passengers by all trains to or from Bex change carriages here. Half-way up the apparently inaccessible precipice to the r. (at the foot of which the station stands) is perched the hermitage of *Notre-Dame-du-Sex* (sax = rock), to which a narrow footpath has been hewn in the rock.

St. Maurice (1342') (*Hôtel des Alpes*, new, well spoken of; *Dent du Midi*; *Ecu du Valais*), an ancient town with very narrow streets, on a delta between the river and the precipice, the *Agaurum* of the Romans, capital of the *Nantuates*, is said to derive its name from St. Maurice, the commandant of the Theban legion, who according to tradition, suffered martyrdom here in 202 (near the *Chapelle de Verolliaz*, see below). The abbey, probably the most ancient ecclesiastical establishment on this side of the Alps, is said to have been founded about the end of the 4th cent. by St. Theodore, the first bishop of the Valais. Some ancient works of art preserved here are worthy of mention: among them a vase of Saracenic workmanship, a pastoral staff in gold

with elaborately wrought figures, each one inch in height, a chalice of agate, Queen Bertha's chalice, and a rich MS. of the Gospels, said to have been presented to the abbey by Charlemagne. On the walls of the churchyard and on the tower of the ancient church are Roman inscriptions.

The Baths of Lavey (1420'), on the r. bank of the Rhone, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., above the bridge of St. Maurice, are much frequented. The warm spring (100° Fahr.), first discovered in 1831, containing chloride of sodium and sulphate of soda, rises in the bed of the Rhone.

Beyond this, to the r. of the line, is the *Chapelle de Verolliaz*, with rude frescoes, supposed to stand on the spot where the 6000 soldiers of the Theban legion once suffered martyrdom. On the opp. bank of the Rhone are the *Baths of Lavey* (see above). The line now approaches the Rhone, and winds round the spot where, in August 1835, a gigantic stream of mud from the Dent du Midi inundated the valley, covering it with huge blocks of stone and debris of all kinds.

Stat. *Eviennaz* stands on the spot where, in 563, a similar mud-stream destroyed the town of *Epaunum*, at which the great Council of 517 had assembled. In front rises the broad snow-clad *Mont Vélan* (p. 237). Near the little village of *La Barma* the railway and high-road wind round a projecting rock close to the Rhone, and the beautiful fall of the *Sallenche*, known as the **Pissevache*, becomes visible on the r. The Sallenche, which drains the glaciers of the Dent du Midi, here precipitates itself into the valley of the Rhone from a height of 200'.

The Pissevache is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Vernayaz, the nearest station. The path to the r. above the waterfall, formerly accessible only to goats, is now protected by a balustrade (1 fr.); from the height above the fall, where a red flag is usually waving, the glacier of Mont Velan, the true summit of the Great St. Bernard, is distinctly visible.

Stat. *Vernayaz* (*Grand Hôtel des Gorges du Trient*, new, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. and L. 1 fr.; *des Alpes*, and *de la Poste*, indifferent), is the starting-point of the new route to Chamouny via Salvan and Trinquent (see p. 226), and now possesses a staff of guides and horses (same charges as at Martigny: guide to Le Chatelard or Barberine 6, to Chamouny over the Col de Balme 12, Cascade du Dailly 4 fr.).

About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond Vernayaz the traveller perceives the barren rocks at the mouth of the **Gorge du Trient*, which may be ascended to a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ M. (where the gorge widens) by means of a wooden gallery (similar to that at Pfäffers, p. 286) attached to the precipice, immediately above the foaming Trient. Admission 1 fr.

The view at the entrance of the gorge is very imposing. The rocks, here about 420' high, approach so closely to each other at every turn, that the traveller continually expects to find himself in a mighty vaulted cavern. The sunshine never penetrates into this gully. The roar of a small cannon awakens the most deafening reverberations. At the point where the path crosses the Trient for the second time, the stream is said

to be 40' deep; at the extremity of the gallery it forms a waterfall, 30' in height. The gorge itself is 9 M. long, extending as far as the Hôtel de la Tête Noire (p. 225), from which its entrance is visible. At the mouth of the gorge is a restaurant. — The interval between the arrival of one train at Vernayaz and the departure of the next suffices for the inspection of the Pisseyache and the Gorge.

From Vernayaz to Chamouny by Salvan, see p. 226.

Near Martigny, at the extremity of the right angle which the Rhone valley here forms, on an eminence to the r. of the line, stands *La Batiaz* (1985'), a castle of the bishops of Sion, erected by Peter of Savoy in 1260, dismantled in 1518. The steep ascent from the Dranse bridge occupies $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. It commands a *view of the broad lower valley of the Rhone as far as Sion, and a part of the Bernese Alps (the Sanetschhorn and a small portion of the Gemmi particularly prominent); on the hills on the S. side stands the *Pierre-à-voir* (p. 204), which resembles a tower; below are Martigny and Martigny le Bourg; through the valley to the S.W. runs the path to the Forclaz (p. 227), above which rise the peaks of the Aiguilles Rouges; to the N. the Dranse, and beyond it the Trient empty themselves into the Rhone. The train crosses the *Dranse*, an impetuous mountain-torrent, one arm of which rises on the Great St. Bernard (p. 237). It falls into the Rhone, N. of Martigny. The station of Martigny is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town (Omnibus 50 c.).

Martigny (1387') (Hôtel Clerc, expensive; Hôtel de la Tour, R. 2, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, A. $3\frac{1}{4}$ fr.; Grande-Maison-Poste, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. and L. 1, D. 4 fr.; Bellevue, at the stat.; Cygne; Baths near the Hôtel de la Tour, 2 fr.), the Roman *Octodurus* or *Civitas Vallensium*, capital of the Veragri, is now a busy little town in summer in consequence of the great influx of tourists, being the point of intersection of the routes over the Simplon to the Lago Maggiore (R. 63), over the Great St. Bernard to Aosta and Turin (R. 58), and (bridle-path) over the Tête-Noire and Col de Balme (RR. 55, 56) to Chamouny. The monastery of Martigny relieves from time to time the Augustine monks who occupy the Hospice of St. Bernard (p. 237).

Above Martigny, on the road to the Great St. Bernard, lies ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Martigny le Bourg* (Lion d'Or, tolerable; Trois Couronnes, unpretending, good 'Coquempey' wine), in the vicinity of which excellent wine (*Coquempey* and *la Marque*, with both of which the Romans were acquainted) is produced.

In this angle of the Rhone valley, cretinism in its most repulsive form was formerly prevalent; but the rising generation is happily tolerably exempt from this loathsome malady, which has gradually retired before the modern introduction of airy dwellings and other sanitary improvements. The brown cotton material of which the men's blouses are made in this district is peculiar. A small kind of gnat with black, gauzy wings is a source of great annoyance in the marshy districts of the lower

Rhone Valley in summer, especially towards evening; the windows of bed-rooms should therefore be closed early.

The **Pierre-à-Voir**(8124'), a limestone peak in the mountain range which separates the valleys of the Rhone and the Bagné, is frequently ascended in 6 hrs. from Martigny and the Baths of Saxon (p. 233), or Sembrancher (p. 235). The ascent from Martigny, and the descent to Saxon is recommended. (Guide from Martigny 8. mule 8 fr.) From the *Col*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. below the summit, the descent may be made in rapid, but not very pleasant manner by means of a kind of sledge to the Baths of Saxon in $1\text{--}1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., or on foot in 3 hrs. This limestone peak, a summit of the chain which separates the Valley of the Rhone from the Bagné Valley, commands a beautiful view of the Alps of the Valais (from Mont Blanc to the Matterhorn), the Bernese Alps (from the Dent de Moreles to the Jungfrau), of the Rhone, Entremont, and Bagné valleys, and the glacier of Gétroz, which occasioned a great inundation in 1818 (p. 235). On the wall at the back of the Hôtel de la Tour at Martigny the height which the water attained is indicated.

Railway to *Sion*, see R. 63.

51. From Geneva to St. Maurice by Bouveret. Lake of Geneva (*Southern Bank*).

Comp. Map, p. 188.

Steamboat to Bouveret by the S. Bank (railway in course of construction) in $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 hrs.; fares 5 fr. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. The afternoon steamboat from Geneva, on reaching Bouveret, starts again for Vevey on the arrival of the last train from Sion. From Bouveret to St. Maurice by Railway, 4 trains daily in correspondence with the steamboats, in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 85, 1 fr. 40 c.

Those who are already acquainted with the N. Bank (R. 50) should choose this interesting route by way of variety. Leaving Geneva by the first boat, they will reach St. Maurice (and also Martigny and Sion) as soon as the train by Lausanne and Villeneuve. Excursion-tickets from Geneva to Chamouny by Martigny and back by Sallanches (or vice versa) see p. 213. Comp. also p. 188.

The High-road from Geneva to Bouveret, being the first part of the Simplon route constructed by Napoleon I. to connect Geneva with Milan (comp. R. 63), passes, at a considerable distance from the lake, through (9 $\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Douraine*, and *Thonon* (9 $\frac{3}{4}$ M., nearly half way), possessing few attractions thus far, excepting the first portion as far as *Vesenaz* (p. 186). But from *Amphion* to *Bouveret* it skirts the rocky bank of the lake, and is replete with interest.

As the steamboat quits the quay, a fine retrospect of the town is obtained. On the E. bank, along which the boat steers, are numerous villas, (see p. 186), surrounded by plantations. The steamboat passes *Cologny* and *Vesenaz* (p. 186), making its first halt at *Bellerive*, the station for *Collonge*, which lies at some distance from the lake (the village on the opposite bank is *Genthod*, p. 175). Next station *Anières*, opposite *Veroix* (p. 189); then *Hermance* (opposite *Coppet*, p. 189), near which a rivulet of the same name falls into the lake, forming the boundary between the Canton of Geneva and Savoy. Opposite stat. *Nernier*, *Nyon* (p. 190) is conspicuous on the N. bank.

Beyond *Yvoire*, with its ancient castle, situated on a promontory, the lake suddenly expands to its greatest width (between *Rolle* and *Thonon* 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.). The N. bank is now so distant that its villages are only distinguished in clear weather. A large

bay opens to the S., in which the village of *Excenevrex* lies on the r. The mountains of Savoy here become more conspicuous. The steamboat now approaches

Thonon (1312') (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, on the terrace; *Balance*; *Ville de Genève*), rising picturesquely from the lake, capital (pop. 4825) of the Savoyard province of *Chablais*, and formerly a residence of the Counts and Dukes of Savoy. It possesses handsome buildings and a lofty terrace in the upper part of the town, the site of the ancient ducal château, destroyed by the Bernese in 1536.

About 6 M. to the S. of Thonon is situated the small town of *Les Allinges*, commanded by the ruins of an old castle (fine view).

From Thonon a good carriage-road ascends the pretty *Dranse Valley* by *St. Jean d'Aulph*, with the interesting ruins of a monastery, in 8—9 hrs. to *Morzine* (*Hôtel du Chamois*). Thence to Samoëns and Sixt, see p. 222; or to Champéry in the Val d'Illiez, p. 207.

Farther to the N., the steamboat passes the ruins of the castle of *Ripaille* on the bank of the lake, formerly the seat of Duke *Victor Amadeus VIII. of Savoy* (p. 192), who died at Geneva in 1451. The promontory round which the steamboat now steers, has been formed by the deposits of the *Dranse*, which here flows into the lake (not to be confounded with a stream of the same name in the Valais, which falls into the Rhone near Martigny). The high-road crosses it by a long bridge of 24 arches, 1½ M. from the lake. In the bay, situated on the high-road, which here skirts the lake, are the sulphur-baths of *Amphion*, recently much frequented, in the midst of a grove of chestnuts.

The steamboat now stops at **Evian** (*Hôtel des Bains*; *Hôtel Evian*, with garden on the lake; *Hôtel de France*; *Hôtel du Nord*; *Hôtel de Fonbonne*, on the lake), picturesquely situated, with a lofty spire visible from a long distance. High above the lake, in the centre of the town, is the *Bath-house*, with alkaline baths; the garden-terraces in the rear afford a beautiful view. Most of the summer residents at Evian and Amphion (between which an omnibus runs frequently) are French.

On the lake, near station *Tour-Ronde*, stands the old castle of *Blonay* with its park (not to be confounded with the castle of Blonay near Vevay, p. 195). On the opposite bank lies Lausanne (p. 191), picturesquely situated on an eminence; more to the E. the arch of the lofty *Paudèze* viaduct, on the Oron-line (p. 162), is visible. The mountains of the S. bank, which the boat now skirts, become more precipitous. In a romantic situation close to the lake is *Meillerie*, or *Millerez*, where, in Rousseau's 'Nouvelle Héloïse', St. Preux is represented as taking shelter during a storm at the house of Madame Volmar. Napoleon I. caused the rocks to be blown up, in order to provide material for the Simplon road. Formerly Meillerie was accessible

from the lake only. Charming view near *Les Vallettes*, still more extensive from the *Dent d'Oche* (8009', ascent in 5 hrs.).

St. Gingolph (*Poste; Lion d'Or*), on a promontory opposite Vevay (p. 194), belongs partly to Savoy, partly to the canton of Valais, the *Morge*, which flows through a deep gorge, forming the boundary. The grotto of *Virtiers*, with its springs, may be visited by boat.

A delightful excursion, with a succession of fine views, may be made by ascending the ravine of the *Morge* and crossing the mountain to *Port Valais* (see below) (thence to Bouveret or Vouvry). Those who wish to extend their walk, may follow the l. bank of the *Morge* for 1½ hr. to *Novel* (two poor inns), ascend the *Blanchard* (3 hrs. there and back, guide necessary), and return by the r. bank of the *Morge* through beautiful forests to St. Gingolph. From Novel to the summit of the *Dent d'Oche*, in 3 hrs.

Bouveret (*Tour; restaurant at the station*) lies at the S.E. extremity of the Lake of Geneva, ¾ M. to the S.W. of the mouth of the Rhone, which converts the neighbouring district into a marsh. Its impetuous current (*la Battaglière*) may be traced for upwards of 1½ M. in the lake. Travellers here disembark, and enter the train which is in waiting on the bank.

The railway enters the valley of the Rhone to the S.E., remaining on the l. bank of the river. (Railway on the r. bank — see p. 201.) Soon after leaving Bouveret, the train passes an eminence on the r., on which stands *Port Valais*, the *Portus Vallesiae* of the Romans, in their time on the lake, now 1½ M. distant from it. Near *La Porte du Sex* (1289') the rock approaches so near the river as scarcely to leave room for the high-road, which passes through a 'Porte' between the precipice and the Rhone. In ancient times this entrance was fortified, and formed the key of the Canton of Valais on this side. The railway is constructed on the bed of the river, which it crosses by a wooden bridge to *Chessel* on the r. bank. To the r. the *Dent du Midi* (p. 201) is visible.

Vouvry (*Poste*), on the r., is the first station; beautiful view near the church. The *Cornettes de Bise* (8002') are frequently ascended from this place in 4—5 hrs., guide 10 fr.; admirable and extensive view in clear weather. At this point the Rhone is joined by the *Stockalper Canal*, commenced a century ago by a family of that name, for the purpose of draining the district and facilitating commerce, but unfinished to this day. As far as *Colombey* (beautiful view from the convent, the vestibule of which merits inspection) it runs to the r., parallel with the railway. To the r. of the line, before *Colombey* is reached, are the villages of *Vionnaz* (to the l., on the opposite slope of the r. bank, *Yvorne*, p. 200, to the r. of which rise the jagged Diablerets and the snow-clad Oldenhorn) and *Muraz* at the foot of the mountain. A suspension-bridge, 210' in length, connects the two banks of the Rhone between *Colombey* and stat. *St. Triphon*, on the railway of the r. bank (p. 200).

On an eminence near stat. **Monthey** (1453') (*Croix d'Or; Cerv*), is an ancient castle, occupied until 1798 by the bailiff. About 20 min. walk above Monthey, in a chestnut-grove (guide desirable), among a number of boulders (comp. Introd. XIV) is the huge *Pierre Adzo* (*pierre suspendue*), balanced on a point not exceeding a few square inches in area.

Monthey is situated at the mouth of the **Val d'Illiez**, 12 M. long, which winds to the S.W. towards the mountains of Savoy, and is remarkable for its fresh green pastures, wild and romantic scenery, rare plants, and robust and hardy race of inhabitants. One-horse carr. from Bex (p. 201) to Champery 13, two-horse 18 fr. and driver's fee. Near Monthey the new road ascends through vineyards, and afterwards for about 2 M. through a chestnut wood, by numerous windings, which the pedestrian may avoid by following the old paved track (the beginning of which had better be asked for at Monthey). Beautiful retrospect of the valley of the Rhone, Bex and Aigle, the Diablerets and the Grand Moveran. About $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above Monthey the old path joins the road, which must now be followed to the l. where the telegraph wires turn in that direction, and not again quitted (path to the r. leads to Morgin). A more level district is then traversed for $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the beautifully situated village of *Troistorrents* (Hotel and Pension), near the church of which is a good fountain. [Here to the W. opens the *Val de Morgin*, in which are situated the baths of that name, 3 hrs. from Monthey; the waters are impregnated with iron, and are more adapted for drinking than for external use. Inn tolerable and moderate.] The road in the upper part of the Val d'Illiez gradually ascends the slope of the Dent du Midi, commanding a beautiful view all the way, to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Val d'Illiez* (Inn with pension), and

($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Champéry** (4009') (*Hôtel de la Dent du Midi*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, L. and A. 1, pension excl. R. $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Croix Féderale*, unpretending), the highest village in the valley, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Monthey, beautifully situated. Pleasant walk of $\frac{1}{2}$ day to the summit of the *Culet* (6491'), or to the still higher *Roc d'Ayerne*, commanding a noble prospect, especially towards the Dent du Midi. The path to the Col de Couz (see below) is followed for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; then to the r. by a small shrine where the path divides; a large chalet on the l. is next passed, and farther up another on the r.; a pine wood is next traversed, beyond which a narrow footpath ascends to the cross on the Culet. Chalets and cowherds afford frequent opportunities of enquiring as to the route. — From Champéry a bridle path crosses the *Col de Couz* (6504') to the Dranse valley, and thence over the *Col de Goléze* (6682') to Samoëns, a walk of 6—7 hrs., easy and interesting. Guide unnecessary. To the Col de Couz (after $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., to the l. where the path divides) $2\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (refreshm.), frontier of Savoy and Switzerland. The first saddle seen hence towards the l. is the Col de Goléze. In descending, the paths leading to the r. to Morzine must be avoided. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the Col de Goléze is attained. Beautiful view in descending, embracing the side-valley in which *Les Allmandes* lies, and a glimpse of the more distant valley of the Giffre. 2 hrs. Samoëns (*Hôtel de la Poste*; *Hôtel du Commerce*, both uninviting). A chapel on the height above the church, 5 min. walk, commands a fine view of the valley. Omnibus daily to Geneva at 4. 30 a. m. in 7 hrs., fare 4 fr.; from Geneva at 2. 30 p. m. in 8 hrs. From Samoëns to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Sixt* a good road (comp. p. 222). — From Champéry over the *Col du Sageroux* (7956') to Sixt 7—8 hrs., by a tolerable footpath, which, however, is occasionally lost. Guide necessary (15 fr.). This is a more rugged and fatiguing route than the above, and the scenery is less pleasing, but it affords nearer and more imposing views of the Dent du Midi and the glaciers. — By far the most interesting ways of approaching Chamouny are the passage of the *Col d'Anterne* and *Col du Brévent*, or that of the *Col Léchaud* and the *Buet*, both from Sixt (comp. p. 222).

The *Dent du Midi* (10,350') is ascended in 6—7 (descent 4—5) hrs. from Champéry, guide necessary, fee according to tariff 15 fr. In unfavourable

weather the ascent is only made as far as the (2 hrs., fee 6½ fr.) Chalets of *Bonavaux* (several beds, coffee and milk). The last 3 hrs., over rocks and loose stones, are very fatiguing, but without danger to the practised walker. In the latter part of summer the path is almost entirely free from snow. The view is imposing; Mont Blanc here somewhat resembles the Jungfrau as seen from the Faulhorn; the background to the S. is formed by the Alps of Dauphiny and Piedmont; the Lake of Geneva is visible from Villeneuve to Vevay. In descending, the traveller need not return to Champéry, but may cross the *Col de Susanté* (8019'), the saddle between the Dent du Midi and the *Tour Sallière* (10,469 ft.), to the valley of the *Sallanche*, and descend by the chalets of *En-van-Haut* to *Vernayaz* (p. 202), or to *Salvan* (p. 226).

The line crosses the *Vièze*, which descends from the Val d'Illiez, by an iron bridge. Near *Massonger* the mountains on the r. and the Rhone on the l. approach the line. Near St. Maurice the railway of the r. bank joins that of the l. (route by Bex, p. 201).

St. Maurice, see p. 201.

52. From Geneva by Culoz and Aix-les-Bains to Chambéry, returning by Annecy.

Railway to Aix-les-Bains in 3½ hrs. (10 fr. 50, 7 fr. 90, 5 fr. 60 c.), to Chambéry in 4 hrs. (12 fr. 50, 9 fr. 10, 6 fr. 45 c.), to Chamouset (p. 211) in 5¾ hrs. (14 fr. 85, 11 fr. 20, 7 fr. 85 c.). The express trains to Lyons convey 1st-class passengers only; tickets, however, need only be taken to *Culoz* (7 fr. 50 c.), where a change of carriages takes place, and a halt of 20 min. is made. The trains thence to Aix-les-Bains. Chambéry, etc. have 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class carriages. Return-tickets, available for the same day, issued as far as *Bellegarde*. Diligence daily between Aix-les-Bains and Annecy, Chamouset and Albertville, Albertville and Annecy, Annecy and Geneva.

The railway (Geneva-Lyons) first traverses an uninteresting country, and passes through numerous cuttings. Stations *Meyrin*, *Satigny*; on the l. of the line flows the *Rhone*. Near stat. *La Pleine* the valley of the *London* is crossed. Next stat. *Chancy* (the village lies on the opposite bank of the Rhone) and *Collonges*.

The steep declivities of the *Mont de Vuache* (3704') on the Savoy side, and the huge masses of the highest portion of the Jura chain are here separated by the Rhone. The lofty **Fort de l'Ecluse**, to the r., commands this entrance into France. The train now passes through the *Tunnel du Crêdo*, 2½ M. in length, crosses the *Valserine Viaduct* (to the l. far below is the single-arched bridge of the road), and stops at station *Bellegarde* (*Perte du Rhône*), where luggage is inspected.

Above the union of the Valserine with the Rhone, about ½ M. from the hotel, and visible from the high-road to Collonges, is the so-called **Perte du Rhône**. When the river is low, the water disappears for about 100 paces in a cleft in the rock, which, however, has recently been considerably widened.

The train passes through four tunnels before it reaches stat. *Pyrimont* (asphalt-mines in the vicinity), before the last of which it crosses a lofty viaduct; on the l. flows the Rhone. The valley of

the Rhone now expands, and becomes flat and marshy. At stat. *Seyssel* the banks are connected by a double suspension-bridge.

Stat. *Culoz*, at the base of the *Colombier* (4700'), is the junction of the lines to Lyons, Macon (Paris), and St. Michel. The carriages of the Lyons railway must here be quitted for those of the Victor-Emmanuel line, which diverges S.E. towards Mont Cenis. The train now traverses the broad valley of the Rhone, crosses the river by an iron bridge, and reaches stat. *Châtillon* with its old castle, situated on a wooded promontory to the r., at the N. end of the *Lac du Bourget* (702'), which is 12 M. long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, and 250' deep. The line skirts the rocky E. bank, passing through a succession of tunnels; to the r. a beautiful view of the lake, the monastery of Hautecombe situated on the opposite side, and the mountains of the W. bank.

Aix-les-Bains (840') (*Hôtel Impérial*, nearest the station, R. from 3 fr., A. 1, L. 1, D. 5 fr.; *Venat*, with spacious garden; *Globe* and *Europe*, D. 4 fr.; *Ambassadeurs*; *Guilland (Post)*; *Univers*; the three last less expensive.—*Pensions*: *Villa des Fleurs*, with shady grounds, 12 fr.; *Chabert*, *Bossus*, etc.—One-horse carr. drive 2 fr., 25 min.), known to the Romans as *Aquae Allobrogum*, or *Aquae Gratianae*, is a celebrated, but not very attractive watering-place with 4000 inhabitants, visited annually by upwards of 3000 patients. It possesses warm (113°) sulphur springs, the waters of which are drunk and used for baths. The extensive *Etablissement Thermal* was erected in 1864. The square in front of it is adorned with a Roman triumphal arch, erected by T. Pompejus Campanus in the 3rd or 4th cent. The other Rom. antiquities still extant (ruins of a temple, baths, etc.) are situated in private property, and access is only obtained by special permission.

A pleasant excursion may be made to **Haute Combe**, a Cistercian monastery on the N.W. bank of the *Lac du Bourget*, at the foot of the *Mont du Chat*. It was formerly used as the burial-place of the Princes of Savoy, until the Superga near Turin was employed (1731) for that purpose. The monastery, destroyed during the French Revolution, was rebuilt in 1824 by Charles Felix, king of Sardinia. The church contains the monuments of Amadeus V., VI., VII., Humbert III., Louis I., Baron de Vaud, Jeanne de Montfort, Count Haymon, Boniface of Savoy (Archbishop of Canterbury) the splendid mausoleum of Peter of Savoy, Anna of Zähringen, etc. The view from the neighbouring tower of *Phare de Gessens* has been described by Rousseau. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the monastery is the intermittent *Fontaine des Merveilles* (see p. 129). On the site of the old Roman road a good high-road leads across the *Mont du Chat*. The traveller may agreeably combine a visit to the monastery with a survey of the country by taking a boat from Aix to Haute-Combe, whence it should be sent on to the village of *Bourdeaux*, at the S. end of the road over the *Mont du Chat*; after visiting the monastery and the intermittent spring, he may descend by foot-paths to the *Mont du Chat* road, which leads to *Bourdeaux*, and thence return by boat to Aix. Tariff: boat with 2 rowers, to Haute-Combe, incl. stay of 1 hr., 8 fr., for each additional hour 1 fr., to *Bourdeaux* 4 fr. 50 c.; a previous understanding with the boatmen is recommended. —A *Steam-boat* plies round the lake on Sundays, halting for 1 hr. at Haute-Combe.

Branch-line from Aix-les-Bains to Annecy (in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., fares 4 fr. 40, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 45 c.) by stat. *Grésy-sur-Aix*, *Albens*, *Bloye*, *Rumilly* (where

the *Chéran* is crossed); then through the picturesque valley of the *Fier* (stat. *Marcellaz, Lovagny*) to *Annecy* (p. 212).

Aix being a terminus, the train now returns to the main line, which skirts the lake till the S. end is reached. Stat. *Voglans*; to the l. are the beautifully wooded slopes of *Mont d'Azi* and the *Dent de Nivolet* (4600').

Chambéry (866') (*Hôtel de France*, near the station; *Hôtel de l'Europe*; *Poste*; *Hôtel des Princes*), formerly the capital of Savoy, is now the principal town of a French department, with a popul. of 20,000. On the promenade, between the railway and the town, stands a large monumental *Fountain*, in memory of General *de Boigne* (d. 1830), who bequeathed to his native town a fortune of about 3½ million fr. which he had amassed in the East Indies in the service of the Rajah Scindia. The Rue de Boigne, a handsome broad street with arcades, leads from the monument to the Palace (at the commencement of the arcades is a side-street leading to the cathedral, see below). The square tower, and a remnant of the façade belonging to the ancient *Castle* of the counts and dukes of Savoy (erected in 1230) still remain, and are reached by flights of steps and terraces. The chancel of the palace-chapel, to the r. (termed the 'holy chapel' from having been the depository of the 'holy napkin', now in the palace-chapel at Turin), is a good specimen of late Gothic. A fine survey of the neighbourhood, the *Dent de Nivolet*, and *Mont d'Azi* (see above), is obtained from the terrace in the palace-garden (the traveller goes to the l. round the palace, through the gate, and ascends the avenue). The palace is now the residence of the prefect of Savoy. The Gothic *Cathedral*, completed in 1430, is small, but interesting, although disfigured by later additions. Chambéry is the seat of an archiepiscopal see. The church of *Lemanc*, situated on a height near the town, contains the tombstone of General *de Boigne* (see above). Madame de Warens, whose name is so intimately connected with the early history of Rousseau, is also buried here. She occupied the country-house *Les Charmettes*, situated on an eminence, 1½ M. from the town, where the young philosopher resided with his benefactress for some years.

The railway from Chambéry traverses a picturesque district, passing the castles of *Bâtie* and *Chignin*. The precipitous *Mont Granier* (6076') remains to the r., forming the boundary between the valleys of Chambéry and Graisivaudan; it owes its remarkable form to a landslip in 1248, which buried 16 villages, and the effects of which are still visible on the vine-clad hills. A branch-line diverges to the r. from stat. *Route de Grenoble* into the beautiful valley of the *Isère*, here called the *Valley of Graisivaudan*, to Grenoble. The railway now turns to the l., and reaches the river *Isère* close to stat. *Montmélian*, where a highly-esteemed wine is produced. The ruined castle, on a wooded height, long

served as a bulwark of Savoy against the French. Geoffrey Benso (an ancestor of the able Italian minister Cavour) defended it for 13 months against the army of Louis XIII. It was destroyed by Louis XIV. in 1705. The line now crosses the Isère, passes stat. *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, and reaches **Chamouset**, at the mouth of the *Arc*, where the train is quitted.

The Railway to Mont Cenis (and Turin) ascends the valley of the *Arc* to the r. — *Mont Cenis Tunnel*, see Baedeker's *N. Italy*.

The High-road from Chamouset to Albertville (diligence daily, also to Annecy farther on) crosses the Isère by a handsome stone bridge, and then skirts the r. bank of the river, which is here converted into a canal. On a projecting rock, opposite the bridge, to the E. of the small town of *St. Pierre d'Albigny*, at the foot of the mountains on the r. bank, stand the ruins of the castle of *Miolans*, the property of the Miolans family from the 9th to the 16th cent. It was afterwards used as a state-prison by the dukes of Savoy, and was finally destroyed during the French Revolution. The walls of the cells are still covered with the names of the prisoners.

Albertville (1105') (*Hôtel des Balances*) is a small town of some importance, with broad streets (popul. 1500). It was formerly called *l'Hôpital*, and received its present name in 1835 in honour of King Charles Albert. On the opposite mountain-buttress which separates the valleys of the Isère and the Arly, lies the highly picturesque and once fortified village of *Conflans* (1178'), with its green overgrown battlements, only divided from Albertville by the Arly, which flows into the Isère a short distance below.

On leaving Albertville, the diligence from Chamouset continues to ascend the valley in a S.E. direction to *Moutier en Tarentaise*. Road thence by Bourg St. Maurice and the Petit St. Bernard to Prè St. Didier and Aosta, see p. 234.

The road to Annecy now ascends the picturesque valley of the *Arly*, which opens to the N. To the l., on an abrupt eminence above the road, stands the church of *Palud*; on the r. the *Doron* emerges from the *Vallée de Beaufort*, which extends E. towards the Col de Bonhomme (p. 231). At **Ugine** (1758') (*Aux Balances*; *Grande Maison*), a small, badly built town, with 3000 inhab., commanded by the ruins of a castle on the N., the road quits the Arly valley and enters that of the *Chaise* to the l.

From Ugine to Sallanches, or to the Baths of St. Gervais (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). The following is the best route for travellers proceeding from Geneva to Aix-les-Bains, Chambéry, and afterwards to Chamouny. Carriage-road through the Arly valley to (9 M.) **Flumet** (3123') (*Post*), a market-town, situated at the mouth of the *Arondine*, which descends to the Arly from a lateral valley on the l. On a rock stands the ruined castle of the ancient barons of Faucigny. Flumet is on the frontier of the Haute-Savoie Department. Travellers from Chamouny are here subjected to the formalities of the custom-house, as the Hautes-Alpes Department is exempt from French imposts. (6 M.) **Mégève**, with two very unpretending inns. One mile beyond Mégève, a path to the (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Baths of *St. Gervais* (p. 215) diverges to the r., traversing woods and pastures on the mountain

slope, affording a charming view of the Arve valley, and effecting a considerable saving to pedestrians proceeding to Chamouny, as they reach the road at Chêde (p. 215), or may cross the Col de Forclaz, or the Col de Voza (p. 229). On the descent to Sallanches near *Combloz*, one of the grandest Alpine views is enjoyed, opposite the spectator rise the *Aiguilles de Varen* (8956'), to the l. the Arve valley is visible as far as Magland (p. 215), to the r. rises the entire Mont Blanc chain, with its numerous peaks and glaciers, including the summit of Mont Blanc itself; below lies Sallanches and the bridge over the Arve to St. Martin. *Sallanches* see p. 215.

Beyond Ugine the lower slopes of the mountains to the S. are covered with vineyards. Passing *Marlens*, the road quits the Chaise Valley. The culminating point between the Chaise and the *Eau Morte*, by which the road now descends, is hardly perceptible. The extensive old castle of *Faverges* (1925') (Post) is a conspicuous object in the landscape. 6 M. beyond Faverges the traveller reaches the S. end of the *Lac d'Annecy* (1456'), 93/4 M. long (steamboat 3 times daily to Annecy in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., pleasant journey). The high road skirts the W. bank of the lake, and affords charming views. To the r., on the opposite bank, rise the grotesque rocky peaks of *Mont Tournette* (7536'). On a promontory extending far into the lake, stands the *Château Duing* (1476'), by which the road passes. Its beautiful situation renders it a favourite resort of the inhabitants of Annecy. On the opposite bank lies *Talloires* (1433), birth-place of the chemist Berthollet, and somewhat farther N., on an eminence above a village of the same name, is *Château Menthon* (1873'), birth-place of St. Bernard.

Annecy (1509') (**Hôtel de Genève*, on the promenade close to the lake, R. 2, D. 3, A. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel d'Angleterre*; *Aigle*), a picturesque, old-fashioned town (pop. 9000) with linen manufactories, the oldest in Savoy. In the 12th cent. it was the capital of the Duchy of Genevois, and bore the name of *Anneciaccum Novum*, to distinguish it from *Anneciaccum Vetus*, which was situated in the neighbourhood to the N.E., on the slope of a beautiful hill, where numerous Roman remains have been found. The old *Castle* rising above the town, once the residence of the Genevois-Nemours family, is now used as barracks. The Gothic *Cathedral* with modern tower, and the ancient episcopal palace deserve mention. In the modern church of *St. François*, to the r. at the end of the principal street leading from the lake through the town, rest the bones of St. Francis de Sales (Bishop of Geneva, d. 1622). The avenues and grounds by the lake afford delightful walks and beautiful views of the lake and mountains. N. of the town, shaded by old trees, is a bronze statue of the eminent chemist *Berthollet* (d. 1829). In front of the modern *Hôtel de Ville*, situated in the vicinity, is a handsome fountain. Annecy, with its delightful environs, is recommended as a very pleasant and not expensive resting-place.

From Annecy to Geneva diligence in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., railway projected. About 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Annecy the high road crosses

the *Fier* by a handsome stone bridge, and ascends the *Mont des Bornes*. Several châteaux are situated on the hill to the l.; fine retrospect of Annecy and its environs. The road now traverses a picturesque, undulating district, and crosses the *suspension-bridge of *La Caille*, or *Pont Charles Albert*, 698' above the river, and 679' in length, constructed in 1839. It spans the *Usses*, thus avoiding the long circuit described by the old road. Far below, in the ravine to the l. lies a small sulphur bath (inn unpretending but good), to which rocky paths descend on both sides of the bridge. (Travellers in the reverse direction, from Geneva to Annecy, are subjected to the formalities of the French custom-house near this bridge.)

12 M. **Cruseilles** (2589') a small town (pop. 1300) with the ruins of an old castle, is situated at the S. base of Mont Salève. The road now skirts the mountain, high above the picturesque landscape which extends to the l.; in the distance to the W. rises *Mont de Vuache* (3704', p. 208). The pass (2106') between *Mont Sion* (2330') and *Salève* (p. 187) is now ascended, beyond which a magnificent prospect is obtained as the road descends: to the r. rises Mont Salève, in front lies the rich plain of Geneva with the town, lake, and Jura chain.

9 M. **St. Julien** (1538') is the frontier town of Savoy. **Carouge** (1260') (*Balance; Écu de Savoie*), the Swiss frontier town, once threatened to become a rival of Geneva. King Victor Amadeus III. of Savoy attracted a number of workmen from Geneva hither (in 1780), by offers of superior advantages; this plan was, however, frustrated by the union with France in 1792, and subsequently with Geneva in 1816. Horse-railway (p. 178) between Carouge and Geneva 10 c.

The road now crosses the *Arve* by a bridge constructed under Napoleon I., and reaches (1 M.)

6 M. **Geneva** (see p. 177).

53. From Geneva to Chamouny.

Distance 49½ M.: Bonneville 15, Cluses 21, Sallanches 33 M., thence to Chamouny 16½ M. more. The road is uninteresting as far as Bonneville (p. 214), beyond which the attractions of the landscape continually increase. Good walkers should take the diligence only as far as St. Gervais les-Bains (p. 215), which they reach about 1. 30, and proceed thence on foot over the Col de la Forclaz (p. 227).

Diligence to St. Gervais in 5½ hrs., to Chamouny in 7½ hrs. The return journey to Sallanches occupies 2½ hrs., and from Sallanches to Geneva 4 hrs. only. *Coupé* 25, ordinary seats inside, or on the *banquette* outside 21 fr. — *Excursion-tickets* from Geneva to Chamouny and back by Martigny (R. 55 or R. 56) and Bouveret (RR. 50, 51), or vice versa, are issued. Second class tickets entitle ladies only to a mule between Chamouny and Martigny. These tickets, however, are not recommended, as little or no saving is effected. Travellers who purchase them should satisfy themselves as to the respectability of the agent who offers them for sale.

Carriages (p. 178). The ordinary charge for a one-horse carr. from Geneva to St. Martin or Sallanches is 30 fr., thence to Chamouny 15 fr.

Of late years the traveller has been charged 40 fr. to St. Martin, and 20 fr. for the return-journey on the following day: one-horse carr. from St. Martin to Chamouny 25 fr., return-journey on the following day 15 fr.; for the entire journey to Chamouny and back the exorbitant sum of 100 fr. is charged, with 5 fr. additional for the driver. — Those who return to Geneva by a hired conveyance should make an arrangement with the driver for the entire journey; if the agreement be only to Sallanches or St. Martin, the driver can exact what he pleases for the second half of the journey.

The high-road to Bonneville traverses the new suburbs, passing villas and well-kept grounds in almost uninterrupted succession as far as the large village of *Chêne* (1355'). The *Foron* separates Geneva from Savoy. *Annemasse* (1384'), 3¾ M. from Geneva, the first Savoyard village, is the seat of the French custom-house (no examination of luggage, as the Department of the Hautes Alpes is exempt from imposts). Beyond the village, in the distance to the r., the castle of *Etrambière* with its four towers, is visible at the base of the *Petit-Salève*, and then *Mornier* (p. 187). The road approaches the *Arve*, and crosses the *Menoge* by a handsome bridge.

The country now becomes more picturesque. In the background the pyramid of the *Môle* (6128') bounds the landscape. Beyond *Nangy*, on a low fir-clad eminence, stands the *Château de Pierre*, the property of an Englishman; near *Contamines sur Arve* (1361') to the l. on the slope of the hill, is *Château Villy*; beyond the village, on a rocky height, are the two ruined towers of the ancient castle of *Faucigny*, from which the province derives its name.

15 M. **Bonneville** (1460') (*Couronne*; *Balance*), a small town of some importance (2127 inhab.), the capital of the province, is picturesquely situated in a fertile valley, flanked by the rugged limestone rocks of the *Brezon* (6059') on the r., and the slopes of the *Môle* on the l. A handsome bridge here crosses the *Arve*, and beyond it is a *Monument*, 95' high, in honour of King Charles Felix of Sardinia.

The road now traverses low meadow-land, frequently inundated, beyond which it enters a broad and fertile valley bounded by lofty mountains. Opposite *Vougy* the *Giffre* falls into the *Arve*, on its r. bank. *Scionzier*, a village where horses are changed, lies at the entrance of the romantic *Reposoir* valley. On a hill to the l. which is crossed by a road to *Tanninges* (p. 222), is the castle of *Châtillon* (view). The high-road crosses the *Arve*.

9 M. **Cluses** (1624') (*Hôtel des Balances*; *Union* at the farther end of the village), a little town, rebuilt since the fire of 1844, chiefly inhabited by watchmakers: l. near the entrance the *École d'Horlogerie*. Beyond **Balme** (1624'), 1½ M. from Cluses, two cannons planted by the roadside near an inn make a rude assault upon the nerves and the echoes for a fee of 1 fr. In the precipitous bluish-yellow limestone rock, 800' above

the bank of the river, the entrance to a stalactite-grotto is visible on the l.; it is however difficult of access, and possesses no very remarkable features (3 fr. each pers.).

Before **Magland** is reached, a large stream issues from the rocks at the side of the road, which Saussure conjectured to flow from the small *Lac de Flaine*, on the height. There is a fine echo here. On the l. the rugged precipices of the *Aiguilles de Varens* (8960'). The cascade of *Arpenaz*, which after rain assumes imposing dimensions, is visible for a long distance, and bears some resemblance to the Staubbach.

The valley now expands. The road traverses a district devastated by torrents of mud and detritus (comp. Introd. XIII). As the village of **St. Martin** (*Hôtel du Montblanc*) is approached, the dazzling peaks of *Mont Blanc* become visible. Its stupendous dimensions seem to annihilate the intervening space, which is no less than 12 M. in a straight line. Above the broad bed of the Arve, in the same direction, rises *Mont Forclaz* (4921'), with its fir-clad slopes. Beyond it are the *Aiguilles du Gouter* and the *Dôme du Gouter*. A handsome bridge crosses the Arve to

9 M. **Sallanches** (1793') (*Bellevue*, where diligence passengers dine; *Chalet Suisse*), a small town (1981 inhab.), rebuilt since the fire of 1840, where the new high-road, constructed by the French Government on the l. bank of the Arve, begins, enabling the diligences to run the whole way to Chamouny. About 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. later these vehicles stop at the **Baths of St. Gervais** (2066') (**Hôtel*), a small, but much frequented watering place with sulphureous springs, situated on the *Bon-Nant* (all mountain streams are termed 'Nant' in Savoy), which forms a picturesque waterfall at the back of the bath-establishment, termed '*La Cascade de Crêpin*'.

The **Village of St. Gervais** (*Hôtel du Mont Joli, *du Montblanc, de Genève*) lies on the road to Contamines (p. 230) 550' higher than the baths.

Pedestrians may quit the diligence at St. Gervais and walk thence over the *Col de la Forclaz* (5134'), a pass between the *Tête Noire*, mentioned below, and the *Prarion* (6497'), direct to *Le Fouilly* and *Les Houches* in 6—7 hrs.; guide desirable, 6 fr. (comp. map p. 216).

The road again approaches the Arve, and skirts the base of the *Tête Noire* (5800'), a mountain not to be confounded with the *Tête Noire* between Martigny and Chamouny. On the opposite bank lies the village of *Chède*, then *Servoz*, villages on the old road on the r. bank of the river. (A path from Servoz to Sixt ascends the valley of the *Dioza*, uniting with the bridle-path from Chamouny at the foot of the *Col d'Anterne*, p. 221.) Beyond (4 M.) the hamlet of *Le Lac* the road ascends *Les Montets*, a rocky ridge separating the lower from the upper region of the valley. From the summit the vast proportions of *Mont Blanc*, now in the immediate vicinity, are strikingly imposing. The hamlets of *Les Chavants*, *Le Fouilly*, and *Les Trubots* are next passed.

Les Ouches, or *Les Houches* (3143') (two poor auberges), the first village in the valley of Chamouny, half-way between Servoz and Chamouny, celebrated for its honey, lies on the old road, on the opposite bank of the river. The glaciers gradually become visible, but the nature of the surrounding objects is so stupendous that the mind can hardly at first comprehend the vastness of their proportions. The first are the *Glaciers de Gria* and *de Taconay*; then the *Glacier des Bossons* near the village of that name, with its lofty pyramids of blue ice, which, as it extends farthest into the valley, is apparently the most extensive. In the distance is the *Glacier des Bois*, the lower part of the *Mer de Glace*.

5 M. **Chamouny** (3445').

54. Chamouny and its Environs.

Hôtels. Hôtels Impérial, Royal, Union, Angleterre and Londres, Couronne, and Palais de Cristal all belong to a company; Hôtel du Montblanc. Charges in all: R. from 2, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2, table d'hôte at 5 and 8 o'clock 4 fr. Hôtel Pension Couttet, new, R. 2—3 B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Hôtel de France, moderate, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, pension 5 fr. Hôtel des Alpes; Hôtel de la Paix, unpretending, well spoken of. — Aux Balances, A la Réunion des Amis, both unpretending. — As much is usually charged for a slight meal as for the table d'hôte dinner. — Café de la Terrasse, near the bridge.

Guides. A guide is unnecessary for the ordinary excursions to Montanvert and the Flégère. The paths are so minutely described in the following pages that it is almost impossible to mistake them, whilst they are so much frequented that opportunities of making inquiries constantly recur. Should a guide be considered necessary for the Chapeau one may be engaged at Les Tines, where a boy may also be hired for 1—2 fr. The following extract is made from the "*Règlement et Tarif des Guides de Chamonix*", of March 8th, 1862. Travellers are provided with guides by the *Guide Chef*, who is bound to employ each in turn, the traveller having no choice except in four cases: (1). When a *Course extraordinaire* (see below) is contemplated; (2). When an excursion is made for scientific purposes; (3). When the traveller speaks no French, and the guide is unacquainted with the language of the traveller; (4). When travellers have previously employed a certain guide and desire to re-engage the same, or when ladies alone wish to engage a particular guide. — Each guide must be furnished with a badge, with his number and the words. '*Compagnie des Guides de Chamonix*'. Hotel-keepers, waiters, etc. are forbidden to recommend particular guides. A guide who loses his way in favourable weather is excluded from the 'compagnie'. Complaints to be made to the 'Guide Chef'.

The excursions are divided into Courses Ordinaires and Courses Extra ordinaires.

<i>Courses Ordinaires:</i>			
Glacier des Bossons 3 fr. ditto incl. Cascades du Dad and du Pelerin	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.	Flegère and Source de l'Ar- veiron	6 fr
Source de l'Arveiron 3, ditto incl. Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Mauvais Pas, and Chapeau	8 fr.	Brevet by Plampraz 8, by the Flegère and desc. by Plampraz	10 fr.
		Montanvert, Mer de Glace, Chapeau, and Flegère in one day	12 fr.





Pierre de l'Echelle	10 fr.	Pavillon de Bellevue, Col de
Jardin, back by the Chapeau	12 fr.	Voza or Prairion
Col de Balme, incl. Cascades		6 fr.
de Berbarine and de Bérard		
in one day 9, in two days .		Contamines by the Col du
Buet and desc. to Sixt, incl.		Tricot
return-fee, in one day 23, in		15 fr.
two days		
Martigny by Col de Balme	12 fr.	Courses Extraordinaires:
or Tête Noire (incl. return-		Mont Blanc
fee		100 fr.
Sixt by the Brévent and Col	28 fr.	Grands Mulets and back in one
d'Anterne in one day (incl.		day 15, in two days
return-fee)		25 fr.
Sixt by Servoz and Col d'An-	12 fr.	Courmayeur by the Col du
terne		Géant
		50 fr.
	14 fr.	Col du Tour and back . . .
		20 fr.
	16 fr.	Glacier - excursions on the
		Mont Blanc chain, above
		the zone of vegetation, per
		diem
		10 fr.

The guides are bound on the Courses ordinaires to carry baggage of 12 kilogr. (24 lbs.) in weight; on the Courses extraordinaires, 7 kilogr. (14 lbs.) only.

Guides from Martigny are prohibited from acting as such at Chamouny; but the prohibition does not extend to guides from German Switzerland and Courmayeur. The majority of the Chamouny guides are well-informed and respectable.

Mules. With the exception of the excursion to the Montanvert and Chapeau (9 fr.), and to the Montanvert for the purpose of visiting the Jardin, returning to Chamouny in the evening (7 fr.), the same charges are made as for the 'courses ordinaires' of the guides.

The Collection of Pictures of *M. Loppé*, a talented painter of Alpine scenery, situated at the back of the Hôtel Royal, on the path to the Montanvert, merits a visit. Admission gratis.

English Church Service during the season.

Travellers intending to spend one day only at Chamouny, should ascend the Montanvert (p. 218) in the morning (2 hrs.), thence cross the Mer de Glace (p. 219) to the Chapeau (p. 219) ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), then descend to Les Tines (p. 219) ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), and from ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) Les Praz (p. 220) ascend the Flégère (p. 210) ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and descend in $\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{4}$ hr. Early in the morning the path to Montanvert is in the shade, in the afternoon that to the Flégère is at least partly so, and by this arrangement the traveller reaches the Flégère at the time most favourable for observing Mont Blanc. If time and strength permit, the traveller may visit the Source of the Arveiron (p. 221, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from Les Praz, 1 hr. from Chamouny), on his return from the Flégère. For this excursion a guide is only necessary across the Mer de Glace (see p. 219). Those who ride must send their mules round from Montanvert to Les Tines or the Chapeau. The excursion to the Flégère alone occupies about 5 hrs. (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$, rest $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., descent $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.), to the Montanvert or the Chapeau and the Source of the Arveiron also 5 hrs. — It is, however, needless to say that one day cannot possibly suffice for the thorough appreciation and enjoyment of these excursions, which, moreover, will somewhat too severely tax the strength of the ordinary traveller. Those who come from the E., and have spent the night at Argentière, should leave the high-road near Lavancher (p. 224) and proceed by way of the Chapeau, the Mer de Glace, and Montanvert to Chamouny. Those who have spent the night at the Col de Balme (p. 227) or Tête Noire (p. 225), and arrive at Chamouny about noon, may quit the road before Lavancher is reached, and proceed by *La Joux* on the r. bank of the Arve to the Flégère (comp. p. 224).

An excursion to the *Glacier des Bossons* itself (p. 216) is an agreeable mode of spending a cloudy afternoon, when the views from the heights are concealed. There and back 4— $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.: by the old road to the *Pont de Perratotaz*, then to the l. to the *Hôtel des Pyramides* (a chalet and visible from a long distance), thence across the glacier (with guide).

back by the picturesque *Cascade du Pèlerin*. — The *Jardin* (p. 220), 9—10 hrs. there and back, occupies an entire day. Travellers wishing to economise their strength, or intending to descend by the Chapeau to Argentière or farther, should spend the night on the Montanvert. — The ascent of the *Brévent* (p. 224) requires 6—7 hrs. from Chamouny (there and back), ascent or descent by the Flégère 2 hrs. more.

The **Valley of Chamouny** (3445'), 15 M. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. wide, is traversed by the *Arve*, and stretches in a direct line from N.E. to S.W. towards *Les Ouches* (p. 216): it is bounded on the S.W. by the chain of Mont Blanc, with its gigantic ice-cataracts, the *Glacier du Tour, d'Argentière, des Bois (Mer de Glace)*, and *des Bossons*; on the N.W. by the *Aiguilles Rouges* and the *Brévent*.

A Benedictine priory first brought the valley into cultivation at the beginning of the 12th cent. So bad was its reputation in those early days that travellers came armed, and spent the night in tents which were strictly guarded, rather than trust themselves under the roofs of the inhabitants, who were little better than a horde of bandits. The sobriquet of *Les Montagnes Mandites* acted as a ban upon the district. On one occasion *St. Francis de Sales*, Bishop of Geneva (1602 to 1622), visited the then pathless wilds on foot, which was considered an act of the greatest temerity; indeed had the saintly man come with his mitre and crozier, it is doubtful if his visit would have been so free from disastrous consequences. The valley became better known in 1740, when the celebrated traveller Pococke, and another Englishman named Wyndham visited and explored it in all directions, and published the result of their observations in the *Mercure de Suisse*. An impulse was thus given to the curiosity and enterprise of the public, which was still further stimulated by the publications of the Genevese naturalists de Saussure, de Luc, Bourrit, Pictet, and others. Since that time Chamouny, like the Bernese Oberland (R. 29), has become a great central point of attraction for travellers, especially English, Americans, and French, upwards of 15,000 visitors visiting it annually. Chamouny is inferior to the Bernese Oberland in picturesqueness of scenery, but superior in the grandeur of its glaciers; in the latter respect Zermatt (R. 68) alone can vie with Chamouny.

The ***Montanvert** (6302') (ascent 2, descent $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.), an eminence opposite the Flégère, on the E. side of the valley, is visited solely for the view it affords of the immense sea of ice which fills the highest gorges of the chain of Mont Blanc with its three arms (*Glacier du Géant or du Tacul, Glacier de Lechaud, Glacier de Talèfre*), and, at length uniting in the form of a stream of ice about 13 M. long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. wide, extends into the valley of Chamouny. The upper portion of this stream is termed the *Mer de Glace*, the lower the *Glacier des Bois*. From Montanvert the motionless billows, for so they may be called, of the Mer de Glace are visible for a distance of 6 M., but the huge pinnacles of the Glacier des Bois are concealed from view. The footpath from Chamouny passes the Hôtel de l'Union, crosses by a bridge to the l. bank of the Arve, and runs diagonally across the meadows (the middle track preferable) to a house ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), where it turns to the r. towards the mountain. The broad and easy bridle-path ascends from the hamlet situated at the foot of the mountain, to which a carriage-road leads past the English Church on the l. bank in a straight direction up the valley. It

then traverses a pine-forest, somewhat steep at places, passing numerous tracks of avalanches. Half-way is a spring of fresh water, the *Caillet*, formerly shaded by trees; but these have been swept away by avalanches (refreshments at a hut). The path turns to the r. about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther, and the **Mer de Glace* and the mountains enclosing it are now immediately opposite to the spectator.

The surface of the *Mer de Glace*, de Saussure observes, 'resembles that of a sea which has become suddenly frozen, not during a tempest, but at the instant when the wind has subsided. and the waves, although very high, have become blunted and rounded. These great waves are nearly parallel to the length of the glacier, and are intersected by transverse crevasses, the interior of which appears blue, whilst the ice is white on its external surface'.

In 1779 the illustrious Goethe visited this magnificent scene. He mentions in his journal the fact of an Englishman named Blaire having erected a convenient hut upon the spot, from the window of which he and his guests could survey the sea of ice. This hut still exists, and affords accommodation for the guides. Adjoining it is an *Inn* (240' above the glacier), where tolerable refreshments and accommodation may be procured. The path descending directly to the *Source of the Arveiron* (p. 221) is precipitous and difficult, and therefore scarcely suitable for ladies.

From Montanvert it is usual to cross the **Mer de Glace* (in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) to the *Chapeau* (see below), which lies opposite. The route across the glacier ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., guide 2 fr., to the Chapeau 4 fr.), practicable for ladies, is annually rendered easy and safe by the guides by means of steps hewn in the ice, waymarks, etc. The services of a guide are, however, very desirable, as the route varies with the direction of the crevasses, which are always changing their form. The *Maurais Pas*, where for a short distance the path is hewn in the rock on the N.E. side of the glacier in the form of steps, near the Chapeau, was formerly a giddy and hazardous point, but the iron rods now attached to the rocks afford perfect security to the traveller. The excursion is easier in the reverse direction (from the Chapeau to Montanvert), but in this case the traveller cannot rely with certainty on finding a guide for the passage of the *Mer de Glace*.

The **Chapeau* (5082') (auberge), a limestone precipice on the N.E. side of the glacier, nearly opposite the Montanvert, at the base of the *Aiguilles du Bochard*, is considerably lower than the Montanvert, but commands fine views of the *Aiguilles de Charmoz* (11,293') and *de Bletière* as far as Mont Blanc, the beautiful *Glacier des Bois* with its innumerable ice-pinnacles, and the valley of Chamouny below. The route from Chamouny diverges from the high road near (3 M.) *Les Tines* (p. 224), and then ascends, traversing part of a former moraine, in 1 hr. to the inn. This path can hardly be mistaken. Across the *Mer de Glace* to the Montanvert, see above. . .

The *Jardin* (9143'; guide necessary, 12 fr.) is a triangular rock rising from the mid-t of the *Glacier de Talèfre*, and walled in by its moraine on all sides. In August several species of flowers bloom on the brink of this oasis in the wilderness of ice. From the Montanvert or the Chapeau the moraines and glaciers (*Mer de Glace*) must be traversed for $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs. as far as the foot of the *Seraus de Talèfre*, the precipitous S.W. slope of the *Glacier de Talèfre* (or the traveller may proceed from the Chapeau across rocks and moraine, without descending to the glacier, but ladies are recommended not to attempt this route). Here the guides formerly turned to the l., and skirted the base of the *Courcercle* (8852') and the *Aiguille du Moine* (11,214'), but they now prefer to ascend the moraine to the r., on the S. side of the *Seraus* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; a stone hut half-way up). Finally there remains a walk of 25 min. across the *Talèfre Glacier* to the *Jardin*. This excursion, which affords an imposing survey of the icy wildernesses of the Mont Blanc group, although somewhat fatiguing, is now frequently undertaken by ladies.

The **Flégère* (5957') (ascent from Chamouny $2\frac{3}{4}$; descent $1\frac{3}{4}$, or including a visit to the Source of the Arveiron $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), an eminence to the N. of Chamouny, is a buttress of the *Aiguille de la Floria* (9543'), one of the highest peaks of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. The road from Chamouny ascends the valley to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Praz* (p. 224), and here crosses the *Arve* by a bridge (the footpath on the r. bank is often marshy, and should therefore be avoided, especially as the saving effected is inconsiderable). In the village the road divides, to the r. to the Source of the Arveiron ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.), to the l. to the *Flégère*; on arriving at a small fir-wood ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the road is quitted, and the path to the l. followed, which recrosses to the r. bank (5 min.), at the base of the mountain; the barren and stony slope is then ascended by a good bridle-path. After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the wood is entered to the r.; 8 min., the *Grand Nant*, a mountain torrent, is crossed, and in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the *Croix de la Flégère* (6260') is reached (poor inn, high charges). The *view embraces the entire chain of Mont Blanc, from the *Col de Balme* (the inn on which is clearly discernible), to the *Glacier des Bossons*, which extends into the valley to the S.; Mont Blanc with its vast snow-fields is visible from summit to base. From no point of view do the jagged pinnacles which surround the *Aiguille Verte* (13,540') appear so striking as from here; the rugged summits of the *Aiguilles Rouges* also have a singular aspect. A great portion of the *Glacier des Bossons* (*Mer de Glace*) is surveyed. The view is seen to the best advantage by evening light. Comp. Panorama. — Travellers approaching Chamouny from Argentière may ascend by *La Joux* (pp. 217, 224) to *Les Prés Hauts* (guide not absolutely necessary),



La Chaîne du - Blanc vu de la - Flegere

and walk along the brow of the hills opposite the Mont Blanc chain in the direction of the cross on the Flégère.

For the descent from the Flégère to the foot of the mountain 1 hr. amply suffices. After the Arve is crossed, a path to the l., before the village of *Les Praz* is reached, leads by the village of *Les Bois* and a fir-clad moraine of the *Glacier des Bois*, in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the **Source of the Arveiron**, which here issues from the *Glacier des Bois* through an arch of ice (illumination $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), usually closed in winter. During some seasons this spot hardly merits a visit. It is dangerous to venture under the ice-arch, as blocks of ice frequently become detached. In 1868 a young English lady lost her life in this manner. On the road near the glacier is an inn, '*Au Touriste*'; carriage with four seats to (3 M.) Chamouny 5 fr.

The **Brévent** (8284'), the S. prolongation of the Aiguilles Rouges, affords nearly the same view as the Flégère (see above); but Mont Blanc is here disclosed to the spectator in all its grandeur, whilst from the Flégère the Mer de Glace and the Aiguille Verte are the most conspicuous objects. From this point the direction of the usual route to the summit of Mont Blanc may be distinctly traced; and with the aid of a telescope the Chalet de la Pierre Pointue (6722'), and the two stone huts on the Grands Mulets (10,007'), the two stations for spending the night, may also be seen. The new bridle-path to the Brévent leaves the village on the W., and passes the church ('*Chemin Muletier de Chamonix à Sixt*'). In $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. the chalets of *Plan Praz*, or *Plambraz* (6772') (Inn, poor and dear) are reached. From this point a tolerable path to the l. ascends to the trigonometrical signal on the summit ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.); the latter portion ('La Cheminée') steep and stony. Guide, not necessary, but agreeable from Plan Praz upwards. — The ascent of the Brévent may also be combined with that of the Flégère. The 'Route du Planpraz' diverges to the r. (S.W.) from the Flégère path, about 20 min. below the Croix de la Flégère, and leads in 2 hrs. to the chalets of Plan Praz, which are visible from the Flégère. At places, however, the path is not well marked.

From Chamouny to Sixt by the Col du Brévent and the Col d'Anterne (21 M.) in 9—10 hrs.; mule 18 fr., return-fee included; guide (unnecessary) 18 fr. The route is by the well-defined *Chemin Muletier* already mentioned, and can hardly be mistaken. From Chamouny to the chalets of *Plan Praz* (dear auberge) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to the summit of the **Col du Brévent** (8078') 1 hr.; then down a slope richly clad with bilberry, raspberry, and many other plants, into the valley of the *Dioza* (5413') (path from Servoz, see p. 215), which is crossed by a wooden bridge ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.). [If attended by a guide, the traveller may here turn to the r. and proceed by the chalets of *Silly* and the *Col de Salenon* (8277') in 6—6½ hrs. to the summit of the *Buet*, see below.] The path to the **Col d'Anterne** ascends to the l., turning afterwards to the r.: $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., summit of the pass (7428'), whence a magnificent retrospect of Mont Blanc is obtained. Then a descent by the *Chalets des Fonds* (milk), above which the path unites with the usual *Mont Buet* route. The picturesquely situated house which here

overlooks the lower part of the valley, is the summer-residence of an Englishman. The bridle-path now descends the picturesque *Vallée des Fonds*, watered by a tributary of the Giffre (see below). Before ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Salvagny* is reached, a fine cascade may be seen descending from the mountain on the l. Then ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Sixt* (2434') (*Hôtel du Fer à Cheval*, established in an old monastery, R. and L. 3, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr., sometimes crowded towards evening). In spring, when the brooks are swollen by the melting of the snow, the environs of Sixt abound in magnificent waterfalls, which are precipitated from the mountains in every direction. In the upper part of the valley alone, termed *Vallée du Fer à Cheval* from its resemblance to a horse-shoe, there are as many as 30 of these cascades. In summer and autumn, however, the number dwindles down to five or six, and a visit to the falls does not repay the fatigue. Near *Fond de la Combe*, at the extremity of the valley, 3 hrs. from Sixt, there is a vault of snow, 100 paces long, containing another waterfall, to which travellers may drive.

The above route is far preferable in the reverse direction: Sixt to the *Chalets des Fonds* $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; a few min. farther the bridle-path turns to the r. and crosses the brook (the path to the l. ascends to the *Col Léchaud*, or *Col des Fonds*, whence the Buet may be ascended; by this route from the chalets to the summit of the Buet and down to Chamouny 9–10 hrs., guide from Sixt necessary, 15 fr.); 3 hrs. *Col d'Anterne*, whence in clear weather a most striking view of Mont Blanc is obtained. At the foot of the Col the path turns to the l. (that to the r. leads to Servoz); 1 hr. bridge over the Dioza; 2 hrs. *Col du Brévent*, where another superb survey of the Mont Blanc chain is enjoyed; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. *Chalets de Plan Praz*; $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Chamouny*. In fine weather this route, or still better that of the *Col des Fonds* and the Buet, is by far the most impressive way of approaching the chain of Mont Blanc. — A path leads from Sixt to the N.E. over the *Col du Sageroux* (7911') to Champéry, see p. 207.

In the valley of the *Giffre*, $4\frac{1}{4}$ M. below Sixt, is situated *Samoëns* (*Hôtel de la Poste*; *Hôtel du Commerce*, cuisine tolerable; both uninventing), a small town with 3000 inhab., whence the traveller may either cross the *Col de Jourplaine* (5675'), or the *Col Golèze* (5469') to (4 hrs.) *Morzine* (*Hôtel du Chamois*), and thence descend the valley of the Dranse to *Thonon* on the Lake of Geneva (p. 205). Or from Samoëns by omnibus through the valley of the Giffre (once daily in 7 hrs., fare 4 fr.), viâ *Tanninges* and *St. Jeoire*, to Geneva (where the omnibus stops at the small and indifferent *Hôtel de Savoie*, Rue de Rive 13). From Samoëns to Geneva at 4.30 a. m., from Geneva to Samoëns at 2.30 p. m. — From Samoëns by the *Col de Golèze* and the *Col de Couz* to Champéry in 6–7 hrs., see p. 207.

From Chamouny to Sixt by Argentière and the Mont Buet, an interesting, but fatiguing route 11–12 hrs. (guide necessary). 2 hrs. Argentière, see p. 224. Thence $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. on the Tête Noire route as far as the entrance to the *Bérard Valley*, up which the path leads to the *Pierre à Bérard* chalets (refreshm. and beds; those who desire to reach the summit early should sleep here; or the previous night may be passed at Argentière). Then over the snow for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the summit of the *Buet* (10,197'); magnificent prospect over the Chain of Montblanc, Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Bernese Alps with the Finsteraarhorn and Jungfrau, the Dent du Midi, and the Jura as far as the mountains of Dauphiné. Descent of $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. by the *Col Léchaud* or *Col des Fonds* to the *Chalets des Fonds* (milk). Bridle-path hence by *Salvagny* to Sixt in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Mont Blanc (15,781'), the monarch of European mountains (Monte Rosa 15,217', Finsteraarhorn 14,026', Ortler 12,812', the Pic de Nethou, or Maladetta, the highest of the Pyrenees, 11,233'), which since 1860 has formed the boundary between France and Italy, is composed chiefly of Alpine granite or protogine. It was ascended for the first time in 1786 by an intrepid guide named Jacques Balmat. On his return a serious illness attacked him, caused by the fatigue and exposure which he had undergone, and he was

skillfully attended by a local physician, Dr. Paccard, to whom he made known his discovery. On the recovery of Balmat he accompanied the doctor to the summit, which they reached after a succession of perilous adventures. Jacques Balmat, whose name is a household word amongst the fraternity of guides, lived 49 years after his first ascent, and at the advanced age of 70 met his death whilst in pursuit of the chamois. In 1787 the ascent was made by the celebrated naturalist De Saussure, accompanied by 17 guides, and the results of his expedition were received with great interest by the scientific world. In 1825 the summit was attained by Dr. E. Clarke and Captain Sherwill, and in 1827 by Mr. Auldjo, who published a highly interesting account of his ascent. These may be considered the principal pioneers of a route now annually trodden by numbers. The ascent is now made about 40 times annually, and in fine weather is attended with no very serious difficulty or danger. Travellers are however earnestly cautioned against attempting the expedition in foggy or stormy weather. A party of eleven persons perished in a storm during the ascent in 1870, and a young English lady and a guide were precipitated into a crevasse near the Grands Mulets the same year in consequence of having neglected the important precaution of attaching themselves together by a rope.

On the first day the travellers generally ascend viâ the *Chalets de la Pierre Pointue* (6,722'), which may be reached on the back of a mule, to the *Grands Mulets* (10,007'), where the night is spent at one of the two stone huts; on the second they proceed to the summit, and back to the Grands Mulets, and on the third Chamouny is regained (or the entire descent may be made on the second day). Those who make the ascent from *St. Gervais* (p. 215), by the *Pavillon de Bellevue* (p. 229), spend a night on the *Aiguille du Goûter*, where the guides of *St. Gervais* have erected a hut. The two routes, from Chamouny and from *St. Gervais*, unite on the *Grand Plateau* (about 12,300'), an ice-valley forming the source of the *Glacier des Bossons* (p. 216) and the *Glacier de l'acouay* (p. 216), which separate near the Grands Mulets (see above). The view from the summit is not commensurate with the fatigue necessary to reach it; in consequence of the great distance, all objects appear indistinct; even in the most favourable weather only the outlines of the great chains, the Swiss Alps, the Jura, and the Apennines are distinguishable. The ascent is, moreover, very expensive; one traveller requires 2 guides (10 fr. each) and a porter (40 fr.) and for each additional person one guide or porter more is desirable, but experienced mountaineers require comparatively fewer. Besides this there are other expenses for provisions, wine, etc., so that the ascent of *Mont Blanc* can seldom be made under 350 to 400 fr. for each person.

Tour du Mont Blanc, see R. 57.

From Chamouny to Courmayeur (p. 232) direct by the *Col du Géant* (11,027'), a difficult and fatiguing glacier-pass, not to be attempted except by experienced mountaineers. This pass was long considered the highest among the Alps, and although recent discoveries have deprived it of this rank, it continues to be one of the grandest and most interesting. It traverses the *Mer de Glace* on the W. side of the lofty *Tacul*, the *Glacier du Géant* between *Rognon* on the r., and the *Aiguille du Géant* on the l., and then descends almost perpendicular rocks into the *Val d'Entrèves*; altogether 12—15 hrs. This excursion is no longer attended with serious danger, as most of the guides are now thoroughly acquainted with the route. The fatal accident, by which three Englishmen lost their lives on

this pass in 1861, was occasioned by their neglect of the necessary precaution of binding themselves together with the rope, instead of which they merely held it with their hands.

55. From Chamouny to Martigny by the Tête-Noire, or to Vernayaz by Trinquent and Salvan.

Comp. Map, p. 216.

To Le Chatelard $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence over the Tête Noire to Martigny $4\frac{1}{4}$, or by Salvan to Vernayaz $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 hrs. Carriage-road as far as Argentière, thence a bridle-path to the Hôtel de la Tête Noire, beyond which there is a carriage road to Martigny. If a carriage be taken as far as Argentière (one-horse 6, two-horse 10—12 fr.), the remainder of the distance can easily be accomplished on foot in one day, even by ladies, if they are good walkers. At the hotels of Barberine (p. 225), or *Le Chatelard*, half-way, guides with horses returning to Martigny offer their services for a few francs. The following directions render a guide unnecessary. Those who leave Chamouny early can reach Geneva on the same day by taking the railway at Martigny (or by steamboat from Bouveret or Villeneuve, see RR. 50, 51); they may also reach Vispach (R. 63) by railway (as far as Sierre) and diligence, or the Baths of Leuk (on foot from Sierre, s. p. 225). — By making a digression of 2 hrs. (with a guide), the view from the *Col de Balme* may be combined with the Tête-Noire. The guides (p. 227) by this longer route are entitled to an additional pay of 3 fr.

Three *Bridle-Paths* connect the valley of Chamouny with the Valais viz. those described in the present and the following route. The path by the Tête-Noire to Martigny and that leading via Salvan to Vernayaz are by far the most interesting and beautiful, as well as less fatiguing, whilst the third, traversing the *Col de Balme*, commands a superb view of the Valley of Chamouny and Mont Blanc, which are not visible from the Tête-Noire route. These, however, are familiar to persons quitting Chamouny, who, therefore, will do well to select the Tête-Noire route, while those who come from Martigny should choose the *Col de Balme*, if the weather be favourable. In misty weather all hope of a view from the *Col de Balme* must be abandoned.

The road ascends from Chamouny (3445') by the Arve, which it crosses by a bridge near ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Praz*. The village and *Glacier des Bois* (Source of the Arveiron, p. 221, a digression of 20 min.) are left on the r.; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Les Tines* (Au Touriste, tolerable); ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Lavancher* (3848'). A little farther, on the opposite bank of the Arve, are the groups of houses of *La Jour*, whence the Flégère may be ascended by travellers coming from Argentière. Then *Les Iles* and *Grasonet*. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Argentière** (4236') (**Couronne*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; **Bellevue*), the third largest village in the valley, near which the huge glacier of the same name descends into the valley between the *Aiguille Verte* (13,450') and the *Aiguille de Chardonnet*.

Beyond the village the road to the r. follows the course of the Arve to *Tour* and the *Col de Balme* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., see p. 227; the inn on the Col is visible almost all the way); the path to the l. traverses a wild ravine, which, like that on the W. side of the valley (p. 215), bears the name of *Les Montets*. Beyond the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) hamlet of *Trélechamp*, the (20 min.) summit of the pass (*Col des Montets*, 4819'), indicated by a cross, is

reached. From this point flow two streams, one to the N. which falls into the Rhône, another to the S. which joins the Arve. A number of large boulders afford indication of the glaciers which once occupied the bed of this valley (comp. Introd. XIV). Near *Poyaz* (to the r. of which the path afterwards passes) a wild and barren valley opens (*Vallée de Bérard*), from which the *Eau-Noire* descends. This stream forms a *cascade, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher up. At the end of the valley the snow-clad summit of the *Buet* (p. 222) is visible to the r., by the side of the *Aiguilles Rouges*. The path traverses this desolate and stony gorge, and follows the course of the *Eau-Noire*. The first chalets are near the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) bridge over the *Eau-Noire*; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. beyond it is the church of **Valorcine** (4232'), protected from avalanches by walls. This village, the largest in the valley (640 inhab.), consists of a long row of chalets. Immediately beyond the church a finger-post indicates the path to the l. which leads direct to the fall of the *Barberine* mentioned below, and thence to the *Hôtel Barberine*.

The valley now contracts, and the path descends to the stream which rushes foaming over the rocks. The scenery becomes grander; (25 min.) confluence of the *Barberine* and the *Eau-Noire*; the former forms a beautiful waterfall, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the **Hôtel Barberine*, or *de la Cascade*, an inn by the roadside, halfway between Chamouny and Martigny. (5 min.) Bridge over the *Eau-Noire* (3684'), the boundary of Savoy and the Canton of Valais; (10 min.) *Hôtel Royal du Chatelard* (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). The two routes to the valley of the Rhône diverge here. To the r. is the well known route by the *Tête Noire* to Martigny, to the l. the new and still more attractive path viâ Trinquent and Salvan to Vernayaz (p. 226).

From Le Chatelard to Martigny $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. The now abandoned *Mapas* (*mauvais pas*), a path of dangerous character, descends to the l., whilst the new route penetrates the rocks and leads to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Tête-Noire** (*La Roche-Percée*). (The *Summit of the Tête-Noire*, 6595', lies to the S., and is a peak of the chain which extends to the N. of the *Col de Balme*, terminating in the *Croix de Fer*, p. 228.) On the opposite side of the stream rises the *Bel-Oiseau* (8612'). N. of which are the *Dent de Morcles* (p. 201) and *Grand Moveran* (10,045'). About 10 min. beyond the *Roche-Percée*, 3 hrs. from Argentière, the *Hôtel de la Tête-Noire* (4003') is attained. (Path to the *Col de Balme*, see p. 228.) The road here turns suddenly to the r. into the dark and beautiful forest of *Trient*, and winds round the *Tête-Noire*. Deep in the valley below, the roar of the *Trient* (which joins the *Eau-Noire* a little farther on) is audible. When the forest is quitted, the valley widens, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Trient** (*Inn*) is reached, not far from which the present route unites with that from Chamouny over the *Col de Balme* (see below).

From this village the road ascends to the (35 min.) *Col de Trient*, better known as the *Col de la Forclaz* (4997') (two small inns). The view from the summit is limited, but $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lower a celebrated prospect is disclosed, embracing the valley of the Rhone as far as Nion, extended like a map beneath the eye of the spectator, with Martigny immediately below. The road to Martigny (descent 2, ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) at first traverses pastures and forest, and then meadows planted with fruit and chestnut-trees. Good walkers may reach Martigny in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. by following the steep and stony road, which cuts off the windings of the new. *Martigny le Bourg* and *Martigny* see p. 203.

From Chatelard to Vernayaz, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (several new inns on the route). The new bridle-path to the l. ascends partly by zig-zags for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; then to the r. where the path divides, in the direction of Finhaut, which is visible; next $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. nearly at the same level, commanding views of the valleys of the Eau-Noire and the Trient (p. 202), the Glacier de Trient, and behind the traveller the Aiguilles Rouges and Mount Blanc. From *Finhaut* (3986') the path at first ascends slightly, then descends in easy windings to the small village of *Trinquent* (3283'), and the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) gorge of Trinquent with the beautiful **Falls of the Trièvre*, surrounded by pines; ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Salvan* (2952') (two small inns). 40 min. N. of Salvan, near the hamlet *Les Granges*, is the beautiful **Cascade de Dailly*.

The **Cascade du Dailly* near Salvan merits a visit. A good path leads to it in 40 min. by the hamlet of *Les Granges*, situated on the slope facing the valley of the Rhone. The finest points of view are above and opposite the fall respectively, and if these be visited the excursion occupies about 3 hrs. from Salvan. In returning to Salvan a fine view of the snow mountains of the Great St. Bernard is enjoyed. Guide from Salvan 1—2 fr. according to the duration of the excursion, not absolutely necessary.

The path finally descends by numerous windings, shaded by chestnuts, to (50 min.) *Vernayaz* (rail. stat., p. 202).

56. From Martigny to Chamouny. Col de Balme.

Comp. Map, p. 216.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (comp. pp. 188, 224). Guide (12 fr.) unnecessary, if the following directions be observed. Horse or mule by the *Col de Balme* or *Tête Noire* to *Chamouny* 12 fr.; if both are combined (which may be done by a circuit of 2 hrs.) the guides are entitled to 3 fr. additional; e. g. from *Martigny* to *Chamouny* by the *Tête Noire*, with digression to the *Col de Balme*, horse and guide 27 fr. For the excursion to *Chamouny* by the *Col de Balme* and back by the *Tête Noire* (3 days) the same guide may be employed (6 fr. per day, or mule with guide 12 fr. per day). Carriage-road from *Chamouny* as far as *Tour*.

The road leads S. to *Martigny le Bourg* (p. 203), crosses the *Dranse*, which flows from the Great St. Bernard, and ascends gradually through vineyards, orchards, and meadows. The new road, though somewhat longer, is preferable to the old, and is practicable for light vehicles as far as *Trient*. From *Martigny* $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. to *Martigny le Bourg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. bridge over the *Dranse*,

4 min. a cross, opposite to which a tablet on a house indicates the road to Chamouny to the r., and that to the great St. Bernard to the l. At the (10 min.) first village the excellent new road diverges to the l. and ascends the hill in windings, which the rugged old path cuts off; 20 min. *La Fontaine*. Immediately above the village the old and new routes coincide and lead to the l. (the steep path to the r. ascends into the woods only). Then 10 min. *Sermieux*, 55 min. *Chavans en Haut* (refreshments; extensive view of the Rhône valley); 25 min. **Col de la Forclaz** (see p. 226). A road here leads to the l. to the *Glacier du Trient*, the most N. arm of the ice-fields of Mont Blanc, but not visible hence, while the Chamouny road descends in a straight direction. Opposite the traveller, slightly to the l., the valley is visible, along the l. side of which lies the route to the Col de Balme.

After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the path to the Col de Balme diverges to the l. from the road to the lower part of the village of Trient and the Tête Noire (fine view of the Glacier de Trient in descending), and in 10 min. crosses a bridge opposite the upper houses of Trient. The meadows to the l. are now traversed; 12 min. the *Nant-Noir* ('Nant', probably from *natura*, is the Savoyard word for a mountain stream), which descends from the *Mont des Herbagères*, is crossed. The path ascends the r. bank for about 200 paces, and then, turning to the l., winds upwards by zig-zags through the *Forest of Magnin*, considerably thinned by avalanches. The path is steep and fatiguing for $\frac{3}{4}$ hr., but afterwards becomes more level, and traverses green pastures and slopes carpeted with the rhododendron; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the poor *Chalets des Herbagères*, or *Zerbazière* (6663'), where milk may be procured. A fine retrospective view of the Col de Forclaz and the Bel-Oiseau to the l.

After a gradual and winding ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the path attains the summit of the pass, the ***Col de Balme** (7231') (*Hôtel Suisse*, tolerable, charges high), the boundary between Switzerland (Valais) and France (Savoy). In favourable weather the entire chain of Mont Blanc is visible from summit to base, surrounded by the Aiguilles de Tour, d'Argentière, Verte, du Dru, de Charmoz, du Midi, etc., with its mighty glaciers extending like frozen cataracts down to the green valley of Chamouny. The latter is also visible as far as the Col de Voza. On the r. are the Aiguilles Rouges, and beside these the Brévent, by which the valley is bounded; in the rear, the snow-clad Buet (p. 222) is visible to the r. The retrospective view over the Forclaz embraces the Valais and the gigantic mountains which separate it from the Bernese Oberland, the Gemmi with its two peaks, the Jungfrau, the Finster-Aarhorn, Grimsel, and Furca.

The *view from a second eminence to the r., with a white boundary stone, about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N.W. of the inn, is still more ex-

tensive. To the N. extends the *Croix de Fer*, or *Aiguille de Balme* (7680'), the extremity of the precipitous chain which rises above the Col de Balme. Mont Blanc appears still more grand and distinct than from the Col, and the entire chain of the Bernese Alps is visible to the N.E., rising like a huge white wall with countless battlements. The descent may be commenced immediately from this point. The ascent of the Aiguille itself is difficult, and not to be recommended. The cross erected on it is to the memory of Escher von Berg, a native of Zürich, who lost his life in attempting the ascent, contrary to the advice of the guides.

In descending from the inn, the *Arve* (which rises on the Col de Balme) lies to the r. Several small brooks are crossed, and the route then passes ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a heap of stones, the *Homme de Pierre*, which serves as a landmark when the paths are hidden by snow; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. a heap of stones, resembling a hut without a roof, is passed; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *Tour*, to the l. of which is the beautiful glacier of that name; carriage-road hence to Chamouny. On the banks of the Arve lie numerous fragments of black slate, brought down by the river; these are carefully collected and piled up in heaps by the peasants. In spring they cover their fields with these fragments, and the rays of the sun, acting on their black surfaces, engender a heat which melts the snow beneath them several weeks earlier than would otherwise be the case. 10 min. from *Tour*, the road crosses the *Buisme*, which flows from the *Glacier du Tour*, and in 25 min. *Argentière* is reached, where the road joins Route 55 (p. 224). The traveller should prefer to spend the night here, and proceed the following day by the Chapeau and Montanvert to Chamouny, as the distance from the base of the *Glacier des Bois* to Chamouny is thus traversed but once. From the Col de Balme to Chamouny 4 hrs. (ascent $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.)

Excursion from Chamouny to Trient by the Tête-Noire, and back by the Col de Balme, 12 to 18 hrs. A carriage may be taken from Chamouny to Argentière (comp. p. 224).

The Col de Balme and Tête Noire routes are also connected by means of a footpath ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), which is especially recommended to the traveller who is desirous of visiting these points in one day from the valley of the Rhone. A guide may be dispensed with in fine weather. To the W. of the Col, behind the above mentioned eminence with the boundary stone, a narrow, but well defined path leads nearly to the (10 min.) brink of the Tête Noire Valley, and then becomes indistinct. The traveller must not descend to the valley, but turn to the r. (N.) and follow a slight depression for a few min. until a number of heaps of stone become visible. The path soon reappears and passes to the r. of these (10 min.) heaps; 10 min. a group of chalets, before quite reaching which the path crosses a small stream and descends rapidly to the l. on its bank; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. another group of chalets (paths descending l. to be avoided); 20 min. a third group of chalets. Delightful view during the descent, embracing the entire Tête Noire valley, which presents an agreeable contrast to the Col de Balme route. The path, now well constructed and much frequented, passes several more chalets and farms, and at length reaches (1 hr.) the Hôtel de la Tête Noire (p. 225). The views are less striking if the excursion be made in the reverse direction. From Martigny and back by this route 10—11 hrs., from Chamouny and back about 12, from Chamouny to Martigny 10—11 hrs.

57. Tour du Mont Blanc.

From Chamouny to Aosta by the Col du Bonhomme and the Col de la Seigne.

Comp. Maps, pp. 216, 236.

Bridle-path, well trodden, and not easily mistaken except after a fall of snow. An easy walk of three days to Courmayeur: 1st, to Contamines 6 hrs.; 2nd, to Mottez $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; 3rd, Courmayeur $6\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.; 4th, drive to Aosta, 28 M. — Good walkers may reach Courmayeur from Chamouny in 2 days, spending the night at Nant-Borant (p. 230), La Balme (p. 230), or Chaplu (p. 231). This may also be accomplished by taking a mule. Pedestrians whose time is limited may drive as far as Les Ouches. — From Courmayeur to Aosta a good carriage-road; one-horse carr. 18, two-horse 30 fr. Guides at Chamouny, see p. 216. Tolerable mountaineers may dispense with a guide in favourable weather. The tour of Mont Blanc is reckoned as 5 days' journey, and costs 30 fr.

The *Tour of Mont Blanc, as this expedition is termed, is frequently undertaken, especially by travellers from Chamouny to Aosta, or those who desire to visit the Great St. Bernard without retracing their steps. Unless the rare good fortune of an uninterrupted view from the Col du Bonhomme and Col de la Seigne is enjoyed, the traveller will probably find that the interest of the excursion hardly repays the fatigue. The Allée Blanche and the neighbourhood of Courmayeur, however, rank with the grandest portions of the Alps.

About $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Chamouny the traveller quits the new road, crosses the Arve, and reaches ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Les Ouches*, recognisable by its picturesquely situated church. Two paths ascend hence to the l.: the first (preferable) by the brook, a few paces beyond the church, hardly to be mistaken, ascends in 2 hrs. to the **Pavillon de Bellevue*, a small inn situated about $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above the Col de Voza, and commanding a magnificent *view (best by evening-light) of the valley of Chamouny as far as the Col de Balme, Mont Blanc, the valley of the Arve, St. Gervais, Salanches, etc. The other path diverges from the road $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther on, and ascends in 2 hrs. to the

Col de Voza (5979') (Pavillon de Voza); but this route may more easily be mistaken, and the view from the pass is less extensive than from the Bellevue (situated $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the N., higher up, and not visible hence).

From the Col de Voza and from the Bellevue paths descend in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the village of *Bionnassay*.

The longer route (4 hrs.) hence to Les Contamines leads to the r., and descends to *Bionnay* (3191'); the more direct route ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) to the l. leads by Champel. At the small chapel of Bionnassay the footpath descends to the l., crosses the brook, and soon unites with the longer bridle-path. In 1 hr. the village of *Champel* is reached, where the path turns to the l. by the fountain and rapidly descends the hill; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. *La Villette*, where the path leads to the r. by the fountain and soon reaches the

carriage-road from St. Gervais. The *Montjoie Valley*, which the road traverses, watered by the *Bon Nant*, resembles that of Chamouny, bounded on the E. by the vast grey *Glacier of Bionnassay*, a wild waste of rock and snow. On the *Hermance*, the N. slope of *Mont Joli* (8376'), which bounds the view on the W., stands the picturesque village of *St. Nicolas de Veroce*. In 1 hr. more Les Contamines is reached.

Instead of the direct route from the Pavillon or from the Col to Contamines through Bionnassay, the digression by the *Prarion* (route to St. Gervais), about 300' higher (3865'), is recommended by some (comp. p. 215). It commands a beautiful view towards Sallanches.

Les Contamines (6857') (*Col du Bonhomme*, at the lower end; *Union*, in the village, both tolerable), a large village with picturesque church, lies on the E. slope of the valley. The Mont Joli (see above) is frequently ascended hence in 4—5 hrs., as well as from St. Gervais; admirable view from the summit; guide 6—8 fr. (guide to the Col du Bonhomme 6, Col des Fours 8, Chapu 10, Mottet 12 fr.).

Beyond Contamines the road descends, commanding a view of the entire valley as far as the peaks of the Bonhomme, and crosses the brook near the hamlet of *Pontet*. The valley then contracts, and, near the chapel of *Notre Dame de la Gorge*, terminates in a deep ravine at the foot of Mont Joli. Numerous pilgrims resort to this chapel on Aug. 15th. Wrestling-matches, see Introd. XV.

The road terminates here. The footpath now ascends to the l., passing frequent traces of glacier-friction (see Introd. XIV), and then traverses a wood; 40 min., by a stone bridge to the l. bank of the *Nant-Borant*; 7 min., **Chalets of Nant-Borant** (4700'), 4½ hrs. distant from the Baths of St. Gervais; tolerable inn, mule to the summit of the Col du Bonhomme 5 fr. The traveller now crosses the wooden bridge to the r., and traverses the pastures by a rough and stony path, crossing the brook several times. Magnificent view hence of the *Glacier de Trelatête*, which descends from the *Aiguille* (12,900') of that name; opposite to the spectator rises the Bonhomme, to the r. the beautiful mountain *La Rosalette*. Farther down, the view embraces the entire Montjoie Valley as far as the *Aiguilles de Varens* (p. 215). A spring of excellent water bubbles up by the side of the path a few minutes below La Balma.

1 hr. **Chalet de la Balma**, or *Barmaz* (5600'), a small and tolerable inn. In unfavourable weather a guide should be taken as far as the summit of the pass (3 fr.).

The path, indicated by stakes, now ascends precipitous and wild stony slopes. Vegetation disappears, and the Alpine rose alone finds a scanty subsistence. 55 min., *Plaine des Dames* (6543'),

where a conical heap of stones is said to mark the spot where a lady once perished in a snow-storm. The guides perpetuate the tradition by adding fresh stones to the pile, and invite the traveller to follow their example. The path now ascends in windings on the slope to the r., and in 40 min. reaches a saddle, sometimes termed the Col du Bonhomme, but not the real summit of the pass. Two rocks, the *Pic du Bonhomme* (10,138') and the *Pic de la Bonnefemme* (9908'), here tower aloft, like two ruined castles.

The desolate and barren valley into which the traveller looks down on the opposite side of this saddle is that of the *Gitté*. A path, at first ill-defined, descends into this basin, passes the lonely *Chalet de la Source*, turns to the r. and crosses the brook, and finally reaches the chalet of *La Gitté* in 2 hrs.; thence to *Beaufort* (p. 211) 3 hrs. This route is uninteresting, but convenient for travellers proceeding to the Tarentaise. Guide not absolutely necessary.

Beyond this first saddle the traveller follows the slope of the mountain to the l., the rocky path being indicated by stakes, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. more attains the ridge of the **Col du Bonhomme** (8091'), which commands a magnificent panorama of the mountains of the *Tarentaise* (p. 234).

The traveller may now reach the valley by one of the following routes: either to the l., continuing to ascend by the posts to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Col des Fours** (8894'), then descending to (2 hrs.) **Mottet** (see below). This pass is rarely entirely free from snow. On the N. side especially, where the posts cease, a considerable quantity of fresh snow frequently conceals the path as early as the beginning or middle of September, in which case a guide is desirable. The path descends at first across stony slopes, passes ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) a group of chalets, and reaches the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hameau du Glacier* at the bottom of the valley. The path here descends by the chapel, crosses the bridge, and in 20 min. more reaches the inns of Mottet.

Or the traveller may descend from the *Col du Bonhomme* in a straight direction, partly over loose stones, to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.)

Chapiu (1973'), properly **Les Chapieux**, an Alpine village (*Hôtel du Soleil; Le Pavillon*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. lower down the valley than Mottet.

From Chapiu to *Pré St. Didier* over the Little St. Bernard (11 hrs.; preferable to the route over the *Col de la Seigne* in doubtful weather); the very stony path as far as *Bourg St. Maurice* (3 hrs.) afterwards improves, and commands a beautiful view of the upper Isère valley (Tarentaise) the whole way, until at length it unites with the high-road. From *Bourg St. Maurice* to *Pré St. Didier*, see p. 234.

Mottet (6187') possesses two small inns (*Repos des Voyageurs*, and *Ancien Hôtel*, adjacent) which afford tolerable accommodation. A well trodden, and in many places carefully constructed bridle-path ascends hence to the (2 hrs.) ***Col de la Seigne** (8307'). The summit of the pass, where a cross indicates the frontier of France and Italy, commands an extensive and imposing survey of the **Allée Blanche**, a lofty valley several miles in length,

bounded on the N. by the precipices of the Mont Blanc chain, upwards of 10,000' in height, and on the S. by the *Cramont*, or *Gramont* (8976'). *De Saussure* not inaptly compares Mont Blanc, as seen from the Col de la Seigne, to an artichoke surrounded by its leaves. The eminent German geographer *Ritter* (d. 1859) asserts that the view from the Col surpasses any other in the entire Alpine chain, and that a parallel can only be found among the Himalayas. The view from the Gramont is however superior (p. 233).

On the descent a chalet is soon reached, where Alpine fare may be procured; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. farther a group of chalets (milk). The path traverses fields of snow (which, however, disappear in warm summers), rocky debris, and afterwards flowery pastures, and passes the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Lac de Combol* (6341'). At the (E.) lower end of the lake the traveller crosses to the l. bank of the *Doire*, which is formed by the discharge of glaciers, and for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. skirts the base of the lofty moraine of the *Glacier de Miage*. The brook is then recrossed. After 1 hr. more the beautiful *Glacier de Brenva* is reached, which with its huge moraine occupies the entire breadth of the valley, compelling the path to follow the abrupt slopes of the *Cramont*. Opposite the glacier, and immediately above the path, rises the white *Chapelle du Glacier*, most picturesquely situated, and occupied by a hermit. At the hamlet of *Entrèves* (4216') the *Doire* is joined by a stream descending from the Ferret Valley, and below this point assumes the name of *Dora Baltea*. Opposite the small Baths of *La Saxe* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the brook is again crossed, and in 25 min. more the traveller reaches

Courmayeur (3986') (Hôtel Royal, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1 fr.; *Angelo, l'Union, and Mont Blanc, similar charges, the latter $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the village, on the way to the Col de la Seigne. *Diligence* in summer to Aosta in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 5 fr., coupé 6 fr. One-horse carriage 18, two-horse 30 fr., return vehicles generally two-thirds of the full fare. A society of guides has recently been constituted at Courmayeur. Charges, regulations, etc. similar to those of the guides of Chamouny), a considerable village at the upper extremity of the valley of Aosta, with baths much frequented in summer. Those who do not intend to scale the Mont de Saxe or the Cramont (see below) from Courmayeur, should not fail to ascend the Ferret Valley (see below) for 1 M. in order to obtain a view of Mont Blanc (not visible from Courmayeur) in all its magnificence. In the Allée Blanche the spectator is too near to enjoy an effective view of the different groups.

From the **Mont de Saxe** (8300') (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; guide 6 fr., unnecessary) the view embraces the entire E. side of Mont Blanc with its numerous glaciers, from the Col de la Seigne to the Col de Ferret, the Col du Géant and the Jorasses being in the immediate vicinity. Those who come from Aosta need not ascend to the highest point, as a view of the Aosta Valley only is thus obtained; the chain of Mont Blanc is seen equally well from the last chalets (milk).

The "Gramont (9028)", the finest point of view in the neighbourhood of Courmayeur, is ascended in 4 hrs., guide (6 fr.) advisable. It commands an admirable survey of the Allée Blanche and the remarkable rocky pinnacles by which Mont Blanc is surrounded.

From Courmayeur to Chamouny by the Col du Géant (comp. p. 223) in 14 hrs., guide 45, porter 25 fr.; to the summit and back 12, porter 8, in two days 15, porter 10 fr. — The Pavillon du Fruitier (7190 ft.), situated on the route to the Col du Géant, commanding a fine view of Mont Blanc, and the Alps of the Tarentaise towards the S., is a pleasant object for an afternoon's excursion. Ascent 2½ hrs., guide un necessary, 6 fr.

From Courmayeur to Martigny. Those who wish to avoid the digression by Aosta and the Great St. Bernard on their return-journey, may prefer the following route: through the narrow Valley of Ferret (with numerous glaciers), bounded on the W. by the enormous masses of the Géant (13,133'), the Jorasses (13,786'), and the extensive Glacier of Triplet; then across the Col de Ferret (8183'), the frontier of Italy and Switzerland (*Mont Dolent*, 13,572'), to the N.W. of the Col, has since 1860 formed the boundary of France, Italy, and Switzerland), which commands a most striking view, especially when reached from the direction of Martigny; thence by Orsières (p. 236), where the valley of Ferret descends to the valley of Entremont, and the Great St. Bernard route; Martigny is thus reached in 14 hrs.: 6 hrs. Col de Ferret, 5 hrs. Orsières, 3 hrs. Martigny. A guide should be taken as far as the Chalets de Ferret (6 fr., to Orsières 12 fr.), and provisions carried, as milk and cheese only are to be obtained until Orsières is reached.

Beyond *La Saxe* (see above) a well-beaten path leads into the valley of Ferret, crosses the brook which flows through it, and remains on the r. bank as far as the Chalets of *Pré See*, where it recrosses to the l. bank. (The path along the r. bank is soon lost among the huge rocky fragments of a moraine.) After 3 hrs. walk the upper extremity of the valley is reached, facing a series of steep heights which are connected on the l. with the last snow-peaks of the Mont Blanc chain. Near the last of these the path crosses the ridge. By keeping to the l. a mistake can hardly be made, but towards the r. it is possible. The traveller must be especially cautious to avoid the two following paths, which are well trodden and likely to mislead. From the highest chalet in the valley (*Saljoan*), a chalet of considerable size is visible exactly in front, apparently half-way up the mountain; past this runs a well-beaten path, which leads to the Hospice of St. Bernard. The other path, which diverges farther on, leads to the same destination.

From the Col de Ferret (steep ascent of 1½ hr. from Saljoan) the path skirts the moraine of the *Glacier du Mont Dolent*, which descends to the N. portion of the valley of Ferret, and leads to the *Chalets de Ferret*, whence the path to Orsières (4 hrs., see p. 236) cannot be mistaken. During the ascent in the S.E. side of the chain of Mont Blanc as far as the Col de la Seigne is very fine. From the summit of the Col de Ferret, the view extends to Martigny and the W. portion of the Bernese Alps, the Diablerets, the Oldenhorn, and the Sanetsch.

The direct route from Courmayeur to Aosta is the most beautiful and interesting. The vegetation, which becomes more luxuriant as the road descends, the picturesque waterfalls, the magnificent view of Mont Blanc and other snow-peaks to the W., the S., and afterwards to the N., all combine to render an excursion through the Valley of Aosta highly attractive even to those who have already had experience of the finest scenery of Switzerland. Cretinism appears nowhere in a more repulsive form than in this valley. This afflicting malady is by some ascribed to the

nature of the water, but there is little doubt that the squalid habits of the natives contribute materially to its intensity. At Martigny, where the inhabitants have gradually become more prosperous, and have adopted a more healthful mode of life, the disease is on the decrease, whilst in the Aosta valley the reverse is the case, the proportion of cretins being now 2 per cent of the whole population. No certain light, however, has as yet been thrown upon this loathsome, and at the same time capricious disease. No good inns between Pré St. Didier and Aosta.

Passing ($\frac{2}{1}/4$ M.) *Palésieux*, the road crosses to the r. bank of the *Doire* to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Pré St. Didier** (*Rosa*; *Posta*), a village with baths, where the road to the *Little St. Bernard* diverges to the S.W. Near the hot springs ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. lower down) the stream forces its way between perpendicular rocks towards the Dora valley.

From Pré St. Didier to Bourg St. Maurice, 8 hrs.; this route is preferred by many to that over the Col de la Seigne (p. 231), especially in doubtful weather. The carriage-road is now nearly completed, and the pass will probably ere long be traversed by a diligence. It traverses the valley of the *Thuille*, passing through *La Thuille* (accommodation, if necessary, at Brigadier Morel's), and *Serran*, near the *Cantine des Eaux Rouges* ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. below the summit of the pass, Alpine fare), and ascends to the ridge of the *Little St. Bernard* (7240'; the summit is indicated by a granite pillar), whence the view of the chain of Mont Blanc is very grand. Since 1860 this pass has formed the boundary between France and Italy. On the S. side of the pass, 5 hrs. from Pré St. Didier, 3 hrs. from Bourg St. Maurice, is a hospice similar to that on Great St. Bernard (p. 237), and adjoining it an inn.

From this point the descent is long and gradual, commanding a beautiful view of the upper valley of the Isère (*La Tarentaise*) and the mountains of Savoy the whole way; the road then passes through *St. Germain* (becoming steeper) and *Seez*, and reaches **Bourg St. Maurice** ("*Hôtel des Voyageurs*"), a little town on the Isère, whence a diligence runs daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Moutier* (*en Tarentaise*), a small town with salt-works, and thence through *Albertville* (high-road from this to Geneva by Annecy, see p. 211) in about 6 hrs. to *Chamouset* (p. 211), stat. on the railway from Geneva to Mont Cenis by Chambéry; from Chamouset to Chambéry (p. 210) in 1 hr., to Geneva in $\frac{4}{4}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., see R. 52.

From Bourg St. Maurice to Chapiu, see p. 231.

The high-road from Pré St. Didier passes *Morgex* (two waterfalls beyond the village), and reaches *La Salle* (with ruined castle), where it descends into the valley and crosses the stream. It then ascends the steep r. bank of the *Doire*, which dashes over the rocks far below. Opposite is *Avise*, picturesquely situated on a rocky eminence and overtopped by an old tower. *Liverogne*, a small and dirty village. *Arvier* (*Cantine des Voyageurs*) produces a good wine. The road then traverses a plantation of walnut-trees, and crosses to the l. bank near *Villeneuve*, the most beautiful point in the valley. On a lofty rock above the village stands the ruined *Castle of Argent*. The castle of *St. Pierre* is another picturesque feature in the landscape; the same can hardly be said of the castles of *La Sarra* and *Aimaville*, situated on the r. bank of the *Doire*.

Aosta (p. 240) is 28 M. distant from Courmayeur.

58. From Martigny to Aosta. Great St. Bernard.

$17\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. : from Martigny to the Hospice $11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., thence to Aosta 6 hrs. (from Aosta to the Hospice 8 hrs., from the Hospice to Martigny $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.); carriage-road as far as the Cantine de Proz (p. 237), thence to St. Remy (4 hrs.) bridle-path; carriage-road again to Aosta. Guide unnecessary. As far as (12 M.) Orsières the ascent is slight, so that this long journey may conveniently be accomplished in one day by taking a carriage as far as Orsières (one-horse carr. 8–10 fr.), walking thence to St. Remy, and again driving from St. Remy to Aosta. A post conveyance for 3 persons leaves Martigny every morning for Liddes, returning in the afternoon; fare 7 fr. ascending, 4 fr. descending; fixed charges, and better carriages than the usual chars-à-bancs. Carriage (for 1 to 3 pers.) from Martigny to the Cantine de Proz, $7\frac{1}{3}$ M. from the Hospice, with a mule attached which may be ridden thence to the Hospice, 30 fr. One-horse carr. from Martigny to Liddes 15 fr.; mule from Liddes to St. Remy over the St. Bernard 10 fr.; one-horse carr. from St. Remy to Aosta, 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr.

The Great St. Bernard is, of all the Alpine passes, the least interesting, with the exception of its two extremities towards Aosta and Martigny. Those who have to choose between the Simplon, St. Gotthard, Splügen, Bernardino, and St. Bernard, should not be misled by the reputation of the latter. If the traveller has followed the road from Aosta to Orsières he should, for variety, take the footpath which diverges to the W. of the road, passing near the *Lac de Champex* on the W. of *Mont Catogne*, and rejoining the road at Vallette. He may also leave the road at *Sembrancher*, ascend *Mont Chemin* (5040') (beautiful view of Martigny and the valley of the Rhône, extending to Geneva), and descend to Martigny, passing through a forest of beeches. These two routes are longer, but more interesting than the main road.

Martigny (1387'), see p. 203. Beyond ($3\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Martigny le Bourg* (p. 203) the road crosses the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Dranse*; a few minutes' walk farther the road to Chamouny diverges to the r. (R. 56). The St. Bernard road winds through a narrow valley, watered by the *Dranse*, passes through *Brocard* and *Vallette*, and reaches ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Bovernier**. The *Dranse* forces its way through a narrow gorge; enormous blocks impede its course, especially near the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Gallerie Monaye* (2362'), a tunnel 200' long, hewn out of the solid rock. In 1818 a great fall of rocks was occasioned by the bursting of a lake in the *Val de Bagne*. Comp. p. 242.

Detached blocks of the *Glacier de Gétroz* had intercepted the course of the E. branch of the *Dranse*, which traverses the *Val de Bagne*. A lake was thus formed, 2900' long, 700' wide, and 190' deep; the bank burst, and the water rushed into the valley, which it entirely devastated. Bovernier owed its safety to a projecting rock. In 1595 a similar catastrophe occurred. Beautiful excursion to the *Val de Bagne* (R. 59).

The two streams which form the *Dranse* unite at ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Sembrancher** (2605') [Inn at the *Juge's*; mules and guides to the *Pierre-à-Voir* (p. 204) 5 fr.], one descending from the *Val de Bagne*, the other from the *Val d'Entremont*. On a hill are the ruins of a castle, said once to have accommodated the emperor Sigismund with a retinue of 800 nobles, so vast were its dimensions at that period. To the S.W. of Sembrancher rises *Mont Catogne* (6510').

(4½ M.) **Orsières** (3156') (**Hôtel des Alpes*, moderate), at the junction of the valleys of Ferret and Entremont (p. 233), possesses a remarkable and very ancient tower like that of St. Pierre (see below). The channel of the Dranse is so deep that the stream is rarely visible. The view obtained beyond the village is the most picturesque on this route; the background is formed by the snowy pyramid of *Mont Velan* (p. 237). Large cultivated fields extend over the undulating country which slopes towards the Dranse; the landscape becomes grander when the forest of St. Pierre is reached.

(5¾ M.) **Liddes** (4588') (*Hôtel d'Angleterre, Union*, rustic inns with hotel prices) is a considerable village. One-horse carriage to Martigny 10, mule to the Hospice 5 fr. The new road to St. Pierre winds along the slope of the mountain; the old road is shorter for pedestrians. The wooden frames, which are observed here, are used for drying the corn.

(3¾ M.) **St. Pierre Mont Joux** (5334') (*Chenal Blanc; Croix*, both very unpretending; *Au Déjeuner de Napoléon*, tolerable), a dirty village, possesses an ancient and interesting church, dating from 1010. In the wall near the tower is a Roman milestone.

An agreeable excursion may be made from St. Pierre to the Valsorey Valley (7½ M. in length), through which a good path leads on the r. bank of the *Dranse de Valsorey*. A short distance above its influx into the Val d'Entremont the river forms a picturesque waterfall. In 2 hrs. the traveller reaches the *Chalets de Valsorey*, in a grand situation. The background is formed by the *Glacier de Valsorey*, and others uniting with it, (l.) the *Sonadon*, descending from the Grand-Combis, and (r.) the *Tzeudel*. Beautiful view of the dazzling snows of *Mont Velan* and the serrated rocks of the *Aiguilles de Valsorey*. — The night is passed at the chalet by those who are about to cross the *Col de la Maison Blanche* (11,212'), or the *Col de Sonadon* to the Val de Bagnes (R. 59), or the *Aiguilles de Valsorey* to the Val Ollomont (p. 242). or by those who propose to ascend the Grand-Combis (see below).

Beyond St. Pierre a deep gorge is crossed; beautiful waterfall to the l. above the bridge. The celebrated passage of the Alps by Napoleon was commenced May 16th, 1800, and occupied four days. The St. Bernard had been reported by Marescot, chief of the engineers, as 'barely passable' for artillery. 'It is possible: let us start then,' was the energetic reply of Napoleon. The part which most severely tried the troops was from St. Pierre to the summit. The artillery carriages were taken to pieces and packed on mules, the ammunition was also thus transported, whilst the guns themselves, placed on the trunks of trees hollowed out, were dragged up by main force, the soldiers receiving 1200 fr. for each cannon. At the Hospice each soldier partook of the hospitality of the brethren.

The new road, hewn in the solid rock, avoids the worst parts of the old. It traverses the forest of St. Pierre and the *Défilé de Charrière*; the scenery is picturesque, and several waterfalls are passed.





The ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Cantine de Proz** (5912'), a solitary inn (moderate), is situated at the commencement of the *Plan de Proz* (5866'), the highest portion of the valley. A one-horse carr. to Liddes or Martigny, and a mule to the Hospice or St. Remy may be obtained here. The carriage-road now terminates; some glaciers, especially the *Glacier de Menouve*, descend to the l. as far as the lofty brink of the valley.

The **Mont Velan** (12,352'), a white pyramid rising in the background, to the E. of Great St. Bernard, commands a magnificent view, especially of Mont Blanc and Monte Rosa. It is best ascended from the Cantine de Proz (in 6 hrs.): two guides necessary, each 20 fr.; *Dan*, and *Emman. Balley* at St. Pierre, and *Seraphin Dorsat*, son of the landlord of the Cantine de Proz, are recommended. — The **Grand Combin**, or *Grafeneire* (14,163'), the N.E. neighbour of Mont Velan, was ascended in 1861 for the first time.

The bridle-path crosses the pastures of the *Plan de Proz* (20 min.), and ascends the wild *Défilé de Marengo* (6312'). After $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. two stone huts are reached; one of them is a place of refuge for cattle, the other is the old *Morgue*, or receptacle for the bodies of travellers who had perished in the snow. The path next crosses the *Dranse* by the bridge of *Nudri* (7336'), skirts the W. slope of the mountain, traverses the *Vallée des Morts*, and ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) reaches the Hospice. The iron cross on the way-side, 20 min. from the Hospice, was erected to the memory of *Père François Cart*, who perished at this spot in November 1845.

The **Hospice of St. Bernard** (8996'), a monastery situated at the summit of the pass, consists of two large buildings. One of these contains numerous apartments with wooden partitions, for the reception of travellers; the other and smaller (*Hôtel de St. Louis*) is a refuge, in case of fire, and serves also as a granary and lodging for poor travellers. On arriving, strangers are received and welcomed by one of the brethren, who conducts them to a room and provides refreshments; should they arrive shortly before dinner or supper (at 12 and 6), a place is assigned them at the brethren's table, who are for the most part intelligent and well-educated men, and afford every information in their power. French only is spoken. The table is simply but amply furnished; Fridays and Saturdays are fast-days. Travellers are accommodated gratuitously, but few will deposit in the alms-box less than similar accommodation would cost at an hotel. Liberality should, however, be shown, in consideration of the difficulty and expense attending the transport of provisions, fuel, etc., to such a distance.

Various accounts are given of the origin of the name of St. Bernard as applied to this pass; the most generally received is that Bernard de Menthon, a pious ecclesiastic who was canonised after his death, founded the convent in 962. The brotherhood consists of from 10 to 15 Augustine monks and 7 attendants (*maronières*), whose office it is to receive and accommodate strangers gratuitously, and to render assistance to travellers in danger during the snowy season, which here lasts nearly nine months. In this work of benevolence the inferior creation is taught to lend its assistance. The breed of dogs employed at the Hospice is universally

known and admired; their keen sense of smell enables them to track and discover travellers exposed to peril by heavy falls of snow, numbers of whom have been rescued by these noble and sagacious animals. The stock is believed to have come originally from the Spanish Pyrenees. The number of dogs is now exceedingly limited.

The Monastery of St. Bernard comprises a society of about 40 members. Some of the brethren minister in the Hospice on the Simplon (p. 259); others perform ecclesiastical functions. The sick and aged have an asylum at Martigny. St. Bernard is the highest winter habitation in the Alps. *Humboldt* in his '*Kosmos*' mentions that the mean temperature at the Hospice of St. Bernard (45° N. latitude) is 30° Fahr. (in winter 15°, spring 25°, summer 48°, autumn 32°), and that such a low temperature would only be found on the sea-level at a latitude of 75° (the S. Cape of Spitzbergen). Like the St. Gotthard (p. 80), the St. Bernard is not a single mountain, but a group.

Mention has already been made (p. 236) of Napoleon's famous passage. It is an historical fact that the Römans made use of this route, B. C. 100. From the time of the foundation of the *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* (Aosta, B. C. 26) it was much frequented. *Caecina* (A. D. 69) crossed it with his legions and the Gallic and German auxiliaries, when marching against Otho, in order to bring speedy succour to the fortified towns of Cisalpine Gaul, Milan, Novare, etc., which had already declared in favour of Vitellius. *Constantine* caused the road to be improved in 338. The Lombards made the passage about 547; an uncle of Charlemagne marched an army of 30,000 men by this route into Italy in 773, and, according to some, gave his name to the pass; a part of the army of Frederick Barbarossa also crossed in 1166, under the command of Berthold of Zähringen.

The monastery has undergone various vicissitudes, but the beneficence of its design was widely recognised by extensive grants of lands and property from various parts of Christendom. At one period it possessed no less than 80 benefices, but its resources subsequently became greatly impoverished, and at the present time it is said only to possess a small portion of landed property in the Valais and in the Canton de Vaud. The 30—40,000 fr. required for its annual support are derived from subsidies from the French and Italian governments, as well as from annual collections made in Switzerland; the gifts of travellers, it must be said with regret, form a very insignificant portion of the sum. Of late years 16—20,000 travellers have been annually accommodated, but it is painfully evident from the gross sums collected that the vast majority of these contribute little or nothing. The expenses of the establishment are not only heavy, but augmenting; provisions are generally brought from Aosta; during July, August, and September, about 20 horses are daily employed in the transport of fuel from the valley of Ferret (p. 233), 12 M. distant.

The present massive edifice dates from the middle of the 16th cent., the church from 1680. The large rooms are heated during the whole year; on the ground floor are the stables and magazines, above which are the kitchen, refectory, and sleeping apartments for the poor; in the upper story the cells of the monks, and 70 to 80 beds for travellers. The walls of the refectory are hung with engravings and pictures, the gifts of grateful

travellers. The small room adjoining contains a collection of ancient and modern medals, portraits, relics found in the environs, and fragments of votive brass tablets offered to Jupiter Penninus after escape from danger. The original name of the mountain is supposed to have been Mons Jovis Pennini, and the foundations of a temple erected to that deity are still pointed out. Another room in the upper story contains philosophical instruments and a small natural history collection. The visitors' books contain many well known and celebrated names. The monument erected by Napoleon I. to General Desaix ('à Desaix, mort à la bataille de Marengo') is on the l. side of the chapel; the bas-relief, representing the death of Desaix, is by Moitte (1806).

A short distance from the hospice is situated the *Morgue*, or charnel-house, a depository for the bodies of persons who have perished in the snow. The extreme cold retards decomposition so remarkably that the features of the deceased are sometimes recognisable a year after death.

The traveller will hardly quit the Hospice without a feeling of veneration and compassion for this devoted fraternity. They generally commence their career at the age of 18 or 19; at 33 or 34 the severity of the climate has undermined their constitutions, and they are compelled to descend with broken health to the milder climate of Martigny or some other dependency. The thoughtless traveller, in the pleasure and novelty of the scene, is too apt to forget the dreariness of the wintry portion of the year, when all the wayfarers are poor, when the cold is intense, the snows of great depth, and the dangers from storms or 'tourmentes' frequent and imminent. It is at this period that the privations of these heroic men are most severe, and their services to their fellow-creatures most invaluable; all honour to their self-denial and devotion!

Instead of returning to Martigny by the same route, the traveller may proceed to the *Col de Fenêtre* (8855'), and through the N. (Swiss) portion of the valley of *Ferret* (p. 233), which runs parallel to that of Entremont, and is little longer; guide necessary. The *Chenaletta* and the *Mont Mort* (9403'), both of which may be ascended from the Hospice (with guide) in 1-2 hrs., afford a magnificent view of Mont Blanc and its glaciers.

The path which descends on the S. side passes to the W. of the lake, between it and the *Plan de Jupiter*, on which are traces of the foundation of the temple previously mentioned. At the end of the lake (about 500' long) stands the frontier pillar between Switzerland and Italy. The path next traverses *La Vacherie*, a green pasture, where the cattle of the Hospice graze, with some chalets, and the *Cantine*, the abode of the 'cantonnier' or road-mender. To the W., above the *Col de Fenêtre* (see above) rises the *Pain de Sucre* (9505') [not to be confounded with Mont Velan (p. 237), also called *Pain de Sucre* by the Vaudois]. To the l. of the road is a stone in memory of M. Martinet of Aosta,

a member of the Italian chamber of deputies, who perished here in 1858. The road follows the E. slope, and descends gradually to St. Remy.

In ascending from St. Remy to the Hospice, the pedestrian should keep to the r. on the slope of the mountain; at the ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) Cantine mentioned above, the direction of the ridge of the mountain must be pursued. The culminating point is indicated by a pole on a rock, soon after passing which the lake and the monastery are seen. The ascent occupies about $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., guide ($1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) superfluous.

(1 hr.) **St. Remy**, the first Italian village, entirely fills the narrow gorge. The custom-house is the first building on the r. (The first house on the l. is a tolerable inn, *Hôtel des Alpes Pennines*, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; one-horse carr. to Aosta (3 hrs. drive) 1 pers. 10, 2 pers. 12, 3 pers. 15 fr.; mule to the Hospice 3, to Liddes 10 fr.; guide to the Hospice $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.)

From St. Remy to Courmayeur. The path, which crosses the brook beyond the village leads by the W. side of the valley over the Col de Serena (7389') in 9—10 hrs. to *Courmayeur* (p. 232), to which it is the shortest route from the St. Bernard, but somewhat uninteresting.

The descent from St. Remy is by a good carriage-road. The general cultivation of the two sides of the valley begins at ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **St. Oyen**, and becomes richer at (1 M.) **Ettroubles**. The road here crosses the *Buttier*, and soon enters a wide valley, watered by the *Buttier*, which flows far below. The solitary inn of *La Cluse* (3 M.) affords poor accommodation; $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, near two houses, is an excellent spring. The defile ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) of **Gignod** (2390') was formerly defended by a square tower, erected by the Romans, and still standing. The scenery now becomes more pleasing, the villages more picturesque, and the southern character of the Italian side of the Alps more perceptible. To the l. the *Val Pellina* opens, through which a path leads to the *Val d'Hérens* over the Col de Colon (a glacier-pass, see p. 246). The eye rests on a scene rich in corn, wine, and oil; the murmuring of brooks is heard in every direction, and at every step white summits hitherto unseen are revealed. Beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Signaye** the extensive vineyards of ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Aosta** begin; to the l. is seen Monte Rosa, and to the r. Mont Blanc. This prospect, combined with the view of the handsome town of Aosta and its fertile valley, is an appropriate termination to the excursion.

Aosta (1962') (*Hôtel du Montblanc*, at the upper end of the town, on the road to Courmayeur, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the post-office, R. 2 fr. and upwards, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1. fr.; *Couronne* in the Place Charles Albert, next door to the post-office, conveniently situated for diligence travellers, less expensive. Carriages may be hired at both these hotels. Opposite the latter is a reading-room, provided with English and other newspapers. Travellers admitted gratis. — One-horse carr. to Châtillon 12—15, two-horse 25 fr., to Courmayeur 18 and 30 fr. — No supplementary carriages are provided for diligence passengers as in Germany and Switzerland), the *Augusta Praetoria Salassorum* of the Romans, capital of the Italian province of the same name, with 7760 inhab., is beautifully situated at the confluence of the *Buttier* and the *Doire* (p. 232). The Emperor Augustus gave his name to it, and

garrisoned it with 3000 men of the prætorian cohorts. The *Town Walls*, flanked with strong towers, a double *Gateway* somewhat resembling the *Porta Nigra* of Trèves, a magnificent *Triumphal Arch*, constructed of huge blocks of hewn stone, and ornamented with ten Corinthian half-columns, the arch of a Roman bridge, and the ruins of a *Basilica* are the most interesting antiquities. The walls are reached in a few min. by one of the streets leading N. from the *Place Charles Albert*. The other relics may be inspected in about $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. The traveller follows the principal street towards the E. from the Place and soon reaches the Roman Gate, and a few min. farther the *Triumphal Arch*. In a straight direction, 200 paces beyond the latter, the narrow Rue du Pont Romain crosses a brook by means of a Roman Bridge, the massive construction of which is seen by descending a few yds. to the l. The Place may now be regained in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. — The modern *Cathedral* possesses a singular portal, with some frescoes, and the Lord's Supper in terracotta, gaudily painted. Near the church of *St. Ours* are cloisters with interesting early-Romanesque marble columns. Modern *Town Hall* in the *Place Charles Albert*, or market-place. A French patois is spoken in the entire valley from Courmayeur to Aosta and Châtillon.

The *Becca di Nona* (10,384'), which rises to the S. of Aosta, commands an extensive view of the Alps. A good bridle-path ascends to the summit in 6—7 hrs., passing a small inn two-thirds of the way up.

From Aosta to *Courmayeur* and *Chamouny*, and tour of Mont Blanc, see R. 57; over the *Matterjoch* to Zermatt, and thence to *Vispach* in the valley of the Rhone, see R. 65; to Turin, see *Baedeker's N. Italy*; one-horse carr. to St. Remy 15, to Chatillon 12—15, to Courmayeur 18 fr.

The shortest route from *Aosta* to *Zermatt* (p. 270) is through the *Val Pellina*, and over the *Col de Valpellina* (11,687'); a magnificent glacier-expedition, but only practicable for those who are thoroughly accustomed to the ice, attended by experienced guides. From Aosta to the chalets of *Prérayer* (p. 246) 9 hrs., thence to Zermatt 12—14 hrs.

59. From Martigny to Mauvoisin (Val de Bagné), and over the Col de Fenêtre to Aosta.

Comp. Map, p. 236.

From Martigny to Mauvoisin $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (*Sembrancher* $2\frac{1}{2}$, *Chabres* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Champsec* 1, *Lourtier* $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Mauvoisin* 3 hrs.). To *Chabres* a good road, thence to *Champsec* bad, beyond *Champsec* a bridle-path. — Travellers about to proceed to Aosta by the *Col de Fenêtre* should pass the night at the *Hôtel du Gietroz*, or better on the *Alpe Chermontane* (see below), where they will be provided with a mattress and blankets (provisions for the journey must be brought), 3 hrs. from *Mauvoisin*. From *Chermontane* to the summit of the pass $2\frac{1}{2}$, *Valpellina* 4, *Aosta* $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — From *Chermontane* over the *Col de Fenêtre* (unattended with danger) with guide only (20—25 fr.; *Justin*, *Benjamin*, and *Maurice Felley* at *Lourtier*, recommended), who should be engaged at *Chabres* or *Lourtier*. From *Valpellina* to *Aosta* a good carriage-road.

From Martigny to *Sembrancher*, see p. 235. Inundations in the *Val de Bagné*, see p. 235. At *Sembrancher* the road into the

Val de Bagné diverges to the l., and immediately beyond the village crosses the *Dranse*. The lower part of the valley is well cultivated. **Chabres** (*Hôtel Perrodin*), $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Sembrancher, is picturesquely situated. In the background, the snow-clad *Ruinette* (12,727'), to the l. *Mont Pleureur* (12,159'), and the *Glacier de Gétroz*.

Beyond Chabres the road takes a more N. direction to *Prayer*, *Montagnier*, *Versegere*, *Champsec* (3 M. from Chabres), and *Lourtier* (3657'). Between Lourtier and Mauvoisin the Dranse forms several considerable waterfalls; at *Granges Neuves* (4843'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. above Lourtier, it receives a considerable contribution from the *Glacier de Corbassière*, which descends from the *Grand Combin* (14,252'). About $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. beyond *Fionnay*, a difficult pass leads N.E. over the *Col du Cret* and the *Glacier des Ecoulaies* into the *Val d'Héremence* (p. 245). High above the stone *Pont de Mauvoisin*, opposite the *Glacier de Gétroz*, is situated the poor *Hôtel du Gétroz* (7128') in the midst of imposing scenery.

Beyond Mauvoisin the bridle-path intersects the bed of the lake mentioned p. 235. The *Glacier de Breney* now soon becomes visible, and to the r. the *Glacier du Mont Durand*, both descending to the bottom of the valley, and occasionally extending across it. The most beautiful and extensive glacier in the valley is the *Glacier d'Hautemma*, or *de Chermontane*, at the base of which are situated the *Chalets de Chermontane* (7316'), an Alpine farm of some importance (refreshments, etc., see above). The background of the valley is encircled from W. to E. by the *Tour de Boussine*, Gr. *Combin*, *Mont Avril*, *Mont Gelé*, *Trouma du Bouc*, and *Piz Hautemma*.⁴

The *Col de Sonadon* is a glacier-pass which leads W. from the *Chalets de Chermontane* over the glaciers of *Mont Durand* and *Sonadon*, passing the S. slope of the Gr. *Combin*, into the *Valsorey Valley*, in which the path descends to *Bourg St. Pierre* (p. 236). — To the S., besides the *Col de Fenêtre* (see below), the *Col de Crête Sèche* crosses the lower extremity of the *Glacier d'Hautemma* and the *Glacier de Crête Sèche*, and leads to the *Valpelline* (p. 240). — From *Chermontane* over the *Col de Chermontane* and *Glacier de Pièce*, or by the *Col du Mont Rouge* and *Pas de Chères* to *Evolena* in the *Val d'Hérens*; see p. 247.

From *Chermontane* to the summit of the *Col de Fenêtre* (9140'), the route lies along, afterwards across, the *Glacier de Fenêtre*, and presents no difficulty. Pleasing glimpse of the *Val d'Ollomont*. The S. slope is somewhat precipitous as the *Chalets de Porchery* are approached; descent fatiguing. Thence a bridle-path by *Les Vaux* and *Ollomont* to (4 hrs.) *Valpellina* (Inn at the baker's), from which a good carriage-road leads to (10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Aosta** (see p. 240).

60. From Bex to Sion. Col de Chéville.

Comp. Map, p. 146.

12 hrs. From Bex to Gryon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. by a carriage-road; beyond Gryon a bridle-path. Guide as far as Avent (p. 244) desirable; one may generally be procured at the chalets of Anzeindaz for a few francs. Path bad at places. Horse 20 fr.

The route over the *Col de Chéville* cuts off the right angle which the valley of the Rhone forms at Martigny, and presents an uninterrupted series of wild and rocky landscapes, especially on the Valais (S.) side; extensive panorama of the Valley of the Rhone towards the end of the excursion. If the journey be considered too fatiguing for one day, the traveller may pass the night at *Gryon*.

A new road ascends from Bex to Gryon in zigzags, which the pedestrian may avoid by following the old path. Beautiful view of the vast snow-fields of the *Dent du Midi*; on the latter portion of the road a pleasing glimpse of the village of *Frenière* in the valley, and the waterfalls of a glacier-brook which here unites with the *Avençon*.

Gryon (3711') is a village of considerable size (**Mad. Sauzet's Pension*). Guides from Gryon to Sion demand 12 fr.

From Gryon by the *Pas de la Croix* to the *Hôtel des Diablerets* in the Ormonts Valley, see p. 155.

Near the last house of the village (10 min.), the path to the r. must be taken; opposite rise the four peaks of the *Diablerets*, the precipitous S. slopes of which are skirted by the path in the valley of the *Avençon*, which is crossed by the road several times. To the r. is the *Argentine* (see below), and on the extreme r. the snowy summit of the *Grand Moveran* (10,043'). In the vicinity of the (1 hr.) chalets of *Scernemin* (4237') is the villa of the poet *Juste Ollivier*. For a short distance, a forest extending along the precipitous and rugged slope of the *Argentine* (7675') is traversed; ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) chalets of *Solalex* (4821') on the upper terrace of the valley. The path now ascends to the l. in zigzags, then to the r. on the precipitous and stony ridge of the *Poraretaz*, which connects the W. spur of the Diablerets with the *Argentine*.

Ascent to the chalets of (1 hr.) **Anzeindaz** (6224'; refreshm.) from Gryon 3 hrs., from Bex $5\frac{1}{2}$ (descent 4), descent to Sion $6\frac{1}{2}$ (ascent 8) hrs. The *Glacier de Paneyrossaz*, which descends from the *Tête du Gros-Jean*, extends to the vicinity of these pastures. On the N. rise the rugged limestone precipices and peaks of the *Diablerets* (10,731'). The path crosses the pasture towards the E., afterwards inclining towards the r., and in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the **Col de Chéville** (6718'), which here separates the cantons of Vaud and Valais, is reached. In the distance are the Alps of Valais, over which towers the Weisshorn. The path now skirts the mountain to the l., and reaches a wall and gate which mark the frontier of Valais. It then descends the steep and stony slopes, passing (20 min.) a cascade, and in 10 min. more the *Chalets de Chéville* (5755'), where the brook must be crossed, and

the slope of the mountain to the r. followed. The path then descends by numerous zigzags, passing a few chalets, to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Lac de Derborence* (4711'), situated in a gloomy basin, and skirts its S. bank.

This lake is surrounded by a wilderness of rocks and debris, the scene of two landslips, traversed by the *Lizerne*. In the language of the people this spot is not inappropriately termed the 'Vestibule de l'Enfer'. The mountain is composed of calcareous strata, worn into rugged and deep hollows. The lower strata, being soft, become saturated by the waters of the great glaciers to the N. E.; large masses are thus detached and precipitated into the depths below. Convulsions of this kind, which give notice of their approach by subterraneous noises, last took place in the years 1714 and 1749. By the latter the course of the *Lizerne* was obstructed, and the two *Lakes of Derborence* formed, one of which no longer exists. Three of the five rocky peaks of the Diablerets have already given way, and the other two will most probably share the same fate. Profound abysses are seen on all sides, and an hour rarely passes without a fall of stones in some direction. High above tower the icy walls of the great *Sansteuron Glacier*.

$\frac{3}{4}$ hr. farther the *Lizerne* is crossed; the path keeps to the l. bank, and passing near the chalets of *Besson*, ascends the slope of the mountain, which on the E. descends perpendicularly into a profound gorge, where, far below, the *Lizerne* forces its passage; 10 min. from the chalets of *Besson*, at the *Saut du Chien*, the pathway, only 4' wide, is supported by poles, and partly hewn in the rock, 1600' above the *Lizerne*. This pass may occasion unpleasant sensations if the traveller be inclined to giddiness, but is unattended with real danger. The path maintains nearly the same elevation along the wooded slope as far as ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the *Chapelle St. Bernard* (3691'), at the extremity of the *Lizerne-gorge*, where an extensive view of the valley of the Rhone suddenly opens.

The path now descends to the l. to (10 min.) *Avent*, an Alpine village (no inn), surrounded by fruit-trees. In about 20 min. *Erdes* is reached; at the last house, descent to the r., at the cross-way the path turns to the l., pursuing the same direction as far as (25 min.) *St. Severin*, a picturesque village, surrounded by luxuriant vegetation, and belonging to *Conthey*, one of the most renowned wine-growing villages of the valley of the Rhone; the houses of the latter extend as far as (30 min.) the bridge over the *Morge*. A few fragments of the ancient castle of *Conthey*, formerly the property of the barons of *Thurn*, still exist. *Vétroz* (accommodation at the curé's), mentioned p. 254, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W., on the road in the valley of the Rhone, about halfway between *Conthey* and the railway-station of *Ardon* (p. 254).

At the *Morge* bridge the high-road in the valley of the Rhone is reached, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther *Sion* (see p. 254). On leaving *St. Severin*, instead of following the dusty high-road, the pedestrian should traverse the vineyards of the hill of *Muras* by a path which commands a fine view.

61. The S. Valleys of the Valais between Sion and Tourtemagne.

(*Val d'Hérens, Val d'Anniviers, Valley of Tourtemagne*).

Comp. Maps, pp. 146, 236, 270.

The dusty and shadeless high road in the broad valley of the Rhone offers no attraction to the pedestrian, who may, if disposed, proceed from Bex (p. 201) by picturesque mountain-paths (guide necessary for the different passes) in 6 or 7 days to *Zermatt* (R. 66). — The first evening from Bex to *Gryon*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. (p. 243). 1st day, over the *Col de Chéville* to *Sion*, $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (R. 60). — 2nd day, by the *Val d'Hérens* to *Evolena*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. 3rd day, over the *Col de Torrent* to *St. Luc* in the *Val d'Anniviers*, 12 hrs. — 4th day, to the *Bella Tola*, and by the *Pas du Bœuf* to *Meiden* in the Valley of *Tourtemagne*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 5th day, over the *Augsthordpass* to *St. Nicolaus* in the Valley of *Zermatt*, 7 hrs. — 6th day, to the *Riffel* above *Zermatt*, 8 hrs. (RR. 65, 66). — Map: Nos. 17, 18, 21, and 22 of Dufour's Map will be found useful.

a. From Sion through the *Val d'Hérens* to *Evolena*, and over the *Col de Torrent* into the *Val d'Anniviers*.

To *Evolena* $16\frac{1}{2}$ M., by a new carriage-road completed in 1868. Over the *Col de Torrent* with guide in 11—12 hrs.

The road from *Sion* to *Evolena* quits the high-road beyond the Rhone bridge (1624'), and, gradually ascending in a straight direction, passes *La Crête*; then on the l. bank of the *Borgne*, which flows far below, to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Vex* (Inn, good red wine), at the isolated church of which the view first opens. On the opposite (E.) side of the valley is the hermitage of *Longeborgne*. In the foreground rises the *Dent de Veisivi*; somewhat farther, the *Dent Blanche* becomes visible, and adjacent to it, the *Dent d'Hérens* (13,714'), which remains in view the whole way.

The road is now nearly level as far as the entrance of the *Val d'Héremence* (Orsiera-Valley), as the W. portion of the *Val d'Hérens* is termed, from the upper extremity of which glacier-passes lead to the *Val d'Hérens* to the E., and to the *Val de Bagne* (p. 242) to the S.W. The *Val d'Hérens* and the adjacent *Val d'Anniviers* are remarkable for the prosperity of their inhabitants; almost every peasant possesses one or more mules, employed in the cultivation of corn-fields in apparently inaccessible situations.

After traversing the *Val d'Héremence*, the road follows the E. arm of the valley, the *Val d'Hérens*, properly so called (on the l. curious hillocks, each surmounted by a flat stone), and leads by *Useigne* to the ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Chalets de Prajean*. Here the road crosses the *Borgne*, ascends 3 M. more, and then gradually descends to (6 M.)

Evolena (4522') (**Hôtel de la Dent Blanche*, at the S. end of the village; *Hôtel du Mont Colon*), the principal place in the valley. In the churchyard repose the remains of M. Quensell, a Hanoverian gentleman who was murdered in 1863.

The **Guides** of Evolena, who are inferior to those of Zermatt, frequently demand fees in excess of their tariff, which is as follows: Glacier de Ferrière or Glacier de Vonasson 3, Couronne de Bréona 5, Sasseneire 6, Dent de Veisivi 7, Glacier de l'Arolla 5, Cascade des Ignes 4, Aiguille de la Za 6, over the Col de Torrent 5, to Vissoie (unnecessary) 10 fr. — Over the Col de Colon to Bionaz 20, Col d'Hérens to Zermatt 20, Col du Mont-Rouge to Chermontane 18 fr. — Porters 5 fr. per day.

An interesting point of view is at the chalets of *Forclaz* (S. of Evolena, 2 hrs. there and back), whence the Ferrière Glacier, Pigne d'Arolla, Dent Blanche, etc. are surveyed.

The **Pic d'Arzinol** (9849'), a pointed mountain W. of Evolena, ascended by a tolerable path in 4 hrs. (with guide), commands a fine panorama, especially towards the S.

The Val d'Hérens divides, 1 hr. S of Evolena, at *Haudères* (4747'). The S.E. branch, which retains the name of the main valley, is terminated by the *Glacier de Ferrière*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Evolena.

A visit to the *Glacier de Ferrière*, though somewhat laborious, will repay the fatigue; guide not absolutely necessary. The path follows the r. bank of the Borgne. The *Alp Bricolla* (refreshments), which is attained in 3 hrs., is the best point of view. The *Mont Miné* divides the upper portion of the glacier into two arms, that to the W. bearing the name of *Glacier du Mont Miné*. Imposing mountain scenery.

The S. branch of the Val d'Hérens is called *Val de l'Arolla*, and terminates in the *Glacier de l'Arolla*.

Glacier de l'Arolla. At (1 fr.) Haudères (see above) the Borgne is crossed to the r., and the l. bank of the glacier brook ascended. Beyond (1 hr.) the *Chapel of St. Barthélémy*, to the r. the *Cascade des Ignes*, which here emerges from the *Glacier des Ignes*. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the *Chalets de l'Arolla* (6571') (at J. Anzelin's two beds, wine, and coffee) are attained. They are surrounded by Alpine cedars, and magnificently situated opposite the imposing *Mont Colom* (11,955'), whose base is incircled by the *Glacier de l'Arolla* on one side and the *Glacier de Vuibet* on the other, which unite their masses in lofty ice-cascades.

Ascent of the *Sasseneire*, see below. The *Couronne de Bréona* (10,382'), more to the S., commands a view similar to that from the *Sasseneire*.

Several magnificent Glacier Passes lead out of the Val d'Hérens, but all are difficult, and should not be attempted except by the most experienced mountaineers.

Over the *Col d'Hérens* (11,417') to Zermatt (12--13 hrs.). Unless the night be passed on the Bricolla Alp (see above), Evolena should be left at midnight, in order that a great portion of the glacier may thus be traversed before 9 a. m., after which the surface of the ice softens. From the Bricolla Alp the glacier is reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr.; to the summit of the Pass between the *Tête Blanche* (12,303') and *Wandstuh* 3 hrs. on the ice and snow. The huge Matterhorn rises to the E. The descent is then made to the *Stock Glacier*, the most difficult part of the route, and then to the *Stockje* (10,161'). Hence either to the *Tiefenmatten Glacier* (said not always to be passable; the Editor found no difficulty in Sept., 1863), or by the base of the Stockje (somewhat fatiguing) to the *Z'Mutt Glacier*, from which the traveller descends to the *Stafel Alp* (4 hrs. from the summit of the pass), and regains a firm footing. Thence to Zermatt in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

Over the *Col de Colon* (10,269') to *Prérayen* (6598') in the *Valpellina Valley* (Piedmont), and thence in 7 hrs. to Aosta (p. 240), a route affording a succession of the grandest snow-scenes, skirting the base of the almost perpendicular rocky slopes of *Mont Colom* (11,955'), remarkable for their echoes. From the *Chalets de l'Arolla* (see above) to the summit of the pass 4--5 hrs., descent to *Prérayen* 2--3 hrs. (tolerable accommodation at some chalets), or in 3 hrs. more to *Bionaz* (accomm. at the curé's).

To the W. three passes, two of them close together, lead from the upper extremity of the *Val de l'Arolla*: the **Col de Riedmatten** (9354', to the N.) and the **Pas de Chèvres** (9793', to the S.), traversing the *Glacier de Durand* or *Seillon* (not to be confounded with the *Glacier Durand* in the Valley of Zinal, p. 248). The first leads N. into the *Val des Dix*, the upper part of the *Val d'Hérence* (p. 245), the second (dangerous) to the S.W. across the *Glacier de Gétroz* and the **Col du Mont Rouge** (10,958') into the *Val de Bagnes* (p. 424). The third, grand, but difficult, crosses the *Glacier de Picce*, *Glacier de Vuibez*, *Serra de Vuibez* (10,118', also termed *Col de Picce*, or *de Chermontane*), and *Glacier d'Hautemma* (*de Chermontane*) (p. 242), and also leads into the *Val de Bagnes*. From the Chalets de l'Arolla to those of Chermontane 9—10, to the Hôtel du Gétroz 12—13 hrs. (see p. 242). From the summit of the pass beautiful view of the W. portion of the Bernese Alps, the Aiguille de la Za, Dent Blanche, and Mont Colon.

A bridle-path over the **Col de Torrent** (9584'), the summit of which is reached in 5 hrs., leads from Evolena to the *Val d'Anniviers* (or *Einfischthal*), a valley parallel with the *Val d'Hérens*. The culminating point is indicated by a cross and pyramid of stones.

The ***Sasseneire** (10,692'), which rises to the N.W. above the Col de Torrent (6 hrs. from Evolena), may be safely ascended from this point; but its rugged sides are somewhat difficult of access near the summit. A superb panorama is enjoyed of the Bernese Alps, which stretch away to the N.; the Jura looks like a blue band beyond the Col de Chéville (p. 243), which, as it were, forms an immense frame to the picture. To the S. the attention is especially arrested by the colossal pyramid of the *Dent Blanche* (14,327'), the *Glacier de Ferrière* (s. p. 246), and the masses which surround it.

On the N. side of the Sasseneire a very interesting bridle-path crosses the **Pas de Lona** (8760') into the *Val d'Anniviers*; from the Chalets de Trajean to Grimence 8 hrs. From the culminating point the summit of the *Becs de Bosson* (10,367') may be attained in 2 hrs.; view strikingly beautiful.

The path which descends from the Col de Torrent to the *Val d'Anniviers* skirts the little *Lac Zozanne* on the N. side, and passes by the *Torrent-Alp* into the *Val de Moiry* (or *Val de Torrent*), the upper S.W. branch of the *Val d'Anniviers*, terminated to the S. by the great *Glacier de Moiry*. [From this point the traveller may proceed direct to *Zinal* (see p. 248) by remounting to the E. the somewhat precipitous slope on the other side of the valley, over the *Col de Sore-Bois* (9262'); the ground consists chiefly of pasture-land, forming an easy descent; but as a mountain 9000' high has already been crossed, it may be considered too considerable a digression for one day's journey, and a direct route through the valley preferred.] Below Grimence (5193), the two upper branches of the *Val d'Anniviers* (*Val de Moiry* to the S.W., *Val de Zinal* to the S.E.) unite.

From the summit of the Col de Torrent to Grimence $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., descent by *St. Jean* (4626') to Vissoye (see below) 2 hrs.; thence to *St. Luc* $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (see below).

b. From Sierre through the *Val d'Anniviers* to Zinal (and over the Col de Zinal to Zermatt).

To Vissoye ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) a well constructed path, thence to Zinal ($2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) tolerable; guide unnecessary. Over the Col de Zinal (11—12 hrs.), with guide, steady head indispensable.

In the valley of the Rhone, beyond the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) bridge, the path, which is easily recognised, diverges to the r. It then ascends rapidly towards the l. through a wood; far below lies the village of *Chippis*, with its picturesque white cottages, where the *Navisanche* precipitates itself into the Rhone through a gloomy ravine. After 1 hr. the ascent terminates, and the snow-mountains which enclose the valley, the Cornier, Dent Blanche, Pic de Zinal, Gabelhorn, and Weisshorn, become visible.

At *Nioue* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the first of the wild rocky ravines is entered, the path skirting the precipitous slopes, and afterwards leading through three galleries. To the r. (40 min.) the village of *Fang*.

[Those whose destination is St. Luc (p. 249) here follow the narrower bridle-path to the l., and reach the village after an ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. — A footpath, which also diverges to the l. before the rocky gorges are entered, leads to the lofty village of *Chandolin* (6000'), whence a good path, traversing pine-forest, and commanding a beautiful view of the Val d'Anniviers, the Rhone Valley, and the Bernese Alps, descends to St. Luc in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.]. The main path continues in the valley and passes several ravines; on the opp. slope lies *Painsée*. (1 hr.) *Vissoye* (accommod. at the curé's, good Vin du Glacier), the principal village in the valley, with a handsome church, lies on the r. bank of the *Navisanche*.

St. Luc, Bella Tola, Pas du Bœuf, Meiden-Pass, see R. 61 c.

Beyond Vissoye (5 min.) the path leads towards a saw-mill (not to the l.); 25 min., towards the lower cross (not to the r.). At (20 min.) *Mission*, the path returns to the r. bank, at the point where the Val d'Anniviers divides; to the W. the *Val de Torrent* (Col de Torrent to Evolena, see p. 247), to the E. the *Val de Zinal*. The path now leads to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Ayer* (4777') in the latter valley, beyond which it winds upwards and passes a stony wilderness. The *Navisanche* is ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) crossed; the path passes a chapel on the l. bank, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) recrosses to the r. bank; 40 min. *Zinal* (5505') (**Hôtel du Durand*, the landlord *Bapt. Epiney* is an experienced guide). The valley terminates towards the S. in the magnificent *Glacier Durand* or *Zinal*, 1 hr. from Zinal, which descends from the *Ober-Gabelhorn* (13,363').

The *Alp l'Allée* (7178') ('*Montagne de la Léts'*) (to the W. above the lower extremity of the glacier, 2 hrs. from Zinal), which is crossed by the path to the glacier-passes mentioned below, commands a noble prospect of the background of the valley, of the entire chain from the *Dent Blanche* to the *Weisshorn*, overtopped by the pyramid of the *Matterhorn*, and of the glaciers of *Durand* and *Moming*, separated by the graceful double-peaked pyramid of *Lo Besso* ('*L'Obéche*'; 12,057'). The path may be found without a guide. Beyond the hotel (10 min.) by a bridge to the l. bank, straight towards the wood; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. fragments of rock, where the path gradually ascends; 20 min., a ravine with waterfall in the background; 3 min., a stone chalet on the first mountain terrace. Thence a somewhat

steep ascent; $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to the l.; 10 min., the chalet on the Alp. Descent in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The **Alp l'Arpitetta**, opposite the last-mentioned, towards the N.E., affords another imposing scene, and overlooks the W. side of the Weisshorn and the entire Moming Glacier, the S. extremity of which is bounded by the Rothorn. — By crossing the lower portion of the glacier (with guide), both the above points of view may be included in the same excursion.

The **Roc Noir** (see below) is another grand point of view; ascent somewhat difficult, never without guide.

From Zinal over the Col de Sorebois into the Torrent valley, and over the Col de Torrent to Evolena, see p. 247.

Those who desire to proceed from Zinal to St. Luc return by the above-described path to Ayer, where they diverge to the r. and ascend the hill, crossing the meadows; guide desirable.

From Zinal to Zermatt two passes traverse the Durand Glacier. The shorter is the **Col de Zinal**, or **Triftjoch** (11,611') and the **Trift Glacier** (12–14 hrs.), of late years rendered more practicable at the expense of government. Although probably known in remote ages, this pass had not been traversed within the memory of man, until an Englishman accomplished the passage in 1855. It now presents no unusual difficulty, but the walk over the glacier is in some seasons more fatiguing than in others. The glacier is reached below the Alp l'Allée (see above) and ascended as far as the S. slope of **Lo Besso** ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Zinal). Then W. across the upper part of the glacier to ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the base of the rocky precipice of the **Trifthorn** (12,261'), part of which is ascended (without danger) by means of a ladder and rope attached to the rock. Towards the summit of the Pass (1 hr.) an iron chain affords still greater security. Magnificent prospect of Monte Rosa, the Saasgrat, etc. The descent (4 hrs.) to Zermatt across the **Trift Glacier** presents no difficulty.

The route across the other pass is longer, but less laborious and equally imposing. On the summit of the Durand Glacier it leads (not E. like the former) in a straight direction towards the S., passing the **Roc Noir**, a ridge of rock rising from the midst of the ice, similar to the Jardin at Chamouny (most favourable point for surveying the ice scene) over the **Col Durand** (11,398'). In descending, a straight direction to the S. across the **Glacier Hochwäng** to that of **Z'Mutt** must not be taken, as the lower part of the former is full of crevasses; the only safe route is E. (l.) to the **Arben Glacier**. — For both passes two experienced guides are indispensable.

c. **St. Luc, Bella Tola;** by **de Pas du Bœuf** into the **Tourtemagne Valley**, and over the **Augstbord Pass** to the **Valley of the Visp**.

From Sierre to St. Luc, see p. 255. From Vissoye (p. 248) to St. Luc an ascent of $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr., thence to the Bella Tola 4 hrs., and by the **Pas du Bœuf** in 8, or the **Meiden Pass** in 7 hrs. to Meiden. From Meiden over the **Augstbord Pass** to St. Nicolaus 7 hrs.

St. Luc (5462') (**Hôtel de la Bella Tola*, R. 2, D. or S. 3, B. and L. $1\frac{1}{4}$ fr.) lies on a steep and shadeless slope, consisting of meadows and fields. The view from this elevated village over the profound gorge beneath, and the snow-mountains at the extremity of the valley, where the peak of the Matterhorn towers above the white ridge of Mont-Durand, is very remarkable. St. Luc was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1845, 1847, and 1858. The houses erected since are massive, but badly built. The huts which escaped the flames are easily distinguished by their peculiar construction. To the N., about 400' above the village, is the '**Druïd's Stone**', termed in the local patois '**Pierre des Servagios**' (stone of the savages), a rock projecting from the turf,

the E. side of which is said to have been used for sacrificial purposes.

The ***Bella Tola** (10,197'), the most S. peak of a group of mountains (the N. point, 9062', is termed *Schwarzhorn*; the E. peak, 9741', *Borterhorn*), an admirable point of view, is easily ascended in 4 hrs. from St. Luc. Guide (4, mule 6 fr.) unnecessary. The new bridle-path begins to ascend behind the hotel; after 20 min., to the l., then in zigzags by 3 chalets (10 min.); then to the r. skirting a wood of pines and larches; after 5 min., inclining to the l., the path traverses a clearing, ascends a meadow, passing by a hut, and in $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. reaches a chalet; next towards the l., and, on the next mountain terrace where the view of the Bella Tola is disclosed, again to the r., ascending in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the base of the mountain; after a steep ascent of 1 hr. more, a ridge is attained, whence the spectator overlooks the *Glacier of Bella Tola*, furrowed with crevasses; a hut, a little below the ridge, affords shelter in unfavourable weather (key at the hotel at St. Luc). The summit affords standing-room for scarcely more than a dozen persons. The view embraces the entire chain of the Bernese and Valais Alps; the eye ranges over a circle of 220 M. and a distance of nearly 90 M. in a direct line from the Furca to the Buet. Ritz's panorama comprises 200 peaks of mountains distinctly visible from this point. Opposite, to the N., is seen the whole extent of the gorge of the Dala as far as the Baths of Leuk and the Gemmi. The most imposing part of the panorama is to the S., extending from Monte Leone (p. 259) to the group of Mont Blanc.

In order to reach the valley of Tourtemagne, the traveller again descends S. to the **Pas du Bœuf**. Then an ascent of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the culminating point (9154'); in descending, a direction (indicated by stones) to the l. must be taken. In 3 hrs. (from the Bella Tola) the chalets of the Alp *Meiden* are reached (milk), and after another hour through forests of larch and 'Alpine cedar', the village of **Meiden**, or *Gruben* (*Hôtel du Weisshorn* R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, S. 2 fr.). — From *Meiden* to *Tourtemagne*, see p. 256.

Farther to the S. the **Meiden Pass** (9154') and the **Pas de la Forcletta** (9809') lead into the Tourtemagne Valley. The former lies to the N. of the abrupt *Tounot*, and is somewhat shorter than the *Pas du Bœuf*. The paths unite on the Meiden Alp (see above). *Pas de la Forcletta*, see below.

The Valley of Tourtemagne is terminated 3 hrs. from Gruben by the superb and extensive *Glacier de Tourtemagne*, or *Barr*, which is imbedded between the *Weisshorn* (14,803'), the *Bruneckhorn* (12,628'), and the *Barrhorn* (11,919'). From the chalets of *Kaltberg*, after an ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on the W. slope of the valley, the entire glacier is visible, as well as the above mentioned mountains, which tower above it on the E., and to the N. as far as the *Zehntenhorn*. — The foot of the glacier is reached in 2 hrs. from Gruben, and without difficulty in 2 hrs. more the **Pas de la Forcletta** (9809'), which leads to Ayer (p. 238) in the Val d'Anniviers. Striking view from the summit, especially of the *Weisshorn* which towers

in the immediate vicinity, to the l. the Bruneckhorn and Barrhorn, to the r. the Moming and Diabions. To the N. the entire Bernese chain is visible.

From Meiden to Stalden or St. Nicolaus in the valley of the Visp a bridle-path (7 hrs.; descent from the pass to St. Nicolaus not recommended for riding) ascends the abrupt E. slope of the valley, passing the chalets of the *Gruben-Alp*, to the (3 hrs.) summit of the **Augstbord Pass** (9570'), between the *Weissegg* (10,467') on the S. and the *Schwarzhorn* (*Zehntenhorn*, 10,522') on the N. Ascent of the latter from the summit of the pass fatiguing, but free from danger; view scarcely inferior to that from the Bella Tola (p. 250). Descent to Stalden in the valley of the Visp by the *Augstbordthal*, to (3½ hrs.) St. Nicolaus by the *Jungalpen* and *Jungen*.

Another route from Meiden so St. Nicolaus lies farther S. by the **Jung Pass**, but affords less view than the above, and is considerably more fatiguing.

St. Nicolaus, and thence to **Zermatt**, see p. 268.

62. From Gampel to Kandersteg. Lötschen Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 146.

12 hrs. This route should only be undertaken by good walkers in fine weather. Guide necessary from Kippel or Ried to Kandersteg. Carriage-road as far as Kippel.

Near **Gampel** (*Hôtel Lötschenthal*), which is reached in 2 hrs. from Leuk or from Vispach, situated on the r. bank of the Rhone, where the Lonza descends from the Lötschenthal, the path ascends a steep slope (view of the valley of the Rhone) and enters a narrow gorge, much exposed to avalanches.

1 hr. **Lugein**, and ½ hr. **Koppistein** (4068') are two chapels periodically swept away by avalanches, and religiously restored by the inhabitants of Ferden and Kippel. ¼ hr. beyond Koppistein the Lonza is crossed by a wooden bridge. The valley here becomes broader and more fertile, and possesses mines of some value. 1 hr. **Ferden**; inn at the lower end of the village (wine and cheese); (¼ hr.) **Kippel** (4659').

From Kippel by the *Lötschenlücke* to the *Eggischhorn*, see p. 142. — By the *Wetterlücke* to *Lauterbrunnen* (12 hrs.) a very difficult and fatiguing expedition, especially the descent across the numerous crevasses of the *Breithorn Glacier*. — By the *Peters* or *Lötschenthal Grat* to *Lauterbrunnen* (11 hrs.), route from the *Muthorn* the same as that described at p. 146 (from Kandersteg to Lauterbrunnen), an interesting expedition, requiring, like the above, thoroughly trustworthy guides.

Then a gradual ascent at first through a forest of larches, afterwards across meadows; in the distance several groups of huts are visible at the upper extremity of the valley, which is terminated by the *Lötschen Glacier*. 1 hr. beyond Kippel, **Ried** (**Hôtel Nesthorn*), where a guide for the pass may generally be found. Beyond the last huts the path crosses a rocky slope, then small snow-fields which seldom yield to the sun's rays,

and in 3 hrs. more reaches the summit of the **Lötschen-Pass** (8796'), commanded on the W. by the *Balmhorn* (p. 147), on the E. by the *Schildhorn*, or *Hockenhorn* (10,817'), whence a glacier, in the form of an arch, descends to the valley of Gastern. The *view towards the S. from the summit of the pass is limited, but becomes strikingly grand lower down; to the S.E. rise the *Nesthörner* with their glaciers; to the S., above the lower mountains which bound the l. bank of the Rhone, towers the magnificent group of the *Mischabel*, the *Weisshorn*, and *Monte Rosa*; to the N. are the precipitous snowy slopes of the *Doldenhorn* and the *Blümlisalp*; to the N.E. the vast *Kander Glacier*, the E. part of which is called the *Tschingel Glacier*, surmounted by the *Mutthorn*.

In the descent to the wild valley of Gastern, the traveller passes a field of snow and reaches the glacier which descends from the *Lötschenberg* into the valley. The l. side of the glacier is followed, along the slopes of the *Balmhorn*; in some places the guide precedes the traveller and hews a path with his axe. At the end of the glacier, the *Valley of Gastern* opens; near the chalet a magnificent mountain view, especially of the extensive *Alpetti Glacier*, which descends from the *Kander Glacier* (p. 146) and is overtopped by the *Mutthorn* or *Mittelhorn* (9958').

1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. **Gasterndorf** or **Im Selden** (5044 ft.), a group of miserable cabins, near which some slight attempts at cultivation are seen. Alpine fare and accommodation at the chalet of the brothers *Kuenzi*.

A magnificent forest, which for many ages has resisted the avalanches of the *Doldenhorn*, is now traversed. The *Kander* here flows through a chaos of rocks. In

1 hr. **Gasternholz** (4433') is reached. As the traveller descends, the traces of avalanches become more perceptible. The valley forms a curve, and expands, bounded on the S. by the *Attels* (11,923') and on the N. by the *Fisistock* (9200'). The valley of Gastern was far more populous 60 years ago than it is now; the wholesale and indiscriminate removal of trees has so exposed it to the ravages of avalanches, that from the month of February to the hay-harvest it is abandoned by its inhabitants. The *Kander* has forced itself a passage through the

1 hr. **Klus**, a narrow gorge, beyond which the valley of the *Kander* and the *Gemmi route* are reached.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. **Kandersteg** (see p. 146). The ascent from Kandersteg to Gastern occupies 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The path is frequently injured by the inundations of the *Kander*, rendering considerable digressions necessary.

63. From Martigny to Arona on Lago Maggiore by the Simplon.

Comp. Maps, pp. 146, 138.

By *Railway* from Martigny to Sierre in 1 hr. 20 min.; fares 5 fr. 5, 3 fr. 35, 2 fr. 55 c. (from Lausanne to Sierre in $4\frac{1}{2}$ —5 hrs., fares 12 fr. 35, 8 fr. 40, 6 fr. 20 c.; from Geneva to Sierre in $5\frac{3}{4}$ —7 hrs., fares 18 fr. 25, 12 fr. 70, 9 fr. 25 c.; see RR. 50, 51). Comp. Introd. X. — *Diligence* from Sierre to Brieg twice daily in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (to Tourtemagne in 1 hr. 55 min., to Vispach in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). From Brieg to Domo d'Ossola twice daily in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. From Domo d'Ossola to Arona twice daily in 6 hrs. *Diligence-seats*, see Introd. IX. — *Steamboat* from Baveno or Stresa to Arona and Sesto Calende, see R. 95. — Those who travel by private conveyance should arrange to pass the night at Brieg (or Vispach), and at Iselle (or Domo d'Ossola), so that the mountain may be traversed by day. One-horse carriages (generally without springs) may be hired of the postmasters in the Valais at 5 fr. per post (9 M.), and 1 fr. fee. — Good Muscatel wine may be obtained at moderate prices in all the villages in the Rhone Valley. The 'Heidenwein' is more highly prized.

Martigny (1387), see p. 203. (From *Geneva* or *Lausanne* to Martigny, see RR. 50, 51.)

The *Rhone Valley* from Martigny to Brieg presents few objects of interest. The valley, averaging 3 M. in width, exhibits many traces of the disastrous inundations of the river, the *Rhodan*, or *Rotten* (p. 137), as it is generally termed in the patois of the Valais. Often during severe storms large masses of rock and debris are precipitated by torrents from the surrounding mountains, devastating the banks for a considerable distance. The bed of the valley is in many places marshy, and only produces grass and reeds, with here and there an oasis of corn and maize. The inhabitants find the river a constant source of peril and labour; even the high road is frequently considerably damaged by its overflow and rendered impassable. As yet no permanent measures have been adopted in order effectually to avert such disasters. — The scenery of the Valais, though imposing in its character, is less picturesque than that of many other districts in Switzerland. Vines flourish on the base of the heights on the r. (N.) bank of the Rhone, above which the eye generally encounters masses of barren yellow-grey rock. The lateral valleys (R. 61) opening to the S., through which extensive glaciers and snow-fields are visible, offer far greater attractions to the pedestrian. — The villages and dwellings in the Valais are still less inviting than the country. The standard of hotel-accommodation is exceedingly low; good water is scarce, and the eye is constantly offended by the sight of the 'goitre', so prevalent in this region. Gnats are here frequently a source of great annoyance, especially in the evening (p. 203).

At Martigny the Rhone valley forms a right angle. The railroad proceeds from Martigny in a straight direction, not far from the l. bank of the Rhone, to the iodine **Baths of Saxon** (several hotels and pensions), particularly efficacious in cutaneous diseases, and possessing a small 'Casino', built in the Swiss style with the customary adjuncts of a promenade, orchestra, reading-room, and the seductions of the *rouge et noir*, which are met with in no other part of Switzerland. The railway-station is somewhat distant, at the hamlet of *Gottfrey* (1560') (*Pierre à Voir*; *Hôtel Suisse*). Picturesque ruins of a castle on a hill; similar remains are to be seen farther on, near *Saillon*, at the base of the mountains on the r. bank. From Saxon the *Pierre à Voir* (p. 204) may easily be ascended in 3— $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The railway crosses the Rhone (1514') beyond stat. *Riddes*, and the *Lizerne* at stat. *Ardon*. (From Riddes over the *Col de Verbier* to *Châbles* in the *Val de Bagne*, see p. 242.) Ardon with its iron-foundries at the mouth of the Lizerne valley, and *Vétroz* and *Conthey*, where excellent wine is produced (see p. 244), lie to the l. of the railway, at the base of the mountains rising on the N. Opposite the last-named place the line crosses the *Morge*, approaches the heights on the r. bank, and reaches the station of *Sion*. Fine view of the surrounding country.

Sion (1709'), Ger. *Sitten* (**Poste* R. 1½, B. 1¼, D. 3 fr.; *Lion d'Or*, R. 1½, B. 1½, A. ¼ fr.; *Amigne* and *Glacier* are palatable wines; beer at the *Café du Commerce*), with 4895 inhab. (295 Prot.), situated on the *Sionne*, which flows through the town in an artificial channel, covered with wooden beams (*Grand-pont*, forming the principal street), the Roman *Sedunum*, is the chief town of the Canton (*Valais*); it was annexed in 1810 to the French empire, as the *Département du Simplon*, but in 1815 regained its original constitution. In the distance Sion has a handsome appearance, with its two castles situated on isolated eminences. On the N. are the ruins of the episcopal *Castle of Tourbillon* (2165'), erected in 1294 and destroyed by fire in 1788; it may be reached in 20 min. (ascent to the r. by the town-hall), and commands an extensive view as far as Martigny, and in the opposite direction as far as Leuk. On the lower height to the r., on the site of an ancient Roman fort, stands the old *Castle of Valeria*, now a seminary for priests, surrounded by towers and other buildings, with the *Church of St. Catherine*, founded in the 9th cent., and not devoid of architectural interest. A third, likewise an episcopal *Castle* (*Majoria*, so named from the majors or ancient governors of the Valais, its first occupiers), is close to the town in front of Tourbillon; it was destroyed by fire, together with a portion of the town, in 1788.

Except the Cathedral (mixed Gothic and Romanesque) and the elegant Church of *St. Theodule*, there are few objects of interest in the town. Near the S. entrance to the choir in the cathedral is seen a Roman inscription in honour of Augustus; the tower is the oldest portion of the building. The ascent to *Tourbillon* is the best excursion for a short stay. The environs of Sion are the most beautiful in the entire valley of the Rhone. The head-dress worn by the women of all classes of society is very peculiar.

By the *Rawyl* to *Thun*, see R. 37. — By the *Sanetsch* to *Gesseney*, see R. 39. — By the *Col de Chéville* to *Bex*, see R. 60; horse to Bex 20 fr., guide to the Col. 6 fr. — Through the *Val d'Hérens* by the *Col de Torrent* to *St. Luc* in the *Val d'Anniviers*, and by the *Bella Tola* and the *Pas du Bœuf* to *Meiden* in the *Tourtémagne* Valley, and by the *Augstbordpass* to *St. Nicolaüs* in the valley of *Zermatt*, see R. 61. — Through the *Val de Nendar* to *Lourtier* in the *Val de Bagne*, see R. 59.

E. of Sion the *Borgne* descends from the Val d'Hérens (p. 245) to the Rhone. At stat. *St. Léonhard* the road crosses the *Rière*, the source of which is on the Rawyl (p. 151). Farther on, the ruins of the castle of *Granges* and the adjoining church are seen beyond the bank of the broad and gravelly bed of the Rhone. The railway terminates at

$9\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Sierre** (1775'), Ger. *Siders* (*Bellevue*, near the station, and adjoining the post-office, established in an old château; *Hôtel et Pension Baur*, well situated at the E. end of the town, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the station; *Poste*, in the principal street), with 1302 inhab., picturesquely situated on a slight eminence, clothed with luxuriant vegetation, and the seat of the nobility of the upper Valais, who own estates in the vicinity. The town contains a number of handsome, but dilapidated mediæval buildings. Several ruins in the neighbourhood. At a foundry near the town the ore obtained near Ayer in the Val d'Anniviers (p. 248) is smelted. Good wine is produced in this district.

Post-Omnibus to the Baths of Leuk from July 1st to Sept. 15th, twice daily in 7 hrs., fare 8 fr., coupé 10 fr.; *one-horse carr.* for 2 pers. to Vispach in 3 hrs. 15—20 fr., two horse carr. 30 fr.

From *Sierre* to *St. Luc* ($4\frac{1}{2}$, back in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) in the Val d'Anniviers, *Zinal*, the *Bella Tola*, and the passes to Evolena in the Val d'Hérens, and Meiden in the valley of Tourtemagne, see R. 61.

Diligence (comp. p. 253) beyond Sierre, where the railway at present terminates. The road crosses the Rhone $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond Sierre, and then traverses a chain ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. long, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. broad) of numerous rounded pine-clad hills, 100' to 200' high, which extend from the river to the base of the mountains, formerly a haunt of brigands, an important military point, and in 1798 defended by the troops of Valais against the French, who took it only by stratagem. These hills (*Forest of Pfyn*) are composed of schistous and calcareous debris, often mingled with huge masses of rock.

On the E. side of these hills lies *Pfyn* (1853'), Fr. *Finge* (*ad fines*), the boundary between the two languages. From this point to the source of the Rhone, German villages only are passed. A number of the inhabitants of Sierre and Sion speak German, but French is the predominant language of the entire district. The road crosses the broad natural canal, 15 ft. deep, which in rainy weather conducts the water and mud from the **Illgraben* or *Höllengraben*, into the Rhone. This Illgraben is a deep basin, or more properly speaking, a vast semi-circular crater, 3 M. in length, the bleak, precipitous sides of which are visible to the r. from the road. During heavy falls of rain the water rushes from the steep and barren sides into this cavity, conveying masses of rock and stone down to the Rhone.

The handsome old market-town of **Leuk** (pop. 1123), with its castle and towers (p. 150), lies on the r. bank, high above the

Rhone. To the l., on an eminence above the ravine of the *Dala*, which here opens, glistens the church tower of *Varen* (p. 150; to the l., on the rocky wall above, a waterfall is formed on hot afternoons); high above, on the r. beyond Leuk, on an extensive shelving pasture, is the Alpine village of *Albinen* (p. 149).

On the l. bank of the Rhone lies the small village of *Susten* (*Hôtel de la Souste*), through which the road leads. (Diligence in summer twice daily to the Baths of Leuk, 5, coupé $6\frac{1}{2}$ fr.)

On the l., above the covered bridge of Leuk, are two pillars of an ancient aqueduct. On the plain, rendered fruitful by the alluvial deposits from the Illgraben, the castle of *Baron de Verra* rises to the r.

9 M. *Tourtemagne* (2086'), Ger. *Turtman* (**Poste* or *Lion*; **Soleil*). The '*Turris Magna*', from which the village derives its name, now serves as a chapel. To the S. opens the *Tourtemagne Valley* (see below), about 15 M. in length, inhabited during the summer months only, and terminated by a beautiful glacier (p. 250). The Tourtemagne brook here forms, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from the post-office, a fine waterfall, 80 ft. high, worthy of a visit. A boy may generally be found near the post-office to act as guide (25 c.).

From Tourtemagne to Meiden (p. 250) in the *Tourtemagne Valley*, and thence by the *Augsbord Pass* to St. Nicolaus (p. 268) in 9–10 hrs. (guide 10, horse 15 fr.) The bridle-path ascends the steep r. bank of the *Tourtemagne* brook, passing the above-named fall, which, however, is not visible from the path. At *Tummänen* it crosses to the l. bank whence fine retrospective views of the Rhone valley are obtained. The path again makes a steep ascent between fragments of rock, then for 2 hrs. through the extensive *Dubenwald*, once a magnificent pine forest, but now considerably thinned by avalanches and conflagrations. In the middle is a small white chapel containing numerous votive tablets. At *Vollensteg* the path recrosses to the r. bank, and passing the hamlets of *Niggelingen*, *Tschafel*, and *Pletschen* or *Zerpletschen*, reaches *Meiden*, 4 hrs. from Tourtemagne. From Meiden by the *Augsbord Pass* to St. Nicolaus, see p. 251.

Beyond Tourtemagne, on the r. bank of the Rhone, near the village *Zum Steg*, at the mouth of the Lötschen Valley (p. 251), above the ravines of which tower the icy walls of the *Tschingel* or *Kander Glacier*, the traveller perceives the lofty chimneys of the works (belonging to a French company) at which the ore found in the Lötschen Valley is smelted. The Simplon group in the background is surmounted by the arch of the extensive *Kaltwasser Glacier*, which the road passes near the culminating point (p. 259).

Hardly a trace remains of the old castle of *Niedergestelen* (*Bas-Châillon*), on the r. bank of the Rhone near the church. The tower of *Raron* glistens on a flat rock, and above the mountains rises the snow-clad *Bietschhorn* (12,969'). On the opposite bank, to the r. of the road, on a wooded eminence, and built into

the rock, is the little pilgrimage-church of *Turtig*, to which a winding path leads by a number of stations.

$8\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Vispach** (2155'), or **Visp**, Fr. *Viège (Sonne)*, by the bridge, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. incl. W. $3\frac{3}{4}$, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$, A. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Post, moderate), formerly the seat of the noble families of *Silinen*, *Riedmatten*, *Kalbermatten*, *Blandra*, *Ulrich*, etc., who possessed a church of their own, is now an unpretending village, and was considerably damaged by an earthquake in 1855 and by the inundation of 1868. Beautiful environs. *View from the sluice-gate and cemetery. Travellers from Zermatt who arrive at Vispach in the evening, and wish to proceed over the Simplon by diligence, should endeavour to reach the larger post-town of Brieg on the same day.

One-horse carr. to Susten 10, Viesch 20, Baths of Leuk 20 fr.; to Zermatt see p. 267; horse to Stalden 5, St. Nicolaus 10, or if the night is passed there, 12 fr., Saas 20 fr.; from Saas to the Mattmark Alp 10 fr.; chair-porters, less experienced than those of the Bernese Oberland, 6 fr. per day, luggage-porters 5 fr. per day; return-fees in each case included.

By the *Monte Moro* to Vogogna, see R. 64; to *Zermatt*, and across the *Matterjoch* to Aosta, R. 65.

The bed of the *Visp*, which here pours into the Rhone a volume of water nearly equal to that of the latter river itself, is 13 ft. higher than a portion of the village. It has therefore been necessary to avert inundations by dams, as in the case of the torrents which fall into the Rhone higher up, the *Gamsen*, *Saltine*, etc. The magnificent, beautifully-formed snow mountain visible in the background of the Visp Valley is the *Balferin* (12,474'), the snow-field ('*Firn*'), over the village of Balen and the first peak of the *Mischabel* or *Saasgrat*, which separates the Saas from the Zermatt Valley.

The Simplon road commences at *Gliss* (2254'), a village with a large church. Pedestrians may take the old bridle-path leading straight up the Saltine Valley, thus escaping the first and less interesting part of the new road. The path is very pleasant, but its reunion with the high-road is not easily found without a guide. The diligence makes a circuit of $\frac{1}{2}$ M. by

$5\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Brieg** (2244') (**Trois Couronnes*: **Angleterre*, R. 2, B. 1, A. and L. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr., opp. the diligence-office), a small town at the mouth of the Saltine (1076 inhab.), with a modern château, the four towers of which are surmounted by metal cupolas.

The ascent of the ***Sparrenhorn** (9889'), situated to the N. above the lower end of the Great Aletsch Glacier, is frequently made from Brieg. On the **Belle Alpe*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. ascent from Brieg, a good inn. View grand and striking. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. above *Platten* (village half-way between Brieg and the Belle Alpe) a path through the wood leads in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the beautiful ice-grottoes of the *Aletsch Glacier*, from which the *Massa* issues. From the hotel to the Sparrenhorn 2 hrs. — Ascent of the Eggischhorn from the Belle Alpe, see p. 141.

The Upper Valais, and passage of the Grimsel, Furca, and
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Gries, see RR. 33, 34, and 35. The Simplon road quits the Rhone valley at Brieg: from Brieg to Domo d'Ossola 39 M., which the diligence performs in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (6 to Simplon, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to Domo d'Ossola), returning in the same time (from Domo d'Ossola to Simplon $5\frac{1}{2}$, thence to Brieg 4 hrs.). The ascent may be accomplished by a good walker in the same time. — Luggage to be forwarded by diligence over the Simplon must be booked the previous night. It cannot be conveyed beyond Iselle (Italian frontier, p. 260) unless the keys are sent with it to the custom-house in that place.

After the battle of Marengo, Buonaparte resolved to construct this road, and it remains to this day a lasting memento of his genius and energy. The difficulties of the St. Bernard passage doubtless first originated the idea. He wanted a great military road; his constant enquiry was: ‘*Quand le canon pourra-t-il donc passer au Simplon?*’ — and an enterprise was undertaken which would have utterly daunted a less determined spirit. This great work was commenced on the Italian side in the year 1800, on the Swiss side in 1801, and took six years to accomplish, at a cost of upwards of 18 million francs. The Simplon was, after the Brenner, the first great route across the Alps.

The ascent commences at the post-office at Brieg, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from which the now little frequented road to *Gliss* with the lofty *Saltine Bridge* lies to the r. Long windings lead over green meadows E. towards the *Klenenhorn*, past the Calvarieberg with its chapels; then to the S.W. into the ravine of the *Saltine*, commanding a fine view of the Glisshorn, Brieg, and the Rhone-Valley. The traveller perceives the glacier above, near which the road reaches the summit of the pass, an ascent of 4 hrs. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Brieg is the *2nd Refuge*. (Pedestrians descending from the Simplon may take, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond the 2nd Refuge, a shorter, but somewhat giddy path, which finally regains the high road to Gliss, in 2 hrs. from Berisal.) The road, now nearly level, proceeds in an E. direction in the *Ganter Valley* to the *Ganter Bridge* ($1\frac{3}{4}$ M.), which in winter is greatly exposed to avalanches; after 1 M. the traveller reaches (a footpath here effects a great saving)

9 M. **Berisal** (5006'), the *3rd Refuge* (post-station and *inn), where voituriers generally pass the night. In March, 1804, a few hundred riflemen of the Valais drove back to Lago Maggiore many thousand Italian soldiers, who had crossed the Simplon with the intention of recapturing Valais. ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Bridge across the *Frombach*; 1 M. bridge across the *Weissbach*; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *4th Refuge*. The pine wood through which the road winds from Berisal is now quitted. In clear weather the Bernese Alps, especially the Breithorn and Aletschhorn, are distinctly visible to the N., in front of which the huge Aletsch Glacier (p. 141) descends into the Rhone Valley. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schalbet Gallery*, 98' long, constructed by blasting the rocks; good view of the Raut-Glacier and Rauthorn. ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *5th or Schalbet Refuge*, in a barren and desolate region.

The portion of road between the fifth refuge and the summit of the pass is the most dangerous during the period of avalanches and storms. Within a distance of less than 3 M. there are no fewer than six houses of refuge and a hospice. ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Kaltwasser Glacier Gallery*, over which the stream issuing from the glacier is precipitated into the depths below, forming a waterfall visible through one of the side openings in the gallery. This defile has been fortified several times by the French and Valaisian governments, but avalanches have repeatedly destroyed the works. ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *6th Refuge*, whence a splendid (the last) view of the Bernese Alps and the Aletsch Glacier; far below in the Rhone Valley lies Brieg.

A short distance farther the culminating point of the **Simplon** (6627') is reached (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Berisal), $\frac{3}{4}$ M. beyond which stands the **Hospice** (hospitable entertainment, good red wine, no payment demanded; visitors should contribute to the poor-box at least as much as they would have paid at an hotel), at the base of the magnificent *Monte Leone* (11,696', ascent difficult, not to be attempted by the inexperienced), an extensive building entered by a flight of steps, founded by Napoleon for the reception of travellers, and subject to the same rules as the similar establishment on the Great St. Bernard (p. 237). It remained unfinished from want of means till 1825, when the St. Bernard Hospice purchased the buildings. The diligence halts a few min. only.

A broad open valley resembling a dried-up lake, bounded by snow-capped heights and glaciers, forms the highest portion of the Pass. The hardy Alpine rose alone finds nourishment here. The imposing *Raut Glacier* is a conspicuous object on the mountains to the S. — ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) The old hospice, a high square tower to the r., far below the new road, is now tenanted by shepherds. $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *7th Refuge*, on the Engeloch. ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Bridge across the *Krummbach*; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Am Senk*, a bridge, to the l. the *Balm Glacier*, to the r. the *Rossboden Glacier* with its moraine. Then ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the village of

(12 M.) **Simplon** (4856'), Ital. *Sempione*, Germ. *Simpeln* (*Post*; *Hôtel du Fletschhorn*, in the lower part of the village, R. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$; *Hôtel des Alpes*, well spoken of), 5 M. from the Hospice. Winter here lasts 8 months. Pedestrians may diverge here by a shorter but indifferent path which unites with the high road by the *Algabi Gallery* [from Simplon to Crevola at the entrance of the Formazza Valley (p. 260), a walk of 6 hrs.]. $\frac{1}{4}$ M., bridge over the *Löwenbach*. The road winds to the (1 M.) union of the *Krummbach* with the *Quirnd*, which descends from the wild ravine of the *Laquin Glacier*, and below this point is named *Veriola*, and farther on *Diveria*. $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Gsteig*, or *Algabi* (4035'), a hamlet; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. the *Gallery of Algabi*, the entrance of which on the Italian side was fortified in 1814.

On emerging from this gallery the traveller reaches the ***Ravine of Gondo**, one of the wildest and grandest in the Alps, becoming narrower and more profound at every step, till its smooth and precipitous walls of mica-slate completely overhang the road, on the other side of which rushes the impetuous Diveria. 1 M. 8th *Refuge*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond which the Diveria is crossed by *Il Ponte Alto*, and by another bridge near the 9th *Refuge*. A huge mass of rock, which here lies on, and apparently terminates, the road, is pierced by the **Gallery of Gondo**, a tunnel 731' in length, bearing the inscription: ‘*Aere Italo 1805 Nap. Imp.*’ In 1830 the Swiss erected gates at the entrance.

At the mouth of the gallery the *Fressinone* dashes over the rocks from a considerable height into the gorge below. A slender bridge crosses the waterfall. On both sides the rocks tower to a dizzy height (about 2000'). The dark entrance of the gallery forms a striking contrast to the white foam of the falling torrent, presenting an Alpine ***picture** of the grandest description, especially when seen at a distance of 30—40 paces. This scene, a favourite subject with artists, surpasses the *Via Mala* (p. 355). Traces of the old road are still distinguishable opposite the waterfall. Farther on are other smaller cascades. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Gondo** (2818'), Germ. *Gunz* or *Ruden*, the last Swiss village, a group of poor habitations, in the midst of which rises a tall square tower, erected by the *Stockalper* family for the reception of travellers, long before the new road was constructed. A portion of this building is now an inn, which, though of uninviting exterior, affords tolerable accommodation. A column of granite to the l. of the road, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Gondo, marks the boundary of Italy. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. S. *Mareo*, the first Italian village. Then, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. farther, the town of

9 M. **Iselle** (2175'), Germ. *Jesellen* (***Posta**, moderate), is reached, where the usual frontier formalities are undergone. $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Davedro*; $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Varzo*, to the l. The solitary existing arch of a bridge affords evidence of the substantial character of the former road, destroyed by an inundation in 1834; the new portion of the road, constructed subsequently, makes a wide circuit to the l., skirting the base of the mountains higher up. After a walk of 5 M. through this picturesque and secluded ravine the traveller reaches the *Gallery of Crevola*, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther the village of that name (*Etoile*, by the bridge; carriage to Premia, see p. 144, 10 fr.). A short distance from Crevola the Diveria is crossed, not far from its junction with the Tosa, which here emerges from the Formazza Valley (p. 144), by a handsome bridge of two arches. The valley is now called *Val d'Ossola*, Germ. *Eschenthal*. This fertile district, although devastated at places by recent inundations, is strikingly picturesque, and thoroughly Italian in its character.

9 M. Domo d'Ossola (1000') (*Grand Hôtel de la Ville*, R. 2½, B. 1½ fr., D. 4, L. and A. 1½ fr.; *Hôtel d'Espagne*, well spoken of. One-horse carr. to Stresa 12½, to Baveno 15, to Brieg 45 fr.; carr. with 3 horses to Brieg 80 fr. — Diligence daily to Pallanza on the *Lago Maggiore* 6 fr., see p. 371), a small town (pop. 2480) thoroughly Italian in character, is most beautifully situated on the *Tosa*, which here becomes navigable. The chapel on the hill, ½ hr. S. of the town, commands a superb view. Beyond Domo d'Ossola there is little to interest the pedestrian. The diligence halts here for ½ hr.

At (3 M.) *Villa* the wild and narrow *Antrona Valley* opens on the r.

The *Saas Pass* leads from the *Antrona Valley* N. W. across the *Furgo Glacier*, and through the *Furgo Valley* to *Meigeren* (p. 266) in the *Saas Valley*. In *Antrona Piano* (3094'), the last village of the *Antrona Valley*, the traveller will find comfortable accommodation at the house of the Syndic. The small lake to the W. (formed in 1632 by the falling of rocks from the *Pizzo Pozzolo*), and its environs are remarkably beautiful. The *Sonnighorn*, situated between the valleys of *Antrona* and *Furgo*, to the N. of the *Saas Pass*, affords a more imposing prospect than the *Stellihorn* (p. 265).

The next villages (2½ M.) are *Palanzeno* and (2½ M.) *Masone*, where a bridge is crossed, opposite the mouth of the *Anzasca Valley* (p. 262). About 1 M. farther, the traveller reaches

9 M. Vogogna (**Corona*), a small town, situated at the base of precipitous rocks. The *Tosa* is here so rapid that its navigation is attended with considerable difficulty. The next villages are (1½ M.) *Premosello*, *Corciago*, and (4½ M.) *Migiandone*, where the road crosses to the r. bank of the *Tosa*, communication being kept up by means of a ferry.

7½ M. Ornavasso (*Auberge d'Italie*; *Croce Bianca*). To the l., on an eminence, the ruins of a castle. The marble quarries in the vicinity yielded the material for the construction of the cathedral of Milan.

At (4½ M.) *Gravellona* (*Europa*) the *Tosa* unites with the *Strona*, which is joined at *Omegna* (p. 376) by a stream issuing from the small lake of *Orta*, 4½ M. distant from *Gravellona*. (Diligence daily between *Orta*, *Gravellona*, *Pallanza*, and *Intra*, see R. 95.)

(2½ M.) *Furiolo* (*Leone d'Oro*, clean and moderate) is situated in a most luxuriant district, abounding in olive groves, maize fields, vineyards, and plantations of chestnuts and fig-trees. The high-road passes an extensive granite quarry, in which beautiful felspar crystals are found. The magnificent columns (24' high) of the Basilica St. Paolo fuori le Mura near Rome, restored after the fire of 1823, were quarried here. The traveller now approaches the *Lago Maggiore* (R. 95), and sees in the distance the *Isola Madre*, the most N. of the *Borromean Islands*. The road now skirts the lake and reaches

7½ M. Baveno (**Beau Rivage*; *Bellevue*), where, as it is not

a post station, travellers are accommodated in the diligence only when seats are vacant, or if they have secured a seat by applying several hours beforehand. Diligence daily between Pallanza and Domo d'Ossola, see p. 261. Steamboat, see p. 370.

The road, supported almost entirely by pillars of granite and solid masonry, now skirts the lake (R. 95).

The diligence stops twice weekly at the Hôtel des Iles Borromées (p. 374) at Stresa.

12 M. **Arona**, see p. 374. Railway (by Novara) to *Milan*, *Genoa*, and *Turin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*; by *Sesto Calende* at the S. extremity of the lake, and *Gallarate* to *Milan*, see p. 375.

64. From Vogogna to Vispach. Monte Moro.

Comp. Maps, pp. 270, 138.

From Vogogna or Palanzeno (p. 261) to Macugnaga $7\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. To Ponte Grande 8, Vanzone 2, Ceppo Morelli $2\frac{1}{2}$ M.; Pestarena $1\frac{1}{2}$, Borea $\frac{1}{2}$, Macugnaga $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. In the reverse direction the route may be accomplished in 6 hrs. — Good carriage-road as far as Ceppo Morelli. From Macugnaga to the summit of the *Moro Pass* 1—5 hrs., descent to *Saas* $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., a fatiguing day's walk, partly over snow-fields. From *Saas* to *Vispach* $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (In the reverse direction, 2 hrs. ascent to Stalden, 3 hrs. Balen, 1 *Saas*, 1 Almagell, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Inn Lerch, 1 Inn of Mattmark, $\frac{1}{4}$ Distelalp, 2 summit of the pass; $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. descent to Macugnaga). — Guide unnecessary, except for crossing the pass itself; from *Saas* to Macugnaga 10 fr.; horse from Vispach to *Saas* 15, from *Saas* to the Mattmark Alp 20 fr., return-journey included. One-horse carr. from Vogogna to Ponte Grande 7, thence to Vanzone 3, from Vanzone to Ceppo Morelli 2, from Ceppo Morelli to Pre-mia 28 fr.

The *Moro Pass* was the usual Alpine route from the Valais to Italy before the construction of the Simplon road, but is now frequented by pedestrians only. The great attraction of this route consists in the immediate proximity of Monte Rosa, especially near Macugnaga: the views are of striking grandeur, and will bear comparison with the finest of those of Chamouny and the Bernese Oberland.

Vogogna, see p. 261. Immediately beyond this village a side-path leads to the *Tosa*, into which the *Anza* here empties itself. Boats for crossing the *Tosa* are always in readiness. The path then traverses meadows and vineyards, and crosses a new bridge to (3 M.) *Pie di Mulera* (Hôtel Cavour), the first village in the **Val Anzasca*. (Those who descend the *Val Anzasca*, and are bound for Domo d'Ossola, proceed direct from *Pie di Mulera* to Palanzeno, p. 261, on the great Simplon route; one-horse carr. thence to Domo d'Ossola 3 fr.) The new road ascends, passes through two tunnels, and skirts the fruitful slopes overlooking the *Anza*. It is bordered by fruit-trees and vines, and commands a succession of charming views, with Monte Rosa in the background. Near *Calasca* (5 M. from *Pie di Mulera*), with a picturesque waterfall, the road descends to the *Anza*, which it skirts for a considerable distance. Near ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Ponte Grande** (**Albergo al Ponte Grande*, carriages) the stream which descends from the *Bianca Valley* forms a waterfall. Gold mines are here

worked with some success. Opposite, on the r. bank of the Anza, is situated *Bannio* (*Osteria del Rambo*, tolerable).

Vanzone (**Hôtel des Chasseurs du Mont Rose*), the principal village in the valley, with 470 inhab. From the (1/4 hr.) chapel a magnificent view of Monte Rosa. The carriage-road terminates at *Cepo Morelli* (*Hôtel des Alpes*); hence to Pestarena the path is constructed of trunks covered with earth, but well kept and commodious. Farther on, a path diverges to the r., which crosses the *Mondelli-Pass*, and also leads to the Telliboden and Distelalp (p. 265), but commands no view of Monte Rosa. Near *Campiole* (3/4 hr. from Cepo Morelli) the path crosses the *Anza* and rapidly ascends the *Morgen*, which forms a barrier across the valley, and descends to the l. bank.

Pestarena (**Albergo dei Minieri*, unpretending; *Nuovo Albergo delle Alpi*, well spoken of) abounds in mineral produce. The road is to be continued up to this point. Before Pestarena is reached, the footpath leaves the Auzasca valley, crosses the bridge to the l., and ascends a rugged slope. Near *Bocca* (Inn), the next village, where German is spoken, a picturesque waterfall is passed, and the traveller now obtains the first unimpeded *view of Monte Rosa.

The parish of **Macugnaga** consists of six different villages: Pestarena, Bocca, *In der Staf*, *Zum Strich*, *Auf der Rive*, and Zertannen. Bocca is 1/2 hr. from Pestarena, and about the same distance from *In der Staf*. The other villages are only a few minutes' walk from each other. *Zum Strich* is usually named *Macugnaga* (4305') (**Hôtel Monte Rosa*; **Hôtel Monte Moro*, at the end of the village; guide to the Belvedere and along the amphitheatre formed by Monte Rosa, omitting the Croza Alp, 6 fr.; see below). The village is beautifully situated in a grassy dale. A majestic amphitheatre of precipices, about 9000' in height, forms the background of the valley. This range, unrivalled among the Alps, consists of the four summits of **Monte Rosa** (or the *Gornerhorn*, as it is called by the inhabitants of the Valais): the *Signalkuppe* (14,964'), *Zumsteinspitze* (15,004'), *Höchste Spitz* (or *Dufour*, after the Swiss general of that name, 15,217'), and *Nordend* (15,132'); these are connected with the *Cima di Jazi* (12,527') by the gigantic *Old Weissthal* (11,732').

The highest peak of Monte Rosa was ascended for the first time in 1854, by a Mr. Kennedy. In 1851 the E. ridge was ascended by the brothers Schlagintweit, who published an account of their observations, with a large relief-map (scale 1 : 50,000) at Leipzig in 1855. The ascent is now frequently made, the starting-point usually being Zermatt (comp. p. 274).

From the *Belvedere (guide see above), 1 1/4 hr. from *Zum Strich*, 1 1/4 hr. above *Zertannen* (the last mountain village), this amphitheatre is seen at a glance from summit to base; the view also embraces the glaciers, bristling with rocks and ice-pinnacles, the entire district of

Macugnaga with its churches and luxuriant pastures strewn with huge masses of rock, and on one side beautiful forests of larch with grassy slopes rising above them. For unexperienced walkers guide desirable. From the Hôtel du Mont Rose the traveller crosses two small bridges to the r., and follows the l. bank of the Anza until the farther progress of the path is obstructed by the rocks. The bridge here is crossed and the path followed towards a larch-clad hill, from which the post indicating the summit of the *Belvedere* is visible. — ²Walk (with guide), skirting the amphitheatre which Monte Rosa here forms. Across the glacier to the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Chalets de Jazi*, along the slope to ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the *Chalet de Filar*, then S. across the glacier to the *Pedriolo Alp* (milk), returning either by the high-lying *Croza Alp*, or by a shorter route across the glacier, the S. arm of which is termed the *Pedriolo Glacier*.

The **Pizzo Bianco** (10,190') is ascended (fatiguing, 1 hr. on the snow) in 5—6, descent 3 hrs.; guide 10 fr. Fine view from the summit.

From Macugnaga to Zermatt over the Weissthör, 10—11 hrs. to the Riffel Inn (p. 271), only practicable for experienced climbers with steady heads, and accompanied by two guides (see p. 262), each of whom receives 25 fr. This pass, termed the **New Weissthör** (11,851'), between the *Cima di Jazi* (S.) and the *Strahlhorn* (N.), must not be confounded with the *Old Weissthör* (11,732'), between Monte Rosa and the *Cima di Jazi*, which is very rarely crossed on account of its extreme difficulty. The New Weissthör route, though very fatiguing, is replete with interest. When the passage is made from Macugnaga, the precipitous ascent to the summit of the pass is easier than the descent in the contrary direction, but the expedition is more fatiguing, and about 1 hr. longer. The ascent is less difficult from the Mattmark Alp than from Macugnaga [the path leads S. from the Strahlhorn, but must not be confounded with the Adler Pass (see p. 265) which skirts the N. side of this mountain]. Mountaineers accustomed to ice-excursions may take this short and strikingly imposing route in preference to the longer and less interesting passes of Monte Moro, the *Col del Turlo* (p. 378), or the *Matterjoch* (p. 269) to Zermatt.

From Macugnaga to Varallo, see p. 378.

The path to Monte Moro, rugged and fatiguing, leads by 'Auf der Rive' in the valley, traverses larch-wood, stony pastures, and finally rocks and ($\frac{1}{2}$ —1 hr.) a shelving snow-field. The summit of the pass (9390') of **Monte Moro** (or *Petersrücken*) is indicated by a cross, whence a magnificent view is enjoyed, extending as far as the plain of Lombardy to the S., the valley of Saas, bounded by the Saas Grat and the spurs of the Simplon, to the N., and the Nethörner of the Bernese Alps in the background. The *Joderhorn*, to the E., commands a still finer prospect; a digression to this point may be accomplished without difficulty in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The view of the desolate valley of Saas is by no means attractive. Several fields of snow, and fragments of rock arranged in steps, the remains of the old bridle-path, are descended, and the *Telliboden* reached, a small moss-grown plain contiguous to the *Seewinen Glacier*. (The shorter path, mentioned p. 263, by *Campile* to *Ceppo Morelli*, here diverges to the l. for those who come from Vispach; it is as good as the path to Macugnaga, but does not afford the same imposing views of Monte Rosa.) Descending rapidly and crossing *Tellibach*, the path now reaches the stone chalets of the *Distelalp* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.).

Immediately below the Distelalp, the **Mattmark Alp** commences, situated at the S. extremity of the small, shallow, and



Panorama from the Hornergrat near Zermatt.

Bernhard K. Wagner

turbid *Mattmarksee* (7155'), similar to the *Lac de Combal* in the Allée Blanche (p. 232). Until 1818 the *Schwarzenberg Glacier*, which descends from the *Strahlhorn* (13,750'), extended across its bed. Subsequently the glacier receded from this position, but since 1849 has again advanced. Traces of its former extent exist in the form of two enormous masses of rock, the smaller of which was deposited in 1818, the larger at an earlier date. The S. side of the smaller mass is polished by the action of the glacier. On the N., the valley is intersected by the ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Allalin* or *Hohelerch Glacier*, which forms the N. boundary of the Mattmarksee, and is the source of the *Visp* or *Viège*. Travellers coming from Vispach, are recommended to spend the night at the **Hôtel du Lac Mattmark* ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Distelalp), as they can then reach the summit of the pass before the mists (which usually rise from the valleys about noon) conceal Monte Rosa from view.

The *Stellihorn* (11,303'), which rises to the N.E., and may be ascended from the inn in about 4 hrs., is the last elevated point on the E., and commands a grand view of the entire E. chain of the Alps.

Three Glacier-Passes lead from the Mattmark Alp to Zermatt in the valley of the *Visp*, practicable only for experienced mountaineers, accompanied by trustworthy guides.

Over the *Weissthor* (comp. p. 264; guide 25 fr.), less laborious from this point than from Macugnaga; the pass itself is, however, difficult, the aid of the axe being frequently necessary. The route skirts the W. side of the *Schwarzenberg Glacier*, crosses it in a S. direction, and ascends to the (5 hrs.) summit of the Pass. Thence to the Riffel, see p. 275.

The *Adler Pass* (12,461'), ascent and descent difficult; guide 25 fr. [The Editor traversed the Adler Pass, Weissthor, and Alphubel (p. 266) in succession, during the last week of Aug. 1863, and considers the two latter the most interesting, as well as the least laborious]. The *Visp* is crossed, the precipitous slopes of the *Schwarzenberg* ascended, and (2 hrs.) the snow-covered *Allalin Glacier* reached; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. later, the *Aeussere Thurm*; $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ascent on the snow, *Innere Thurm*. The *Allalin Pass* (see below) is reached from this point by crossing the Glacier to the r., towards the perpendicular walls of the *Allalinhorn* (13,235'), whilst the route to the Adler Pass (1 hr.) leads in a straight direction towards the opening between the *Strahlhorn* on the l. and the *Rimpfischhorn* (13,790') on the r. The view of the Monte Rosa chain and the Matterhorn is striking; towards the N. and N.W. it is intercepted by the *Rimpfischhorn*. The summit of the *Strahlhorn*, which may be attained in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., commands a complete and magnificent panorama. The descent from the pass is attended with considerable difficulty, when the surface of the solid ice is exposed; when there is a covering of snow, as was the case when the Editor traversed the pass, it may be accomplished with tolerable ease. The route, skirting the base of the *Rimpfischhorn* and crossing rock, moraine, and then glacier again, is extremely monotonous and fatiguing. From the summit of the pass to the *Fluh Alp* $2\frac{1}{2}$, thence to Zermatt $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. A Russian traveller through some inadvertent act lost his life in Aug. 1859, by falling into one of the crevasses of the *Findelen Glacier*; his remains were recovered and interred at Zermatt.

The *Allalin Pass* (11,664'), similar to the Adler Pass, is sometimes rendered impassable by the numerous chasms and crevasses of the upper extremity of the *Allalin Glacier* (guide 25 fr.). From the *Aeussere Thurm* (see above) to the culminating point $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The descent is by the *Mellichen Glacier* and the N. base of the ridge which separates the latter from the *Wand Glacier* to the *Mellichen Valley*. Thence to Zermatt, see p. 266.

The view of the *Allalin Glacier* is extremely remarkable and imposing. Its immense and grotesquely-shaped masses of ice tower above one another and stand out in striking contrast against the azure sky. — The path leads between scattered masses of rock to the N. extremity of the lake, then traverses the moraine, and in wet seasons a portion of the glacier, and descends by the chapel of *Im Lerch* to the *Eyenalp*. A final retrospective view of the Allalin Glacier in all its grandeur, with the vault of ice from which the Visp issues, is here obtained.

The pedestrian then reaches ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the lake) *Meigeren* (5359'), surrounded by pleasant pastures, at the entrance of the *Furgge Valley*, through which a pass leads S.E. to the Antrona Valley (p. 261). Beyond ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Almagell*, a magnificent waterfall, outlet of the *Rothblatt Glacier*; (1 hr.) *Saas im Grund* (see p. 267).

On the l. bank the pilgrims stations leading to *Fee*, a village of pious resort, soon become visible. The glaciers and snow-fields of the *Allalinhorn*, or *Monte Fee* (13,235'), rising above the forest, impart a striking character to the scene, especially by evening-light. An "Excursion from Saas to Fee (1—2 hrs.) will amply repay the traveller with magnificent views of the glacier, the Mischabelhörner, Allalinhorn, Alphubel (13,803'), etc.; in the opposite direction, the Trifthörner and Weissmies (13,255'). A singular feature in the *Fee Glacier* is, that it surrounds the 'Gletscher Alp', a pasture tenanted in summer. (Ascent by the Calvarienberg, descent through the larch-forest, guide unnecessary.)

Between Saas and the Valley of the Visp (Zermatt, Täsch, St. Nicolaus) are the three glacier-passes: *Weissthör*, *Adler*, and *Allalin*, see above. — From Saas to the Mattmark Alp (p. 264), the longer route (see above) by the village of *Fee* is extremely interesting.

The **Alphubeljoch* (12,474'), between the *Täschhorn* and *Allalinhorn* (guide 25 fr.), is a longer, but less difficult and decidedly more interesting pass than the three above-mentioned. The entire route (10—12 hrs.) affords an uninterrupted succession of stupendous Alpine scenes, whilst the culminating point commands a magnificent panorama. The first point of interest is the village of *Fee*, with the striking prospect mentioned above, then the extensive *Fee Glacier* with its crevasses, afterwards the *Balferin*, etc. Route to the *Fee Alp* $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr., *Gletscher Alp* $3\frac{1}{4}$, *Langenfluh* $1\frac{1}{4}$, a ridge of rock which must be scaled (drinking-water). Thence at first on the ridge of the moraine, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more on the glacier, which ascends considerably. The wide chasms render numerous digressions necessary. After 2 hrs. (from the *Langenfluh* 3) level snow-fields are traversed till the summit of the pass (from Saas $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is attained. Then a descent to the small *Wand Glacier* and the ridge which separates it from the *Mellichen-Glacier*, with its magnificent ice-pinnacles, and affords an acceptable resting-place. The descent is then continued on the N. side of the glacier, after $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. turning to the r. at the base of the *Wand Glacier*, towards the *Mellichen Valley*, and in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. the *Täsch Alp* is attained. Thence a shorter, but disagreeable forest-path leads along the E. slope to Zermatt; the more agreeable route descends to Täsch, and proceeds in the valley to Zermatt (from the summit of the pass 4—5 hrs.).

The *Gassenried Pass* (12,795') traverses the *Hannig Alp* (6627'), between the *Mellig* and *Dichtelberg*; then a steep ascent to the *Hochbalm Glacier*. Beyond this the perpendicular walls of the *Gemahorn* are skirted, and the culminating point, to the N. of the *Ulrichshorn* (12,891'), reached. The descent by the *Gassenried Glacier* presents less difficulty. This expedition is by no means free from danger, and has as yet been seldom attempted.

From Saas an interesting pass traverses the *Mattwaldgrat*, leading to the Simplon Hospice (p. 259) in 6, and to Brieg in 10 hrs. Experienced mountaineers are recommended to devote 2 hrs. additional to the ascent of the *Mattwaldhorn* (comp. the admirable panorama in the 'Jahrbuch' of the Swiss Alpine Club for 1864, by Studer of Bern).

Saas im Grund (5124') (*Hôtel Monte Moro*, substantially built of stone; *Hôtel Monte Rosa*. Guides: *F. Burgener, Anthamatten, Jos. Peter* and *Jos. Marie Zurbrüggen*) is the principal place in the valley. Below Saas is a narrow defile between broken masses of rock. The fruitful vale of (1 hr.) *Balen* (5026'), at the E. foot of the *Balferin* (p. 257), soon opens, but the path does not pass through the village. For a short distance it returns to the r. bank, and then ascends to the lofty slope on the l. This profound and narrow gorge runs between a succession of savage black precipices, with foaming waterfalls. Numerous votive crosses, bearing a date only, have been erected with the pious hope of averting another inundation of the Mattmarksee. Near Stalden the *Saaser Visp* falls into the *Gorner Visp* (p. 268), which descends from Zermatt and is crossed by the *Kinnbrücke*, a bridge 150' high.

(3 hrs.) **Stalden** (2736'), see p. 268. Travellers proceeding from Stalden to Saas should be careful to observe that beyond the *Kinnbrücke* their path leads to the l. between two chalets. From *Stalden* to *Vispach*, see below.

From Stalden with guide to a point on the Simplon road below the hospice (p. 259) in 10 hrs., by *Staldenried, Gspon*, and the *Ochsenhorn* (9603'), a fatiguing but attractive walk: fine views of the *Fletschhorn* to the S., and of the Bernese Alps to the N.

65. From Vispach to Zermatt, and over the Matterjoch to Aosta.

Comp. Maps, pp. 138, 270.

From *Vispach* to *Zermatt* 8—9 (in the reverse direction 7—8) hrs. walk (Stalden 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., St. Nicolaus 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; Randa 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., Tasch 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., Zermatt 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.). Bridle-path as far as St. Nicolaus, and a carriage road thence to Zermatt. Guide quite unnecessary; horse from Vispach to Stalden 5, to St. Nicolaus 10, or if a night is spent there 12 fr., to Zermatt 20 fr.; carriage from St. Nicolaus to Zermatt 15 fr., return-journey in every case included. Porters 5 fr. per day, return-journey included.

From Zermatt to the *Matterjoch* (*St. Théodule Pass*) 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, thence to *Val Tournanche* 4 hrs., guide (two in bad weather) necessary (see below). From *Val Tournanche* to *Châtillon* (without guide) 4 hrs., thence by the high-road to *Aosta* 15 M. Between *Châtillon* and *Aosta* diligence twice daily, see p. 270. — Good Muscatel wine abounds in the Valais.

The route from Vispach to Zermatt is replete with interest, and varied by magnificent rocks, waterfalls, and glacier-streams. Comp. remarks p. 271.

At the entrance of the Visp Valley, the beautiful *Balferin* (p. 257) becomes visible, and beyond Stalden the vast *Bruneckhorn* (12,618') rises in all its majesty. After St. Nicolaus is passed, the *Little Matterhorn* (12,749'), the *Breithorn* (13,685'), and in front of these the *Riffelhorn* (9616') face the spectator; and finally, as Zermatt is approached, the great *Matterhorn* (*Mont Cervin*) (14,784') itself towers behind the *Hörnli* (9492'). In

addition to these, many other peaks are visible on both sides, from which numerous glaciers extend into the valleys below.

The Pass of the *Matterjoch* to Val Tournanche may be crossed with one guide in fine weather, otherwise two are desirable. No particular difficulties are encountered in this passage; it is frequently undertaken by ladies, and is less fatiguing from Le Breuil (on the S. side) than from Zermatt.

Near one of the last houses on the S. side of *Vispach* (2231'; p. 257), stands a direction-post indicating the way to Saas and Zermatt, to the r., towards the *Visp*. The path skirts the r. bank of this stream, the discoloured waters of which roll rapidly along about 100 feet below, occupying the entire bed of the valley. At the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Neubrück* (new bridge) the path crosses to the l. bank, then gradually ascends to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Stalden* (2736') (*Traube*, rustic, but tolerable), a village in a fertile district, situated on a mountain-buttress, at the foot of which the two branches of the *Visp* (*Saaser* and *Gorner*) unite, and the valley divides.

The vast group of the *Mischabel*, the N.E. prolongation of the Monte Rosa mass, separates the valley of the *Visp* from that of Saas. The culture of the vine extends about 2 M. beyond Stalden, the vineyards sometimes overhanging dangerous precipices.

The path ascends a steep slope for $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., and then skirts the mountain on the l. bank of the *Visp*. Above, to the r., is the little church of *Emd* with a group of cottages, situated on so shelving a pasture, that the local wits declare the very fowls of Emd must be rough-shod to enable them to keep their footing.

At the bottom of the valley, the *Visp* is crossed by a bridge (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), to which the broad, and at places newly-constructed path pursued by the traveller from Stalden winds downwards. (The old footpath, somewhat shorter, but not recommended, diverges to the l. about 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. sooner.) The path now ascends the r. bank (the old path, lower down, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1855, p. 257) to the (1 hr.) second bridge over the *Visp*, where the valley expands; then by the l. bank to (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

St. Nicolaus (3819') (**Grand Hôtel St. Nicolaus*, R. 2—3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, D. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.), the capital of the valley, with 770 inhab. [From St. Nicolaus over the Augstbord-Pass (9570') and the Pas du Bœuf to St. Luc, see p. 251.]

Beyond St. Nicolaus the carriage-road crosses the stream by a new bridge, skirts the r. bank, and enters a pine-forest; about 2 M. farther a lofty waterfall of several leaps is seen on the l. bank opposite. The village of *Herbriggen* (4134') is soon passed, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond it the road commands a view of the *Weisshorn* (14,803'), from which the *Bies-Glacier* descends precipitously into the valley on the r. The disciples of the geologist Agassiz maintain, that, if the theories of De Saussure (comp. Introd. XIV.) were correct, this glacier must long since have slipped down into the valley, unless frozen to the earth beneath. High

up on the l. is seen the *Graben Glacier*, which descends from the *Grabenhorn* or *Dom* (14,613'), the highest peak of the Mischabel, ascended in 1858 for the first time.

Between the villages of **Randa** (4740') (*Hôtel du Dôme*), $6\frac{1}{2}$ M. from St. Nicolas, and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Täsch** (4777'), situated amidst fresh green pastures, the traces of a former landslip which is said to have buried an entire village, are still visible. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Täsch the old bridle-path crosses a *bridge (*Hohesteg*) over the Visp, which here rushes wildly through its profound rocky gorge; a digression from the road to this point will repay the pedestrian. Suddenly, between the mountains on the r., appears the stupendous pyramid of the *Matterhorn* (p. 273). On the l. vast expanses of snow and glaciers are also visible. The road then passes the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Spiessbrücke*, and traverses green meadows to **Zermatt**, $12\frac{1}{4}$ M. from St. Nicolaus.

Zermatt, *Riffelberg*, *Gorner-Grat*, etc., see R. 66. (From Zermatt by the *Riffel Inn* to the Matterjoch see pp. 271, 274.)

The path from Zermatt to the Matterjoch ascends the bank of the Visp, crosses the *Z'Muttbach*, and leads to the (1 hr.) hamlet of *Platten*. The path, which up to this point is also the route to the Schwarz-See (p. 275) and the Hörnli (p. 275), now becomes steeper. After the *Garbach* or *Furggenbach* is crossed, near the point where it issues from a huge vault of ice in the *Furggen-Glacier*, a magnificent survey of the Gorner Glacier (p. 273), Monte Rosa, and the Rothhorn is enjoyed. On the r. is the Furggen Glacier, and behind it towers the Matterhorn (see p. 273), which faces the traveller the whole way.

From Zermatt to the lower extremity of the *Upper Théodule Glacier* 3 hrs.; thence an ascent of 2 hrs. on the glacier, which is frequently covered with snow, but in some seasons presents numerous crevasses (rope not to be neglected), to the ***Matterjoch** (11,014'), or *St. Théodule Pass*, situated between the Great and Little Matterhorn (*Pavillon du Théodule*, a small auberge with two beds, refreshments not too dear considering the circumstances, 'vin brûlé' 3 fr. a bottle). De Saussure and his son spent three days here in 1792, whilst taking observations. Traces of the intrenchments of *St. Théodule*, constructed by the Piedmontese in the middle ages as a protection against incursions from the Valais, are visible lower down. The view from the summit is limited, especially on the Italian side.

The S. slope of the *St. Théodule Glacier* usually presents fewer crevasses than the N. side, and the guides frequently discard the rope here, but it is safer not to dispense with it, especially after snow. After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. the S. extremity of the glacier is reached; then over a steep and marshy moraine, and at length firm ground, to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Hôtel du Mont Cervin*, and in 10 min. more to the chalets of *Le Breuil* (6594').

The path next traverses a wild and romantic valley, passing ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) a very picturesque waterfall (which may be approached by means of a wooden gallery from which it is seen to the best advantage), beyond which it descends rapidly to ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) the village of Val Tournanche (5032') (**Hôtel du Mont Rose*, unpretending, but good). (From Val Tournanche or Le Breuil over the Col des Cimes Blanches to the Châlant Valley, etc., and to Varallo or Macugnaga, see R. 96.)

The path now descends to the lower part of the valley, crosses to the r. bank of the stream; and reaches a house on the r., where it turns to the r., passing round the house (not across the bridge). Remains of Roman aqueducts occasionally appear at a great elevation on both sides of the valley. After 2 hrs. walking the vegetation begins to assume the Italian character. On emerging from a dark chestnut-wood, the traveller perceives Châtillon (4 hrs. from Val Tournanche) far below in the broad and beautiful valley of the *Doire*.

Châtillon (1738') (*Hôtel de Londres*, recently improved, and well situated; *Lion d'Or*, a poor auberge), the capital of an Ital. district (2992 inhab.), with numerous foundries, the proprietors of which occupy handsome residences, is beautifully situated on the road from Aosta to Ivrea (whence railway to Turin, comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*). The road to Aosta (diligence twice daily), which ascends hence through the broad valley of the *Doire* (*Dora Baltea*, p. 232), is shaded by walnuts, chestnuts, and vines. The wine of Chambave (1624'), a village on the road, about 3 M. from Châtillon, is one of the most esteemed in Piedmont. The slight eminence here commands a magnificent retrospective view towards the E., embracing several of the snow-peaks of Monte Rosa (p. 263), the Jumeaux (twin peaks, p. 273) on the r., and the peak of the Matterhorn (p. 273) and the Matterjoch on the l. The background to the W. is bounded by the chain of Mont Blanc (p. 222).

At the entrance of a valley on the l. stands the picturesque *Castle of Fenis*. *Nus*, an insignificant village with the ruins of a castle, is halfway between Chatillon and Aosta.

A footpath ascends from *Villefranche* to the château of *Quart* on the hill above (now used as an infirmary), commanding a fine view, and descends on the other side.

(15 M.) **Aosta** (1962'), see p. 240.

66. Zermatt and its Environs.

Hotels. **Hôtel du Mont-Cervin* and *Hôtel du Mont Rose*, both belonging to M. *Seiler*, the proprietor of the Riflet Inn (p. 21); R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $3\frac{1}{2}$, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. 1 fr. (Engl. books, maps, etc. for the use of travellers). The *vin ordinaire* at these houses is often bad. — *Hôtel des Alpes*, at the foot of the Matterjoch path, less pretending.





Guides and Horses. *Johann and Simon Zum Taugwald, Peter Taugwalder*, father and son, *Jean and Jos. Perren, Franz and Jos. Biner*. The Zermatt guides are generally well acquainted with the different routes; French is spoken by most of the younger members of the calling. Fees: Gorner Glacier 3, Findelen or Zmutt Glacier 5 fr.; Gorner Grat, Rothorn, Schwarz-See, Hornli 6; Mettelhorn, culminating point of Matterjoch 8; over the Matterjoch to Val Tournanche 15, to Châtillon 20; Cima di Jazi 12; Weissthor, Adler Pass, Alphubeljoch 25; Col d'Hérens to Evolena 25; Trift Joch to Zinal or Ayer 30; Monte Rosa 10; Monte Rosa tour 7, ordinary excursions 6 fr. per day. — Horse to Vispach 22, Riffel 7, Gorner Grat 10, Schwarz-See 10, Matterjoch 20, Rothorn 10. Le Breuil (not recommended) 40 fr.

Dried Plants from the neighbourhood, very complete collections at the house of the curé M. *Ruden*; also of insects.

Zermatt, a village with 450 inhab., called by the Piedmontese *Praborgne*, is situated 5315' above the level of the sea (1870' higher than Chamouny), in a green valley surrounded with firs, into which three glaciers (the *Findelen*, *Zermatt* or *Gorner*, and *Z'Mutt*) descend: the scenery is of the most imposing description. — The churchyard contains the tombstones of *M. v. Grote* (p. 265), *Lord F. Douglas*, *Mr. Haddo*, and *Michel Cros*, the guide who perished on the same occasion as the two latter (p. 273).

Zermatt has of late years become a formidable rival of the Bernese Oberland, once the 'ultime Thule' of the aspiring tourist. Its glaciers present pictures of surpassing grandeur, though it must in candour be admitted that the charm of valleys and lakes, so prominent in the Bernese Oberland, is wanting in the scenery of this district. In no other locality is the traveller so completely admitted into the heart of the Alpine world as at Zermatt — he there finds himself as it were in the very sanctuary of the Spirit of the Alps, who thus seems to address him:

The Glacier's cold and restless mass
Moves onward day by day;
But I am he who bids it pass,
Or with its ice delay.
I am the Spirit of the place,
Could make the mountain bow,
And quiver to his cavern'd base . . .
And what with me wouldst thou? — Manfred.

The Panorama from the Gorner Grat, though destitute of the common attributes of the picturesque, still cannot fail to strike the imagination of the spectator by its unparalleled grandeur. The panorama from Murren (p. 112) bears some resemblance to that from the Riffelberg, but the latter is by far the more imposing from its immediate proximity to the mighty expanses of snow and the ice-ridges of Monte Rosa and its neighbours, in the midst of which the spectator stands. The mineralogist, botanist, and even the entomologist will find ample scope for their pursuits at Zermatt.

The first destination of the traveller is usually the

Riffelberg and Gorner Grat.

The Hotel on the Riffelberg (8428', 3113' above Zermatt) is often full; it is therefore advisable to enquire beforehand at Zermatt if accommodation can be had on the Riffel, and if possible to procure a ticket entitling the holder to a bed (R. 2½, D. 4, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.).

The 11 hrs. walk from Vispach (comp. p. 265) to the Riffel may be divided conveniently by spending the night at St. Niclaus. The traveller then reaches the Riffel on the second day with strength and energy unimpaired.

The bridle-path, which ascends rapidly ($2\frac{1}{2}$. descent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), cannot be mistaken (guide unnecessary). At the Hôtel du Mont Rose the traveller turns to the r. (leaving the church on the l.), and ascends in a straight direction by a narrow path between two houses; 5 min., bridge across the Visp, then ascent through meadows; 10 min., church of *Winkelmatte*, where the path leads to the r.; 3 min., bridge across the *Findelenbach*, a stream which flows from the Findelen Glacier (p. 275); here the path turns to the r. and crosses the meadow to the r., then ascends rapidly, passing between (7 min.) two huts; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., a beautiful wood of firs and Alpine cedars, the latter particularly fine (see p. 326), is next traversed, and the path ascends to the l. (r. leads to the Gorner Glacier, p. 273). A precipitous and rocky path (*Feli-Stutz*), fringed with rhododendrons, is then ascended; 20 min., the *Schwegmatt*, whence the Visp, as it issues from the Gorner Glacier, and the outlet of the Furggen Glacier (p. 273) higher up are visible; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., the *Riffel Chalets* on the *Augst-kummennatt* (ascent from Zermatt $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), where milk and bread may be procured.

The traveller now stands at the foot of the *Riffelberg*. The path to the Riffel Inn remains on the r. bank of the little stream, and ascends, at first in a straight direction, and afterwards in zigzags, to the upper chalets, and passing these, leads gradually to the r. up the slope to the inn, 1 hr. from the Augst-kummennatt. [Path to the Riffelhorn, see p. 273. In descending from the Riffelberg to Zermatt the traveller may visit the waterfall near the *Source of the Visp* at the lower extremity of the Gorner Glacier, see p. 273, by making a digression of 1 hr. (guide necessary). This path also passes the fall of the *Z'Muttbach* (p. 269), and makes an agreeable change.]

The ****Gorner Grat** (*Hochthüli*, *Weiss*, or *Stock Grat*, 10,290', 4975' above Zermatt) is a rocky ridge rising from the table-land of the Riffelberg, 1862' higher than the inn, the gradual ascent from which occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (guide unnecessary). The summit commands a prospect of the most magnificent description (see panorama); the spectator is entirely surrounded by snow-peaks and glaciers. From *Monte Rosa* and the *Matterhorn* such gigantic buttresses extend towards the N., viz. the mountains between the twin-valleys of the Visp and the Saas, the *Mischabelhörner* (the *Täschhorn* or *Lagerhorn*, 14,758', and the *Dom* or *Grabenhorn*, 14,941'), as well as those opposite to them (the groups of the *Gabelhörner*, the *Rothhorn*, and the *Weisshorn*), that these seem to contest the palm with the giants of the central chain themselves. The view of Monte Rosa itself, snow-white from base to summit, sometimes disappoints the exaggerated expectations of travellers; only two of its peaks are visible (one of these, however, the highest), and altogether its appearance is less imposing than from the

Italian side. The most striking object in the whole panorama, and uncontestedly the chief boast of Zermatt, is the **Matterhorn** (14,785'), *Mont Cervin*, or *Grande Couronne*, Ital. *Monte Silvio* (with regard to its origin see Introd. XIII).

The Matterhorn was ascended for the first time on July 14th, 1865, by the Rev. Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas, Messrs. Whymper and Haddo, with the guides Michael Croz and two Taugwalders (p. 271). In descending Mr. Haddo lost his footing not far from the summit, and was precipitated along with Mr. Hudson, Lord Francis Douglas and Croz, to a depth of 4000' on to the Matterhorn Glacier. Mr. Whymper and the two other guides escaped by the breaking of the rope. — Three days later the ascent was again accomplished by four guides from *Le Breuil* (p. 269), and it is now made several times annually (best from *Le Breuil*). The previous night is usually spent at a hut two-thirds of the way up, but experienced climbers may in fine weather accomplish the entire expedition in one day, if *Le Breuil* be quitted soon after midnight. Guide as far as the hut (where a store of blankets, wood, and kettles for boiling water are kept) 25 fr., an ascent of 7—8 hrs. In 1871 the ascent was accomplished by an English lady.

The ***Gorner Glacier**, which is more extensive than the Mer de Glace at Chamonix, winds like a huge snake round the Riffelberg from E. to W., being joined in its course by no fewer than ten other glaciers. The *Visp* (see p. 272) issues from it about 2 M. above Zermatt, whence its source is visible. The glacier advances annually from 20' to 30'. To the N. the *Findelen Glacier* is visible, descending from the *Cima di Jazi*; to the E. are the *Furggen Glacier* (on the l.) and the *Zmutt Glacier* (on the r.), descending from the Matterhorn.

Another path leads from the Augstkummenmatt (p. 272) to the Riffelberg, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. longer to the inn than the one before described, but more interesting from its proximity in many places to the Gorner Glacier. It crosses the brook near the chalet and ascends: after 40 min. (path to the r. to be avoided) it turns to the l., and winds gradually round the rocky N.W. slope of the Riffelberg, the haunt of the marmot, at first towards the *Matterhorn*, and afterwards towards the beautiful and dazzling snows of the *Breithorn* (13,685'); after passing a ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) chalet, the *Zwillinge* (*Jumeaux*), *Castor* (13,879') on the E. and *Pollux* (13,432') on the W., become visible beside the latter; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the *Gagikopf*, an enormous mass of rock. Then straight towards the ridge, skirting the N. side of the *Riffelhorn* (9616'); $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. a small stream issuing from the snow. *Monte Rosa* is visible through the gorge towards which the path leads; to the l. lies the little *Riffelhorn Lake* and ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the **Rothe Kummen**. To the W., in the immediate vicinity, is the **Riffelhorn** (9616'), a rocky peak of grotesque form, 600' higher than the Rothe Kummen, and accessible only to active climbers. The Riffel Inn is now $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. distant in a N.W. direction, and is visible as soon as the brink of the mountain-terrace in front is reached. The ridge to the E. near the Rothe Kummen, is the *Gorner Grat* (p. 272), the ascent of which from this point occupies $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

The *Gugel*, an eminence to the l. of the hotel, affords a good survey of the Findelen and Adler glaciers and the Adler Pass.

The Riffel Hotel is admirably adapted as head-quarters for **Excursions on the Glaciers**, which on a near approach lose many of the terrors with which imagination invests them. The traveller is, however, recommended to engage guides at Zermatt, as they are not always to be met with on the Riffel. The most interesting of these excursions are here enumerated.

The ascent of the ^a**Matterjoch** (11,014') (p. 269) is recommended, as far as the Inn (p. 269), even to those who do not purpose proceeding to the valley of Aosta. From the Riffel 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (from Zermatt 5 $\frac{1}{2}$, comp. p. 269). The path descends from the Riffel Inn, towards the l., by the *Riffelhorn* to the *Gorner Glacier*, which it crosses; it then ascends the rocky slope beyond, to the *Théodule Glacier* (p. 269), and thence to the culminating point. The view is limited, especially on the Ital. side, but the whole excursion is replete with scenes of grandeur, and many views preferable even to those from the Gorner Grat are obtained. — From the summit of the Pass the *Breithorn* (13,685') (see below) may be ascended by moderately experienced mountaineers in 3-4 hrs. (two guides advisable).

The **Cima di Jazi** (12,527'), the summit of which rises N. of the 'Old Weissthör' (comp. p. 261), may be ascended in 5-6 hrs., an excursion which on the whole repays the fatigue better than most of the others (guide 12 fr.; one suffices even for several persons). View similar to that from Monte Rosa. The route from the Riffel at first follows the path to the Gorner Grat for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., then turns to the r. and skirts a somewhat steep slope as far as the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) Gorner Glacier, which is reached at the point termed the *Gadmen* (comp. map, p. 270). Then a gradual ascent of 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. on the ice and snow, the last $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. steeper. Descent in 3-4 hrs. Care must be taken not to approach the brink of the summit on the S. (Macugnaga) side; for should the overhanging masses of snow give way, the traveller would be precipitated into an abyss of 3-4000' in depth. Those whose energy is still unexhausted should not omit to proceed to the summit of the ***New Weissthör Pass**, whence the view of Macugnaga, below apparently only a stone's throw distant, is strikingly imposing. An idea may at the same time be formed of the difficulties of the descent in that direction. Descent to Zermatt across the Findelen Glacier not to be recommended.

The *Rothhorn* (11,214') is ascended with greater ease from Zermatt (see p. 275) than from the Riffel. — The ascent of the *Riffelhorn* (p. 273) can only be accomplished by skilful climbers, and does not repay the trouble.

Monte Rosa, Highest, or Dufour-Spitze (15,217'), comp. p. 263. Guide 40, porter 35 fr. None of the higher mountains has recently been ascended so frequently, even by ladies, as Monte Rosa. Although the ascent is usually described as easy, unpractised mountaineers must bear in mind that it is attended with no small amount of fatigue, and that a perfectly steady head is indispensable. After a snow-storm of two days, on Sept. 13th, 1863, the Editor enjoyed the rare good fortune of a perfectly unclouded prospect from the summit. Independently of the view, however, the expedition is a highly interesting one. At the spectator's feet lie the vast plains of Lombardy; the view of the Macugnaga Glacier, Macugnaga, and the Ital. lakes is especially striking; the Bernina, Ortler, the entire range of the Alps of Valais and Bern, and the gigantic Mont Blanc are also visible. — The route (ascent and descent 12-14 hrs.) descends by the Gorner Grat, traverses the Gorner and Monte Rosa glaciers to '*Auf den Platten*' (2 hrs.), then ascends on the snow to '*Auf dem Felsen*' (1 hr.), where breakfast is usually taken. After a walk of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. over precipitous snow-fields, the lower '*Sattel*' is reached, and in 20 min. more ascended. Here a second halt is made. Thus far the ascent is laborious, but unattended with danger; the same cannot be said of the remainder (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) of the

route, which ascends on the brink of a precipice several thousand feet in depth by means of steps hewn in the ice. The last portion involves a fatiguing scramble over the rocks.

Besides the Dufour peak, the following also belong to the Monte Rosa mass : *Nord-End* or *Gornerhorn* (15,132'), *Zumstein-Spitze* (15,004'). *Signal-Kuppe* (14,964'), and *Parrot-Spitze* (14,577') (comp. p. 263).

The *Breithorn* (13,685') and *Lyskamm* (14,889') are also frequently ascended; *Matterhorn*, see p. 273.

Tour of Monte Rosa, 3 good days' walk. from the summit of the Matterjoch (St. Théodule Pass) over the *Col des Cimes Blanches* into the *Challant Valley* to *Ayas*, thence over the *Betta-Furca* (8309') to *Gressoney* in the *Lys Valley*, over the *Col di Val Dobbio* (8359') to the *Sesia Valley*, and thence over the *Col del Turlo* (9188') to *Macugnaga*, see R. 96.

Passes. To Le Breuil in the Val Tournanche, and to Ayas in the Ayas or Challant Valley over the *Matterjoch* or *Théodule Pass* (11,014'), guide 15 fr. (see R. 65 and p. 269). Another route to Ayas is by the *Schwarzthor*, a pass between the *Zwillinge* (Jumeaux) and *Breithorn*, difficult and not without danger. A route of similar character leads to *Gressoney* in the valley of *Gressoney*, by the *Lys-Joch*, or *Silber-Pass*, between the *Lyskamm* and *Dufour* peak. From the *Riffel* to the summit of the pass 6-7 hrs., to the extremity of the glacier $1\frac{1}{2}$, *Chalet de Lys* $2\frac{3}{4}$, and *Gressoney* $2\frac{1}{2}$, altogether an expedition of 12-14 hrs., 7-8 of which are on the ice and snow, occasionally precipitous. Another pass between the *Zwillinge* and *Lyskamm*, traversed for the first time in 1861, is very objectionable on account of its extreme difficulty.

To *Macugnaga* in the *Anzasca Valley* by the 'New Weissthor' (11,851'); guide 25 fr. The first portion of this route as far as the *Weissthor* (6 hrs. incl. the *Cima di Jazi*) is one of the easiest and most beautiful of Alpine glacier and snow excursions. Beyond the culminating point of the pass a farther ascent is made over the rugged rocks of the *Cima di Roffel*; then a giddy descent, passing perpendicular rocks and traversing precipitous snow-fields. This difficult and apparently impracticable portion of the expedition, for which vigorous limbs and a perfectly steady head are absolutely indispensable, is accomplished in $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 hrs., and in 3 hrs. more (3 from the culminating point, in all 10-12 hrs.) *Macugnaga* (p. 263) is reached. The *Old Weissthor* (11,732'), between *Monte Rosa* and the *Cima di Jazi* is extremely difficult, and regarded almost as impassable. (comp. p. 264). — To the *Mattmark Alp* by the *New Weissthor*, between the *Cima di Roffel* and *Strahlhorn*, see p. 264. The route from the *Riffel* to the *Adler Pass* (p. 265) by the *Findelen* Glacier is objectionable.

Excursions from Zermatt (Riffel Hotel and *Gorner Grat*, and expeditions best undertaken from the former, see above):

To the *Findelen* and *Gorner Glaciers*, an excursion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ day; guide (3 fr.) unnecessary. The path to the former is the same as that to the *Riffel* (p. 272) as far as the church of *Winkelmatte*, where the traveller must turn to the l. In $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. the *Eggentalp* is reached, where the path divides; by either route the *Stelli-See* is passed and the *Fluh Alp* attained, whence the glacier may be surveyed. [This is also the route to the *Lower* (10,190') and *Upper* (11,214') *Rothhorn*, which may be ascended after the glacier has been inspected (3-4 hrs. from Zermatt; guide 6 fr.). — Travellers are particularly cautioned not to venture on the glacier without a guide.] The pedestrian then returns to *Winkelmatte* and the W. side of the *Visp*. In $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the brook issuing from the *Zmutt Glacier* is crossed. Near the *Gorner Glacier* a wooden bridge crosses the *Visp* as it issues from the ice. Caution must be used in approaching the glacier, as masses of ice frequently become detached.

To the *Schwarz-See* (8392') and *Hörnli* (9492'). guide 6 fr.; the former may be visited on horseback. This is one of the commonest and least difficult of the longer excursions from Zermatt. To the *Schwarz-See* $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3 hrs.; thence to the *Hörnli* a steep ascent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. The stupendous

proportions of the Matterhorn (comp. p. 273) are here apparent. In returning, the traveller should visit the Zmutt Glacier with its huge moraines.

The "Mettelhorn (11,188') (ascent 5, descent 3 hrs.), which rises to the N. of Zermatt, is a fine point of view, especially for surveying the Mischabel, but inferior to the Gorner Grat, being farther distant from the stupendous Gorner Glacier. Ascent laborious and hardly suitable for ladies.

Passes. To Zinal in the Val d'Anniviers by the Triftjoch or Col de Zinal (11,614') difficult, guide 30 fr., see p. 249. By the Col Durand or Col de la Dent Blanche (11,398') less difficult, but longer, guide 30 fr. — To Evolena in the Val d'Hérens by the Col d'Hérens (11,417'), less laborious from this side than from Evolena, guide 30 fr., see p. 246. To Châtillon in the Aosta Valley by the Matterjoch or St. Théodule Pass (11,014') easy, and in fine weather practicable for ladies, guide 20 fr.; to Val Tournanche only 15 fr., see p. 269. Schwarzthor, Lyskamm, Weissthor, see Riffel excursions. Three glacier-passes lead into the Saas Valley: Adler Pass (12,461'), difficult, Allalin Pass (11,654'), and Alphubel (12,474'), the last the finest and least difficult; for each of these, guide 25 fr.

67. The Canton of Appenzell.

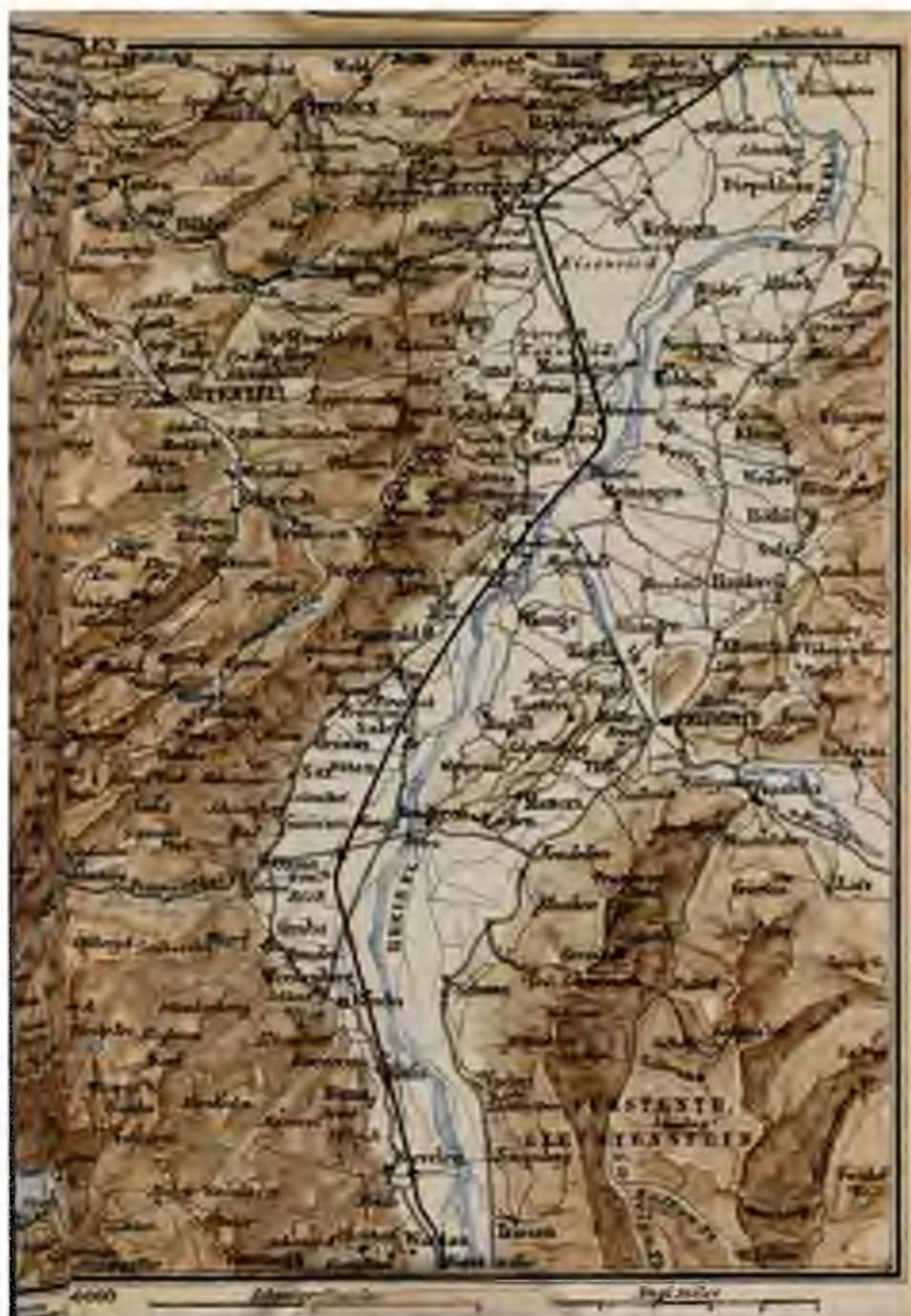
Heiden, Gais, Weissbad, Wildkirchli, Hohekasten, Sentis.

Excursion of three days, of great interest, especially for those who are unacquainted with other portions of Switzerland: 1st. From Rorschach to Heiden 2½ hrs.; by the Kaien to Trogen 2½ hrs.; by the Gábris to Gais 2 hrs., in all 7 hrs. — 2nd. From Gais to Appenzell 1 hr., Weissbad ¾ hr., Wildkirchli and Ebenalp 2 hrs., back to Weissbad 1½ hr., Appenzell ¾ hr., in all 6 hrs. — 3rd. From Appenzell by Gais to Altstädtlen in the Valley of the Rhine 3 hrs., or by Teufen to St. Gall 4 hrs. — From St. Gall diligence to Heiden once daily in 2½ hrs., thence to Rheineck see p. 278; to Trogen twice daily in 1½ hrs.; to Gais and Appenzell see p. 279. From Teufen to Trogen, Heiden, and Rheineck once daily in 2¾ hrs. — One horse carr. from St. Gall to Gais and Weissbad and back 12 fr.; from Rorschach to Heiden 12 fr.

The Canton of Appenzell lying out of the beaten track of tourists, was formerly little visited, but since the extension of the Würtemberg and Bavarian railway to the Lake of Constance, vast numbers of travellers enter Switzerland in this direction. In the grandeur of its scenery the canton of Appenzell will bear no comparison with many of the other mountain-districts of Switzerland, but it includes within a small space all the peculiar characteristics of the country. It boasts of Switzerland's largest lake, of an almost southern vegetation, of scenes of the busiest industry, of the richest pastures, of cattle with which none can compete, and even of lofty snow-peaks and glaciers (on the Sentis). The most beautiful points are *Heiden*, *St. Antony*, *Wildkirchli*, and *Hohekasten*.

The Canton of Appenzell is entirely surrounded by that of St. Gall; it was divided after the religious wars of 1597 into two semi-cantons, *Ausser-Rhoden* and *Inner-Rhoden*, and to this day party-feelings on religious subjects are very strong. *Inner-Rhoden*, which consists of pasture-land and is 68 sq. M. in extent, is exclusively Rom. Cath., and until 1848 permitted no Protestants to settle within its limits; even Rom. Catholics who were not natives of the Canton were strictly excluded. This restriction was nominally annulled by a decree of the Confederation in 1848, but that the old feeling predominates is sufficiently evident from the returns of the last census, according to which 11,914 of the inhab. are Rom. Catholics, whilst the insignificant fraction of 190 only are Protestants. *Ausser-Rhoden* (90 sq. M., 48,734 inhab., 2361 Rom. Cath.) belongs to the Reformed Church; ¼th of its population is engaged in the cotton and silk manufacture, principally for firms in St. Gall. No government official receives an income exceeding 200 fr. per annum. The popular assembly (p. 75) is held on the last Sunday in April, in even years at Trogen, in uneven years at Hundwyl; every male in-





4000

Miles

Kilometers

habitant of Appenzell above the age of 18 is required to be present under a penalty of 10 fr.; about 12,000 men assemble on the occasion.

The contrast in habits, manners, and costume which exists between these two divisions of the canton is extremely remarkable. *A u s s e r - R h o d e n* is characterised by the activity and flourishing condition of its inhabitants, many of whom are even affluent; almost every house has its loom, the products of which often exhibit extraordinary taste and skill, and were objects of admiration at the London and Paris Industrial Exhibitions. The rearing of cattle is here quite secondary to the other more important branches of trade. The inhabitants of *I n n e r - R h o d e n* generally occupy scattered cottages and huts; they are, according to *Merian* (1650), "a rough, hardy, homely, and pious folk"; their costume is picturesque and primitive. In this canton the rearing of cattle and the manufacture of cheese are the highest pursuits to which the natives attain. The most productive pastures are in the vicinity of Appenzell. The female portion of the population is chiefly employed in embroidery.

The Appenzellers are partial to athletic exercises, and are skilful riflemen; a portion of Sundays and festivals is set apart for these sports. *Wrestling-matches* see Introd. XIV. The singular chant of the cow-herds has a peculiar and not unpleasing effect; their language is, however, almost unintelligible even to those familiar with the usual German dialect of Switzerland.

Whey-cure Establishments in Appenzell: *Gais*, *Weissbad*, *Heiden*, *Gonten*, *Urnäsch*, etc. The goats' whey is prepared on the pastures of the *Sentis*; the milk is heated, and the whey separated from it by the addition of rennet. The whey ('*Schotten*') thus prepared is of a yellowish-green colour, semi-transparent, entirely free from caseine, but rich in saccharine matter. The process takes place at night. Early in the morning the goat-herds carry the hot whey on their backs to the different establishments below. The whey-manufacturers possess about 500 goats on the *Sentis*, and even purchase goats' milk from other districts, to supply the hotel-keepers at *Gais*, *Weissbad*, etc. It need hardly be said that the innkeepers are the parties who derive the greatest advantage from the transaction. After the separation of the whey, the cheese is manufactured in the ordinary manner (see Introd. XIII).

The excursion mentioned at p. 276 commences with *Rorschach* (1306', p. 37). Omnibus daily from *Rorschach* to *Heiden* in 2 hrs., fare 3 fr. The road diverges from the 'Rheinstrasse' in the town, and ascends gradually to the (4½ M.) ***Wienachter-Eck** (*Landegg*, inn near the summit), commanding a view of the lake, most extensive from the eminence a little to the l. of the road. The road here turns, ascending at a right angle past the *Wienachter Quarries*. These have been worked for centuries, and yield regularly stratified slabs of sand-stone, the exportation of which extends as far as Holland. The road now traverses the heights, passing *Katholisch* and *Reformirt Grub* (2638'), and reaches (3 M.) *Heiden*. Those who wish to visit the *Kaien* (see below), need not go so far as *Heiden*, but turn to the r. beyond the church of *Reformirt-Grub*, and proceed in a straight direction towards the *Kaien*; the path can hardly be mistaken. (From *Rorschach* to *Heiden* by *Rheineck*, see below.)

Heiden (2645') ('*Freihof*, R. 1½, per week 7 to 12 fr., B. 1, D. 2 fr., whey 80 c. per day, whey-bath 5—6 fr.; *Lowe* smaller; opposite to it, '*Schweizerhof*, Post and telegr. office; *Krone*; *Linde*; *Hôtel Eugster*, R. 6 to 10 fr. per week; *Zum Paradies*; *Zur frohen*

Aussicht, well spoken of) is a handsome village with 2914 inhab. (191 Rom. Cath.), reconstructed since the conflagration of 1838, and situated in the midst of fresh and pleasant meadows. It is now much frequented by invalids who employ the whey-cure.

Heiden is a most agreeable place of sojourn for invalids, from the salubrity of its air, its elevated situation, and the superiority of its establishments. Mineral water may also be procured. The gallery on the summit of the tower of the new church contains a good telescope, and affords a fine panoramic view, especially over the Lake of Constance. — Diligence to *St. Gall* once daily in 2 hrs., to *Rheineck* (p. 283) twice daily in 20 min. by *Wolfshalden*, with the beautifully situated whey-cure estab. of *Friedberg*; the road is better and more interesting than that by Grub (see above); it skirts the brow of the mountain, and commands a fine view the whole way.

The ²*Chapel of St. Antony* (3635'), 4½ M. to the S. of Heiden on the road to (7½ M.) *Altstädtlen*, commands a celebrated prospect of the Valley of the Rhine (preferable to the view from the *Kaien*), Bregenz, Lindau, a part of the Lake of Constance, and the Vorarlberg and Tyrolese mountains.

The *Kaien*, 1¼ hr. S.E. of Heiden, is also frequently ascended; guide (1½ fr.) desirable. The road to Trogen is at first followed; after 35 min. the hill is ascended to the r. in the direction of some houses, where, if unprovided with a guide, the traveller should engage the services of a boy; 10 min. fir-wood, here somewhat steep, then across an open meadow with a few chalets, and up the small peak of the (½ hr.) ²*Kaien* (3668'). The view embraces a large portion of the Lake of Constance and the Canton of Thurgau, the embouchures of the Rhine and the Bregenzer Ach, the Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein mountains, with the white chain of the Scesaplana rising above them to the S.E. It also affords a characteristic glimpse of the Appenzell district; the Kamot and the Hohekasten, the 5 peaks of the Fürgglen-First and Kanzel, the double-peaked Altmann, the snow-fields of the Sentis, and the Tödi somewhat in the background; in the foreground are woods and meadows and the handsome villages of *Wald*, Trogen, and Speicher; to the l. above Trogen is the *Gäbris* (see below); to the r. near Speicher, Vöglistegegg (p. 281); 1. above Speicher, in the distance, the summits of Pilatus and the Rigi.

The *Kaien* is 1½ hr. from Speicher, and 2½ hrs. from *St. Gall*. Trogen seems almost within a stone's throw, though in reality 3 M. distant. The path descends to the r. by *Rehtobel*, beyond which, far below in the gorge, the road to Trogen is visible. Near the bridge in the valley below, is a rustic inn ‘Am Goldach’.

The *Gäbris* (see below) may be ascended from Heiden direct (avoiding the *Kaien*): to *St. Antony's Chapel* (see above) 1 hr.; then along the hill (Trogen lies below in the valley to the r.), with a charming survey of the Rhine valley and the Sentis, to the *Ruppen* (Inn, comp. p. 283), and thence to the summit of the *Gäbris*, a very attractive walk of 3½ hrs.

Trogen (2963') (*Schüfe*; *Krone*), with 2912 inhab. (85 Rom. Cath.), the seat of government of the Canton of Appenzell Ausser-Rhoden, contains nothing worthy of note.

From the church at Trogen a road leads by Bühler to *Gais*. The footpath thither over the ²*Gäbris* is shorter and far more attractive. The traveller coming from *Kaien* follows the Trogen and Bühler road as far as the summit of the hill (1½ hr.); a finger-post (whence a view of the Sentis) here indicates the path to the l. to *Gais* over the *Gäbris*. Those who come from Vöglistegegg

should not proceed as far as Trogen, but quit the high road between Speicher and Trogen by a flight of steps to the r. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Vöglisteig), diverging beyond a gorge which is skirted by the road in a wide curve. A small valley is left immediately on the r., and the path ascends gradually across the meadows. After $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. this path reaches the above-mentioned road, at a few hundred paces from the finger-post. About 5 min. beyond the latter an inn is reached; farther on, turning to the r., the road ascends into the wood. Before the road quits the wood, at the point where a row of old pine-trees flanks the road, a footpath between two of these ascends, chiefly through wood, to the summit. The first point attained is the *Signalhöhe* (4119'), the view from which is partly intercepted by wood. A few min. farther is an *Inn, whence a most charming prospect is enjoyed. (Thus far from Vöglisteig $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) To Gais, which lies at the spectator's feet, a somewhat steep descent of $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. Those proceeding in the reverse direction will find finger-posts at doubtful points.

Gais (3064') (*Ochs and *Krone, often crowded during the season, both situated in a large square near the church, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2, B. 1, D. $2\frac{1}{4}$ fr., A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr., whey 80 c. per day. *Telegraph Office* at the Post-office. Physician Dr. *Heim*), with 2552 inhab. (130 Rom. Cath.), situated in the midst of green meadows almost destitute of trees, is the oldest and most celebrated of the Appenzell whey-cure villages (whey was first drunk here in 1749).

The high-road from Gais to Appenzell (3 M.) traverses green meadows destitute of trees. **Appenzell** (2562') (*Hecht*; *Löwe*), much visited for the whey-cure. the capital of the Canton of Inner-Rhoden, is a large village of 3691 inhab. (46 Prot.), on the *Sitter*, with houses chiefly constructed of wood. It contains two convents, and was formerly the country-residence of the Abbots of St. Gall, from which fact it derives its name (*Abbatis cella*). The *Church* was rebuilt in 1824—26; it contains facsimiles of some banners and flags captured by the Appenzellers in the 15th cent. The *Charnel-house* is of the kind described at p. 47. (Diligence to St. Gall, see p. 276). Excursion to the *Meglisalp* (and back in 8 hrs.) see p. 282.

Visitors usually make no stay at Appenzell, but pass through it on their way to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the S.E.) **Weissbad** (2690'), another whey-cure estab. (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6, B. 1, D. 2 fr. 20 c., S. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), situated at the base of the Appenzell range. The brothers *Jacob*, *Joseph*, and *Johann Thöriq* and *Huber* are recommended as guides. Charges: to Wildkirchli (see below) 3, the Sentis (p. 282) 6, over the Hohenkasten to the Rheinthal (p. 280) 6 fr.

The most usual excursion from Weissbad is (S.) to the ***Wildkirchli** (4918') ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr., path somewhat intricate, guide 3 fr.),

a hermitage founded in 1656, at present closed. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and consists of a grotto in a precipitous wall of rock 220' high, to which a path has been made. At the foot of this precipice is the **Sonne* inn. On the patron-saint's day (at the beginning of July) and on St. Michael's Day (29th Sept.) solemn services are celebrated at Wildkirchli, and the grotto (18' long, 15' wide) and the Ebenalp are visited by a large concourse. The view over the Lake of Constance towards Swabia and Bavaria is very striking.

A stalactite grotto, 150' long, closed on the W. side by a door, penetrates the limestone rock. Close to the entrance there is a good rustic inn, the proprietor of which illuminates the grotto by means of a torch, and opens the door, through which an entirely new Alpine view is disclosed. A narrow path leads from this to the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) **Ebenalp** (5249'), at the N. extremity of the *Alpstein* chain, rich in Alpine plants, and commanding a splendid panoramic view of the Sennit, the Lake of Constance, the Kamor, Altmann, and Churfürsten. Those who wish to avoid this narrow path may, where in ascending, close to the mountain, the path to the l. leads to the Wildkirchli, take an easy foot-path to the r., which traverses a forest to the Ebenalp.

The Direct Path from Weissbad to the Valley of the Rhine by the Hohenkasten (5 hrs.) leads towards the S.E. through ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Bruttisau** (3061') (Krone, rustic); by the church the paved path must be followed, past the first house, as far as a barn, where the meadows are ascended (in the direction of the inn at the foot of the Kamor, which is visible for a long distance) as far as the first group of houses, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; thence straight on (not by the beaten path) through the enclosure on the r. as far as the inn, ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr., bridle-path thus far), which affords tolerable quarters, and contains a small collection of fossils. From the inn a steep ascent of 1 hr. by a good path, to the summit of the **Hohenkasten** (5902') (*Inn*), which, together with the neighbouring ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr. N.) **Kamor** (5579'), slopes precipitously towards the Rhine Valley. Interesting view in one direction towards the Sennit group, with its three spurs on the N.E., which is nowhere surveyed to so great advantage; in the other direction towards the Rhine Valley, visible as far as the Lake of Constance, and towards the Alps of the Vorarlberg and Grisons. The E. part of the lake is also visible. Then a descent to ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) **Rüthi** (railway station, p. 283) in the Rhine Valley. The traveller had better proceed at first to the l. by the foot of the Kamor, in order to reach the path descending from the chalets of the Kamor, which soon become visible. The descent is from chalet to chalet, the path disappearing altogether at places. In the wood below the last chalets, the path descending to the r. is to be selected.

The more convenient route is the *High-road from Gais to Altstädtlen* (6 M., diligence once daily in 1 hr.); first $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. level; then, from the point where the new road, winding round the mountain, diverges from the old, a continual descent. The latter is the shorter for pedestrians, and far preferable on account of the view; it leads to the l. by the ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) ***Stoss** (3120'), a chapel (and inn) on the summit of the pass, commanding a celebrated view of the Rhine Valley, the Vorarlberg, and the Grisons. Here, on June 17th, 1405, 400 men of Appenzell under

Rudolf von Werdenberg signally defeated 3000 troops of the Archduke Frederick and the Abbot of St. Gall. The old road rejoins the new immediately below the Stoss.

The *Diligence from Appenzell to St. Gall* (twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., returning in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., coupé 3, interior $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; omnibus 2 fr.) passes through (3 M.) *Gais* (p. 279), then (skirting the *Rothbach*, which divides Appenzell-Ausser from Appenzell-Inner-Rhoden) ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Bühler* (2736'), and ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Teufen* (2734') (**Hecht*; *Linde*; *Hôtel des Alpes*; whey-cure in all), two prosperous manufacturing villages, the latter very picturesquely situated, with a fine view of the entire chain of the Sentis; thence through meadows and forests to (6 M.) *St. Gall* (p. 35).

From Appenzell to Teufen a footpath, which shortens the distance, crosses the *Sitter* near *Mettlen*, and then descends the valley of the *Sitter*, high up on the r. bank of the river, passing through *Steig*, *Lank*, and *Haslen*. Thence at first towards the N., afterwards N.E. over the mountain, passing through several woods, and descending into the valley of the *Rothbach*. It then crosses the brook and ascends to *Teufen*.

The direct road from Teufen to St. Gall ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) diverges from the high-road near the 'Hecht' inn, and immediately ascends the mountain to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the *Schäfle's Eck* (Inn); it then again descends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Georgen*, where it joins the high-road to *St. Gall*. The summit of the mountain (10 min. W. of the Schäfle's Eck) is much frequented, and derives its appellation of ***Frölichsegg** from Herr Frölich, the proprietor of the inn. It commands a fine view, embracing Teufen in the foreground, the green Alpine valley with its numerous dwellings, and the Appenzell mountains, on the extreme l. the Fähnern, the Kamor, the Hohenkasten about the middle of the chain, the green Ebenalp below the snow, more to the r. the Altmann and Sentis with its snow-fields, far in the distance the Glärnisch and the summit of the Speer; to the W. the railway and road to Wyl, extended as on a map before the spectator, and to the N. a part of the Lake of Constance.

Leaving the Schäfle's Eck, and following the ridge of the mountain in an E. direction, the traveller finally ascends an eminence towards a solitary pine, passing which, and issuing from the forest, he attains the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) ***Vöglisegg** (3156'), commanding a view of the adjacent villages of Trogen and Speicher; beyond Speicher rise the gentle slopes of the Kaien (p. 278). The prospect embraces the Lake of Constance and the beautiful meadow-land of Speicher and Trogen, a part of the Vorarlberg range, and several of the Appenzell mountains; from a spot a few paces in front of the inn (**Taube*), the summit of the Sentis is especially conspicuous. To St. Gall (p. 35) a descent of 1 hr. Path to the Freudenberg very picturesque, 1 hr.

Nearer St. Gall, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the Vöglisegg, from which it is visible, is the ***Freudenberg** (2871'), another and still finer point

of view, also possessing a good inn. In the foreground of the view is St. Gall with its populous environs, beyond these the Lake of Constance. (By the carriage-road to St. Gall $2\frac{1}{2}$ M., by the footpath $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

The ascent of the snow-clad *Sentis* (8215'), the highest mountain in Appenzell, is frequently made from Weissbad (guide 6 fr.). The route traverses the *Schwendi* (*Inn*), and skirts the precipices of the *Gloggeren* to the (3 hrs.) *Meglisalp* (4855') (refreshments at a chalet, high charges). Then in $3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 hrs. to the S. peak of the mountain, the *Sentis* proper, or *Hohe Meesmer*. About 5 min. below the peak is a chalet, where refreshments and quarters for the night may be procured (dear). The house underwent some improvement in 1868. Across formerly stood on the stone pyramid, erected at the time when Napoleon united the cantons of St. Gall and Appenzell under the name of the *Canton du Sentis*. The view extends over N.E. and E. Switzerland, embracing the Lake of Constance, Swabia and Bavaria, the Tyrolese mountains, the Grisons, and the Alps of Glarus and Bern. The N. peak, which is separated from the S. by the 'Blaue Schnee', is named the *Gyrenspitz*, or *Geierspitz* (7766').

From the *Sentis* the traveller may cross the *Schafboden* to (3, ascent 5—6 hrs.) *Wildhaus* in the *Toggenburg* (p. 291). The usual route from Weissbad to *Wildhaus* (6 hrs.) leads through the *Brüttobel* to the *Sämtia-See*, ascends to the *Fählen-See* (4784'), and crosses the *Krayalp* (6667'), $7\frac{1}{2}$ —8 hrs., not sufficiently interesting to repay the fatigue; the route by the *Sentis* (not much longer) is therefore preferable. Experienced mountaineers may combine a visit to the *Wildkirchli* (p. 279) with the ascent of the *Sentis* (guide necessary) by leaving the valley of the *Seetalpsee* to the l. The path leads at the base of the *Zänster* and *Schäfer* across the (1 hr.) *Alten-Alp* and the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zwiesel-Alp*, through the *Oehrli*, and over the *Muschelfels* (numerous fossils); hence either across the valley to the *Wagen-lücke* and then by the path which ascends from Weissbad, or (1 hr. shorter) across the 'Blauen Schnee' (see above) past the base of the *Gyrenspitz*, and over the *Platten* direct to the summit (altogether 6—7 hrs.).

68. From Rorschach to Coire.

Comp. Maps, pp. 20, 276.

United Swiss Railway, in $3\frac{1}{2}$ — $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Fares 9 fr. 80, 6 fr. 85, 4 fr. 90 c. Comp. Introd. X. with regard to excursion-tickets. The Rorschach station is $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the E. of the town (p. 37); passengers who take their seats at the harbour-station should observe that by many trains carriages must be changed on arriving at the principal station. The first morning-train corresponds at Rorschach with the first steamboat from Friedrichshafen and Lindau; at Coire with the diligences for the Splügen and the Bernardino.

The Valley of the Rhine, formerly termed the *Upper Rheingau*, and governed till 1798 by Swiss bailiffs, like Ticino (p. 82), Thurgau, etc., presents a great variety of grand and picturesque scenery. The train, after leaving Rorschach, skirts the lake for a short time. Stat. *Staad. Heiden* (p. 277) is seen on the heights to the r.; in the plain are meadows, fields of maize, and numerous plantations of fruit-trees. On the slope is the castle of *Wartegg*, and above it *Wartensee*; farther on, situated on the *Buchberg*, the vineyards of which advance into the valley of the Rhine, a glimpse is caught of the castle of *Weinburg*, the property of the prince of Hohenzollern - Sigmaringen (the beautiful park is open to visitors; superb view); the view

from the *Steinerne Tisch* (stone table) above the castle is much admired. The train traverses part of the fertile delta formed by the deposits of the Rhine. The bed of the river is subject to frequent changes, and is only navigable for rafts. Works are in progress to direct its course through a cutting to *Fussach* on the Lake of Constance.

Stat. *Rheineck* (1312') (*Hecht; Krone*), a village at the foot of vineyards. (Diligence to *Heiden* 2 fr., twice daily in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see p. 278.) At stat. *St. Margarethen* a much-frequented ferry crosses the Rhine, which here forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Austrian Vorarlberg (the *Meldegg*, p. 37, is ascended hence in 1 hr.). The plain of the Rhine is stony, and exposed to disastrous inundations. The railway skirts the hill, traverses orchards and fields of maize, and (from *Heldsberg* to *Monstein*) passes between the river and perpendicular rocks. Stat. *Au, Heerbrugg, Rebstein*.

Altstädten (1420') (**Drei Könige* or *Post*, R. 1, B. 1, S. 1 fr.; *Krone; Rabe*), a town with 7575 inhab. (2797 Prot.). A road leads hence over the *Ruppen* (3054'), an ascent of 6 M., then to *Trogen* 3 M., and to *St. Gall* 6 M. more; another road by the *Stoss* and *Gais* to *Appenzell* (p. 279), 9 M.; a very pleasant footpath in 3 hrs. by the *Chapel of St. Antony* and *Heiden* (p. 277) to *Rorschach*. Near Altstädten the *Santis* is seen to the r. through a gorge; in the distance (S.) the snow-clad *Scesaplana*, and beside it the *Falknis* (p. 284).

Stat. *Oberried*. On the E. slope of a rocky and wooded eminence to the r., stands the ruined tower of the castle of *Blatten*. The high-road passes to the W. of the castle through the defile of the *Hirschensprung* ('stag's leap'), above which rise the rugged limestone mountains of the *Kamōr* and *Hohenkasten* (p. 290).

Stat. *Rüthi* (path over the *Hohenkasten* to *Weissbad*, see p. 280). The lofty wooded rock, rising above the little town of *Sennwald* (*Post* or *Krone*), is termed the *Kanzel* (pulpit). Stat. *Saletz* (pleasant walk hence by *Sax* and the *Saxer Lucke*, passing the *Fählen* and *Sämtis* lakes, in 6 hrs. to *Weissbad*, p. 279); then *Haag*, where the road from the *Toggenburg* to *Feldkirch* is crossed (p. 292). Above stat. *Buchs* (**Sonne*; **Hörnli*) rises the conspicuous castle of *Werdenberg*, formerly the residence of the celebrated count of that name.

On a height, on the opposite bank of the Rhine, is *Vaduz*, with a castle, the capital of the principality of Liechtenstein, at the foot of the *Drei Schwestern* ('three sisters'), the mountains which became visible at Altstädten.

Above stat. *Sevelen* rises the old turreted castle of *Wartau*. Near stat. *Trübbach* the massive rocks of the *Schollberg* approach so near the Rhine that it has been necessary to blast a passage for the road and the railway. Opposite, on the r. bank of the

Rhine, on an eminence, are the extensive ruins of the castle of *Guttenberg*, where the ascent of the Luziensteig begins.

At Sargans (*Hôtel Thoma*, R. 1—2, D. 2½ fr.) the Wesen (Glarus) and Zürich line diverges to the N.W. (p. 45). By some trains carriages must be changed. The Rhine, which appears formerly to have discharged itself to the E. into the Lake of Wallenstadt, has worn a broad passage through the rocks, and takes a N. direction. The scenery becomes grander and more picturesque; to the N.W. the long rugged chain of the *Churfürsten* (p. 43) becomes visible, to the E. the grey pyramid of the *Falknis* (see below).

Ragatz, see p. 285. On the r. a cascade issues from a cleft in the rock, near which are the ruins of the castle of *Freudenberg*. Opposite, on the r. bank of the Rhine, on the abrupt summit of the St. Luzienberg or Fläscherberg (3753'), are seen some buildings connected with the fortification of the pass (see below).

Below the confluence of the *Tamina* the train crosses the Rhine by a covered wooden bridge (foot-passengers cross on the l. side) and stops at **Mayenfeld** (1795') (*Alte Post*), an ancient and thriving little town with 1299 inhab. The old tower, erected in the 4th cent. by the Roman Emperor Constantius as a defence against the invasions of the barbarians, is now fitted up as a restaurant, frequented by visitors from Ragatz. The summit commands a fine view. The old castle of the Counts of Toggenburg, was, till 1795, the residence of the bailiffs of the Grisons. On the hill to the r. is the ancient abbey of Pfäffers.

The St. *Luziensteig* (2385'), a fortified defile between the *Fläscherberg* (3104') and the *Falknis* (3838'), through which the road to Vaduz and Feldkirch leads, may be attained hence in 1 hr. (Inn, good wine). The highest block-house, 1½ hr. farther, commands a beautiful prospect.

On the slope of the hill, near the confluence of the Landquart and the Rhine, is situated the village of *Malans* (1831') (Kreuz) with the castle of *Bodmer*, the property of the De Salis family, and for many years the residence of the poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1834). Here is grown the Kompleter, the most esteemed wine in the valley.

The bridge (the *Lower Zoll* or *Tardis-Brücke*), by which the high road crosses from the l. to the r. bank of the Rhine, is the boundary between the cantons of St. Gall and the Grisons. Above this bridge the *Landquart*, emerging from a narrow ravine, falls into the Rhine, and is crossed by the line near the station of the same name (Prättigau route, see R. 80). On the r. bank, the barren *Grauhörner* (8764', see p. 287) rise in the background.

The district between Mayenfeld and Coire is remarkable for its fertility; its central point is stat. **Zizers** (1863') (*Krone*), an ancient borough, near which is *Molinära*, a beautiful summer-residence and farm of the Bishop of Coire. It has often suffered from inundations, and masses of stone brought by the torrents

(‘Rüfenen’) from the mountains, which occasionally even destroy the road after heavy rains. The damage caused by the inundation of the autumn of 1868 is everywhere perceived. On the r. are the snowy heights of the *Calanda* (9213’), which may be ascended in 7—8 hrs. from Coire; quarters for the night in a chalet (*Obere Maiensäss*), 2 hrs. from the summit. On the wooded slopes of the l. bank of the Rhine are the ruined castles of *Krottenstein*, *Liechtenstein*, *Haldenstein*, etc. When the palace of Liechtenstein was erected at Vienna in the last century, the prince caused the stone from the ruined castle of his ancestors to be employed for the foundation of the new edifice.

Coire (Germ. *Chur*), see p. 288.

69. Ragatz and Pfäffers.

Hotels. *Quellenhof, a new and spacious hotel and pension, and Hof Ragatz, belonging to the same proprietor, R. 3—4, B. 1½, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr.; Tamina-Hôtel, less expensive; Hôtel Calanda. — Schäfle, *Krone, second cl.; *Hôtel and Pension Anderes, R. 1½, B. 1 fr., D. 3 fr.; *Hager; Zum Friedthal, well spoken of; Ochs. Bath-house and pump-room recently erected. — Near the station; Schweizerhof, *Rosengarten, Grütti. — *Café Felsenkeller, ¼ M. from the town, on the way to the Freudenberg.

Telegraph Office at the Post-office.

Carriages. On arriving at the station small one-horse carriages, ticketed ‘Bad Pfäffers’, are in waiting; fare to the baths (or vice versa) 1½ fr. for each person. — Omnibus from the station to the hotels in Ragatz 1½ fr. — One-horse carr. from Ragatz to Pfäffers, with halt of 2 hrs., for 1—2 pers. 7, 3—4 pers. 10 fr. and fee. — In the afternoon an omnibus generally runs to Fideris, (p. 315).

Ragatz (1709’), a village with 1825 inhab. (294 Prot.), situated on the impetuous *Tamina*, which falls into the Rhine lower down (1650’), contains the former residence of the Abbots of the monastery of Pfäffers, converted in 1840 into an hotel (the ‘Hof Ragatz’) and bath-establishment, to which the water is conveyed from Pfäffers by means of a conduit, 2½ M. in length. Ragatz has become a very favourite watering-place of late years, and is annually visited by no fewer than 50,000 persons. The town, too, is rapidly extending. Walks and excursions, see p. 287. On Sept. 27th, 1868, the Rhine and Tamina burst through the railway-embankment, forming a gap upwards of 100' in width, and destroying a large portion of the village.

In the *Churchyard*, on the E. wall, is the monument of the philosopher *Schelling* (d. at Ragatz in 1854), erected by Maximilian II., King of Bavaria. At the last houses (1 M.) on the road from the cemetery to Sargans, a path ascends to the l. through the vineyards to (10 min.) the ruins of the castle of *Freudenberg*, whence the view extends to the l. as far as Sargans, to the r. as far as the Prättigäu; in returning, the path along the hills, between the houses and gardens, may be taken.

***Bad Pfäffers**, 525' above Ragatz, is one of the most remarkable spots in Switzerland. A narrow carriage-road in good repair and of easy ascent, leads between sombre precipitous limestone rocks, 500 to 800' high, from Ragatz to (2½ M.) Bad Pfäffers. The gorge is so narrow, that the impetuous *Tamina* leaves little space for the road. Numerous landslips testify to the destructiveness of the inundation of 1868. [Near another brook, which makes a precipitous descent from a height on the r., is a finger-post, indicating the path to the l. to the Village of Pfäffers (½ hr.). The *Tamina* is crossed by a wooden bridge, and the ascent of the perpendicular rock on the r. bank is made by a rugged zigzag path. The way from the Baths to the village over the 'Beschluss' (p. 287) is preferable.]

The bath-house, constructed in 1704, between walls of rock 600' high, enjoys sunshine in the height of summer from 10 till 4 o'clock only. Externally it has a monastic and somewhat uninviting appearance, but the accommodation is excellent. Table d'hôte at 12 o'clock 2½, at 7. 30 p. m. 1½ fr., B. 1, R. from 5 to 20 fr. per week (1½ fr. per day for occasional visitors), billiard and reading rooms, drawing-room for ladies, very pleasant baths (1 fr.) The water (97—100° Fahr.) is continually renewed in the spacious baths, which are lined with white tiles. The establishment belongs to the government of St. Gall, by whom it is let. These baths are frequented principally by the middle classes, and by invalids who wish to take the waters at their source, or desire greater retirement than Ragatz affords.

The abundant hot springs (100°), clear as crystal, have neither taste nor smell, and are similar in their constituents to those of Gastein and Wildbad. They rise ¼ M. from the bath-house in a gloomy **Gorge, from 20' to 40' wide, through which the *Tamina* dashes its foaming waters. The wooden gallery which leads to the springs rests securely on the solid rock or on masonry. This path, 600 yds. long, and 30' to 40' above the impetuous waters of the brook, passes between lofty, overhanging walls of black and dripping rock, on the r. bank of the *Tamina*, and leads to the vaulted chamber (98' long) of the new spring (to the l. of the old), dating, according to the inscription, from 'Oct. 2nd, 1860'. The temperature in this cavern is so high as to preclude a stay of more than a few seconds. Midway between the baths and the springs, a wooden bridge over the *Tamina* leads to a spacious grotto, excavated in the rocks on the other side, where an abbot of Pfäffers contemplated erecting a chapel in 1630. Tickets of adm. to the springs and the gorge must be procured at the bath-house (1 fr. each person, which includes the services of a guide). The road from Ragatz to the Baths passes through wild and most picturesque scenery. There is perhaps no accessible spot among the Alps which produces so

grand and impressive an effect as the Gorge of Bad Pfäffers, except perhaps the Gorge of Trient (p. 202), the rocks of which, however, are less bold and abrupt. — The excursion from stat. Ragatz to the springs and back can easily be accomplished on foot in $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs.

The Footpath from the Baths to the Village of Pfäffers ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) ascends by windings on the l. bank of the Tamina; in 10 min. another path diverges to the l.; the gorge of the Tamina (5 min.) is crossed by a natural bridge (the 'Beschluss', situated immediately above the springs), and a path cut into steps, very rugged and slippery in rainy weather, descends in 20 min. to a meadow, where it divides: to the r. to Vattis (see below), to the l. to the village of Pfäffers. In 10 min. a road is attained which may again be quitted ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) by a path to the r., which in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. again unites with the road, opposite the first houses of the village.

The **Village of Pfäffers** (2690') (**Taube*; *Adler*) is situated on a mountain, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of Ragatz. The *Benedictine Abbey*, formerly rich and powerful, was suppressed in 1838 by the St. Gall government, on account of internal dissensions. The abbey-buildings, erected in 1665, have been converted into a lunatic asylum (*St. Pirminisberg*) (2710'). On the descent to Ragatz a fine view is obtained, especially from the *Taborberg* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) over the valley of the Rhine, beyond which is the Falknis; to the N.W. rise the Churfürsten (p. 43); lower down are seen the ruins of the castle of *Wartenstein*, and adjacent to them, to the r., the chapel of *St. George*.

Excursions. Ragatz forms good head-quarters for those who desire to explore the picturesque mountain scenery in the neighbourhood (*Franz Gort* is a good guide). The following excursions of 8–10 hrs. are recommended: *Mayenfeld*, see p. 284; the *Prättigau* and *Davos* (R. 30); *Fläscherberg* and the little fortress of *Luzienstein* between the Fläscherberg and the Falkniss (p. 284); the *Churfürsten* (p. 43); the valley of *Weisstannen* (p. 45) with the *Kuesten Grat* and the *Ramin* (p. 305); the *Kalfeusser-Thal* (p. 45); the *Grauhörner* (1341'), the ascent of which (5 hrs., fatiguing) is but rarely made; from their summit the Lake of Constance is visible beyond the Churfürsten.

Piz Alun (5059'), 2 hrs. above the village of Pfäffers, commands an extensive view of a great portion of the valley of the Rhine. From Pfäffers through the wood to the pastures of the little village 1 br., *St. Margarethen* $\frac{5}{4}$ hr., where a guide should be engaged. Ascent easy.

Two paths lead from *Ragatz* to *Reichenau* (7–8 hrs.) by the valley of the Tamina; the one passes by *Bad Pfäffers*, *Valens*, *Vasün* (3041'), and *Vättis*, on the W. declivity of the mountain, a difficult and unpleasant path after rain; the other (shorter and better) passes by the *Village of Pfäffers*, and *Rakol Vadura* (3176'), skirting the long E. side of the *Culanda* (p. 285). The two paths unite not far from *Vättis* (3107') (*Gemsli*, a good country inn). Here the path leaves the Tamina, a stream issuing from the *Kalfeusser-Thal* to the W., crosses the *Görbs-Bach* three times, and generally follows the E. side of the valley. The chalets of the upper valley are collectively called *Kunkels*. When the summit of the *Kunkels*, or *Foppa Pass* (4433') is attained, the traveller must not pursue a straight direction, but bear to the l., to the corner of the pine-forest, and enter the defile of *La Foppa* (5 min. to the r. of the path is a superb view over the valley of

the Rhine); then a rugged and stony descent to *Tamins* (p. 307) and *Reichenau* (p. 352), a post-station above Coire. In spring this journey is rendered dangerous by avalanches. In March, 1799, a French brigade, commanded by General *Demont*, traversed this pass and defeated the Austrians at *Tamins*.

70, Coire.

Germ. Chur, Ital. Coira, Roman. Quoira or Cuera.

Hotels. *Steinbock, with Café on the ground-floor, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. at 4 o'clock 4, S. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Freieck and Weisses Kreuz united, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$, S. $1\frac{1}{2}$, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Lukmanier, the nearest to the station, R. 2, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. $1\frac{1}{4}$, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr., omnibus 50, luggage 25 c. — *Stern, less expensive; Rother Löwe; Sonne, of the 2nd class, moderate. — Beer at the Restaurant de la Poste, at the Löwenhof, near the market, and at the Brewery, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town, on the road to Reichenau. *Café Calanda, opposite the post-office.

Telegraph Office adjoining the new Post-office.

Carriages, one-horse to Thusis 12 fr. and 2 fr. fee, two-horse 25 fr. there and back. The vehicles of J. C. Kuoni are recommended.

Wines. *Valtellina* (red, see p. 341), abundant and inexpensive (80 c. — $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. per bottle), owing to the excellence of recent vintages. *Kompler*, produced near Malans (p. 284) in the valley of the Rhine, near the lower Zollbrücke, very good but expensive. The 'Landwein', or wine of the country, of which the best description is the *Herrschäffler*, is a good red wine, little inferior to that of the Valtellina. These wines may be tested at a restaurant to the l. in the Episcopal Court, or 'Zu den Rebleuten', by the Church of St. Martin. — Cigars at Hitz's, Poststrasse.

Attractions. The traveller whose time is limited should at least contrive to visit the Cathedral of St. Lucius, and the walks on the *Rosenhägel* (Restaurant) $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the town-gate, to the l. of the Julier road, affording the finest view of the town, the valley of the Rhine, and the mountains.

The territory of the **Canton of the Grisons** (*Graubünden*), of which Coire is the capital, was under the sway of the Dukes of Swabia until 1288; it then became an independent province of the Germanic Empire and the residence of many of the nobility, the Bishop of Coire, the Abbots of Disentis and Pfaffers, the Counts of Montfort, Werdenberg, Mätsch, the Barons of Vatz, Rhäüns, Belmont, Aspermont, etc., whose ruined castles are still seen on the heights. The sanguinary feuds in which these nobles were continually engaged, and their oppressive treatment of their vassals were a source of misery to the inhabitants of the district.

With a view to remedy their grievances, the people banded together on several occasions, and formed in 1396 the 'League of the House of God' (Bund des Gotteshauses), of which the church of Coire was at the head; in 1424 the 'Upper' or 'Grey League' (Obere or Graue Bund) was formed; and between 1428 and 1436 the 'League of the 10 Jurisdictions' (Bund der 10 Gerichte) (*Lia da Ca [Casal] Dè, Lia Grischia, Lia dellas desch drettureas*). These coalitions gave rise to the Three Leagues (Bünde) of Upper Rhätia, which established themselves in 1471. The two first allied themselves the same year with the Helvetic Confederation. Since 1803 the Grisons have formed a Swiss Canton, and one of the most extensive (2736 sq. M., embracing more than $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the entire Swiss territory; 91,177 inhab.); the canton is remarkable for the variety of its scenery, climate, productions, and language, as well as for its national peculiarities and political constitution. The country consists of a complete network of mountains, about 150 valleys, and a great number of snow-clad peaks. Barren rocks are surrounded by luxuriant cultivation; wild deserts, where winter reigns during three-fourths of the year, lie amidst forests of chestnuts, under the deep blue sky of Italy.

This Canton was till 1848 divided into 26 small and almost entirely independent republics, termed *Hoch-Gerichte* (jurisdictions), which

were abolished by the new constitution. The population is composed of three-fifths Prot. and two-fifths Rom. Cath.; one-third is of the German, two-thirds of the Romansch race. The latter speak a language peculiar to themselves, with two distinct dialects: the Ladin in the Engadine, the Albula, and Miinter valleys (probably similar to the 'Latin' of the Roman peasants mentioned by Livy), and the Romansch or Romani, in the valleys of Dissentis and Ilanz, in the Oberhalbstein, Schams, etc. The following passage from Psalm XCVI., ver. 2, 3, may serve as a specimen of the language: '*Chante al Segner, celebre sieu nom, annunie ogni di sieu salüd. Requinte traunter ils pövels sia gloria, traunter tuottas naziuns sias ovras müravigliusas.*' (Sing unto the Lord, bless his name, show forth his salvation from day to day. Declare his glory among the heathen, his wonders among all people.) *Rhine* signifies in Romansch 'running water'. — This dialect is generally spoken amongst the people, but the German tongue is spreading every day, and is taught in the schools so successfully that the younger members of the community speak it more correctly than the inhabitants of German Switzerland. Under the rule of the Swabian princes all the country was Romansch. In the Tyrol, where Ladin was formerly general, it is now confined to the two valleys of Gröden and Enneberg. The Romansch literature formerly comprised about 100 works, for the most part of a religious character. Of late years it has been increased by a considerable number of educational works (grammar and dictionary by Conrad, Carisch, etc.). The *Ortografia et Orthoepia* of *Palioppi* has furnished the foundations for a scientific grammar of the language. In the valleys S. of the Alps, Italian is the prevailing tongue.

Coire (2208), capital of the Canton of the Grisons, the *Curia Rhaetorum* of the Romans in the decline of the empire, and since the 4th cent. the seat of a Bishop, is picturesquely situated on the banks of the river *Plessur*, which falls into the Rhine about $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. of the town. Pop. 7552, of whom 5625 are Prot. in the lower town, and about 1919 Rom. Cath., most of whom reside within the precincts of the **Episcopal Court**, which towers above the town and forms the most interesting portion of it. Here is situated the episcopal ***Cathedral of St. Lucius**, part of which dates as far back as the 8th cent. (sacristan 1 fr.)

The Portal of the entrance-court is very ancient; the columns rest on lions, at the top is also a lion (emblematical of Christ the Lion of Judah, the guardian of the sanctuary: Ezek. 1, 10, Genesis 49, 9, Rev. 5, 5); on the columns are the Apostles (the Lombard churches are frequently decorated in the same style). — The Interior of the church is worthy of careful inspection on account of its antiquity: all the capitals are very curious. South Aisle: sarcophagus of Bishop *Orttieb de Brandis* (d. 1191) in Verona marble; altar-piece, a Madonna by *Stumm*, a pupil of Rubens; tomb of *Count de Buol-Schauenstein* (d. 1797), and opposite, that of his son (d. 1833). South Transept: altar-piece, the upper part, *Ilerodias* by *Rubens*; in the centre a Madonna by the elder *Holbein*. Choir: High-altar, beautifully carved by *Jacob Rösch* (1491). Stalls and a tabernacle of the 14th cent. On the altar in front of the crypt is a silver crucifix, with gold-plating of the 12th cent. The Crypt contains a short and thick column dating from the earliest period of the Christian era; the pillars with the lions are of the 5th cent. The Roman mosaic was discovered during the construction of the Cantonal school. — North Aisle: at the altar, adjacent to the choir, is a casket of relics of the 8th cent.; at the second altar, 'Christ bearing the Cross', by *Dürer*. The Treasury contains numerous and valuable relics.

In front of the Cathedral is a handsome modern Gothic *Fountain*, with statues of St. Lucius, St. Nicholas, St. Mary, and St. Francis.

The **Episcopal Palace**, near the church, is also very ancient. The *Chapel*, one of the earliest Christian edifices in existence, is within the walls of the ancient Roman tower *Marsöel* ('*Mars in oculis*'), which communicates with the palace. This tower and another named *Spinoel* ('*Spina in oculis*') form the N. angles of the Court. An ancient tower to the N.W., as well as the adjacent wall, seem also to be of Roman origin. — The names of these towers imply that the Rhætians were kept in subjection by the threats of their Roman conquerors.

Behind the cathedral is the *Convent of St. Lucius*, converted into a seminary, and the *Cantonal School* (for both confessions). Beautiful view of the valley of the Rhine and a part of the *Calanda* from the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Chapel of St. Lucius*, situated on a lofty precipice to the E., peeping out from the midst of the bushes.

The town itself contains little to detain the traveller; the *Church of St. Martin*, the *Government Buildings*, the *Hôtel de Ville*, and the *Hospital* founded by Father Theodosius, Superior of the Capuchins, are the principal edifices. Three windows of the Council-chamber in the Town Hall are of stained glass of the 16th cent. The *Cabinet of Nat. Hist.* is not devoid of interest.

Coire owes its prosperity and busy appearance to its position on the chief routes from W. Germany and E. Switzerland to Italy.

Points of View in the Environs: Promenades of the *Rosenhügel*, mentioned p. 288. — The *Mittenberg*, to the N. E. above the town, is ascended by a good, but steep footpath in 2 hrs.; view to the W. over the entire valley of the Vorder-Rhein as far as Dissentis, and down the Rhine to Jenins, near Mayenfeld. — *Bad Paschugg* (p. 322) is $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Coire, in the valley of the Plessur. — The *Spontiköpfe* (6361') (4 hrs.), a prolongation of the chain running S. W. from Coire towards the Schyn, parallel with the Domleschg, opposite Felsberg; the valley of Schanfigg is seen as far as Peist, and a portion of the Vorder-Rhein Valley. — The *"Staetzerhorn"* (8458'), highest point of this range, farther S., see p. 322. — The *Calanda*, see p. 285. — The following excursion of 2—3 days is recommended: in the afternoon by Malix to Parpan 3 hrs.; the next morning in $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 hrs. to the Staetzerhorn (p. 322), descent to Thusis 6 hrs.; to the *Via Mala*, and back to Reichenau; in the afternoon by diligence to Coire.

71. From Wyl through the Toggenburg to Haag in the Valley of the Rhine.

Comp. Map. p. 276.

Railway from *Wyl* to *Ebnat* in 1 hr. 5 min.; fares 2 fr. 75, 1 fr. 95, 1 fr. 40 c. — From *Ebnat* to *Haag* $22\frac{1}{2}$ M., by diligence in 4 hrs., starting at 8.40 a. m. — Diligence several times daily to Nesslau in 1 hr., and to Wildhaus in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. — From *Haag* to *Feldkirch* in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

Wyl, a station on the Winterthur and St. Gall railway, see p. 35. The line traverses the *Toggenburg*, the flourishing and populous valley of the *Thur*.

When the Counts of Toggenburg became extinct (1436), the County was purchased by the Abbots of St. Gall, who at the same time secured

to the inhabitants their ancient rights and privileges. In the course of centuries, however, a great portion of the population having embraced Protestantism, the abbots violated their contract, which resulted in their expulsion at the commencement of the 18th cent. This gave rise to the War of Toggenburg, a violent feud in which the Rom. Cath. cantons took up arms in the cause of St. Gall, and the Protestant in defence of the Toggenburgers. Upwards of 150,000 men were thus gradually brought into the field, whilst in the distance France and Austria on one side, and England, Prussia, and Holland on the other, manifested the warmest sympathy with the belligerents. On the defeat (July, 1712) of the Rom. Cath. troops by those of Bern and Zürich at Villmergen in the Aargau, a general peace was concluded at Aarau, which secured to the inhabitants of the Toggenburg the full enjoyment of their ancient liberties, though they were still to belong to the Canton of St. Gall. The town of Wyl suffered greatly on this occasion, but was stoutly defended by its inhabitants under the brave general Felber against 10,000 of the troops of Zurich and Bern.

Opposite *Lütisburg* the line crosses the *Geggenloch* by means of a viaduct 170 yds. in length, and 191 ft. in height.

Lichtensteig (**Krone*), a pleasant-looking town on a rocky height, commanded by a loftily situated new church. To the l. are the ruins of *Neu-Toggenburg*.

Wattwil (*Ross; Toggenburg*), a charming Swiss village. On an eminence to the r. is the monastery of *St. Maria der Engel*, above it the ruined castle of *Yberg*. *Kappel*, entirely burned down in 1853, has since been re-erected in a superior style.

Ebnat (**Krone; Sonne*) is at present the terminus of the railway. Diligences hence to Nesslau, Wildhaus, and Haag, see above.

The road continues to traverse the fertile and industrious valley of the Thur, passing *Krummenau*, where the Thur is crossed by the 'Sprung', a natural bridge of rock, and *Neu St. Johann* (*Schäfle*), with the buildings of a suppressed Abbey.

$4\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Nesslau** (*Krone; Traube*) is next reached, whence the Speer (p. 43) may be ascended by the *Alp im Land* in 4 hrs. (descent to Weesen on the Wallensee 3 hrs.). The scenery now becomes wilder and less attractive.

From *Starkenbach*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Alt St. Johann, a rugged but picturesque footpath leads in $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. to *Amden* (p. 44), and thence in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Weesen* (p. 43). View, during the ascent, of the Sennit chain; on the summit (5482') the traveller faces the Glärnisch; the Sennit is in the rear, to the l. are the Churfirsten, to the r. the Speer group.

Alt St. Johann (**Rössli*, beyond the bridge), to the S. the Churfirsten (p. 43), to the N. the snow-clad Sennit (p. 282).

$3\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Wildhaus** (3613') (*Hirsch; Sonne*), the next village, 3 M. farther, was the birthplace of the reformer *Zwingli*. The wooden house in which he was born, Jan. 1st, 1484, blackened with age, is passed before the village is entered. Wildhaus belonged to Rhætia till 1310, and was the last place in the district where the Romansch language was spoken (p. 289). The Rom. Cath. Church is so situated that the water from the roof descends on one side to the Thur, on the other to the Rhine. Beyond the

village, which lies at the foot of the *Schafberg*, a fine view is obtained of the seven peaks of the Churfürsten (p. 43); the prospect from the *Summerikopf* (4266'), in the vicinity, is still more extensive. Appenzell (p. 279) is about 8, Wallenstadt (p. 45) 6, Werdenberg (see below) 3 hrs. distant from Wildhaus. The road descends by windings to the valley of the Rhine, to *Gams* (*Schäfe*), and then in a straight direction to the rail. stat. of

$8\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Haag** (p. 283) (ferry to Feldkirch, diligence see p. 350). Another road to the r. leads by *Grabs* and *Werdenberg* to stat. **Buchs** (p. 283).

72. From Wesen to the Baths of Stachelberg. Glarus.

Railway from Wesen to Glarus in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (1 fr. 30 c., 90 c., 65 c.). Diligence from Glarus to Linththal twice daily in 2 hrs., fare 2 fr. 80 c.; to Stachelberg 2 fr. 20 c.

The Canton of Glarus consists of the two extensive Alpine valleys of the *Linth* and the *Sernf*, from which numerous smaller valleys diverge. The inhabitants (33,460; 5866 Rom. Cath.) are principally occupied in manufactures, the breeding of cattle, and cheese-making. The green cheese, known as *Schabziger*, or 'scraping cheese', from the manner in which it is used, is held in much repute. The green colour and aromatic flavour which are so esteemed are due to the admixture of melilot, or blue pansy (*Trifolium melilotus caerulea*), with the curds, in the proportion of 3 to 100 lbs. The cheese must be kept for a year, before it is fit for exportation; the peculiar odour which proceeds from it is perceptible in most of the villages.

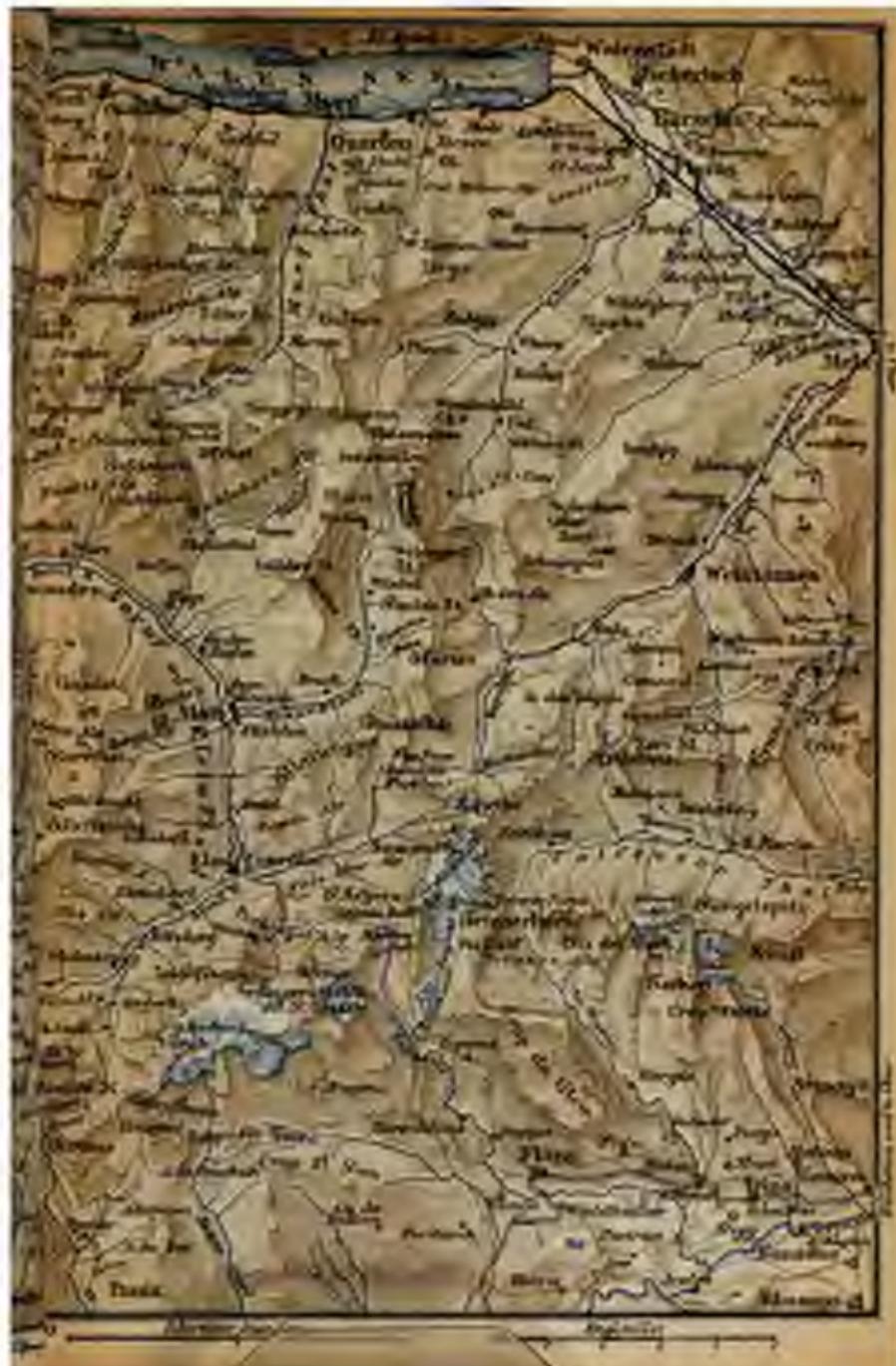
The line diverges to the r. from the Coire railway after the Linth Canal is crossed. The first station

Näfels (*Hirsch*; *Schwert*), at the N. base of the *Wiggis*, is, with *Ober-Urnen* which lies to the N., the only Rom. Cath. village in the canton, and possesses a Capuchin monastery, the poverty of which alone has exempted it from suppression. The church is the finest in the canton. On April 9th, 1388, the canton shook off the Austrian yoke. In the *Rautifelder*, where eleven different battles took place, the eleven commemorative stones erected on the occasion, bearing the date 1388, are still standing. On the second Thursday of April the inhabitants flock to Näfels to celebrate the anniversary of their emancipation. On the opposite bank of the *Escher-Canal*, which commences here, and conducts the waters of the Linth into the Wallensee (p. 42), lies

Mollis (1469') (**Bär*, good head-quarters for excursions to the Linththal, Klöntal, and especially the S. bank of the Wallensee; comp. p. 45). The organ-loft in the church bears an inscription commemorative of the battle of Näfels.

Nettstall (*St. Fridolin*), a large village on the rocky slope of the *Rautispitz* (7497'), the highest point of the *Wiggis* (p. 304), and at the W. base of the *Fronalp-Stöck* (6978'), is frequently endangered in spring by avalanches. Carriage-road to the Klöntal, see p. 305.





Glarus (1490'), Fr. *Glaris* ('Glarner Hof, at the stat., R. 2½, B. 1½, A. 1 fr.; *Rabe, opposite the post-office, moderate; Drei Eidgenossen; *Rail Restaurant; Restaurant on the 'Bergli', a fine point of view, ¼ hr. S. W. of the town; *Telegr. Office* near the post-office. — Carriages may be hired of *Heinr. Voegeli*: to Stachelberg one-horse 11, two-horse 19 fr., there and back 13½ or 22 fr.; to Elm (p. 305), Muhlehorn (p. 44) or the Tödi Hotel (p. 294) one-horse 17, two horse 28 fr.; to the Klöntal, p. 304, for 1 pers. 13, for each additional pers. 2½ fr. more (incl. fee). Return carriages from the Linththal are frequently to be found at the railway station at Glarus, and may be engaged at two-thirds of the above charges. — Guides for glacier expeditions, see p. 294), the capital of the canton, with 5517 inhab., is situated at the N.E. base of the precipitous and imposing *Vorder-Glärmisch* (7648'), at the W. base of the *Schilt* (7500'), and at the S.E. base of the *Wiggis* (7494'), the barren, grey summits of which form a striking contrast to the fresh green of the valley. The *Hausstock* (10,354') forms the background to the S.; to the l. the *Kärpstock* (9180'). The town possesses considerable manufactories (cotton-printing, dyeing, etc.). In 1861, during the prevalence of the Föhn (S. wind), the greater part of the town was reduced to ashes. The new Gothic church is employed both as a Rom. Cath. and Prot. place of worship. The reformer Zwingli officiated as pastor, from 1506 to 1516, at the old church, the site of which is now occupied by the courts of judicature. The grass-plats in front of these buildings were formerly the burial-grounds. On the opposite bank of the Linth, almost contiguous to Glarus, lies the considerable manufacturing village of *Ennenda*.

The **Schilt* (7503') may be ascended from Glarus in 4 hrs. Crossing the bridge and ascending through the wood, the path then traverses the meadows to the r. A guide should be engaged at the (2 hrs.) *Heuboden* chalet. Beautiful panorama from the summit, especially of the wild Mürtschenstock, the Tödi group, and Glärmisch.

From Glarus through the *Klöntal* and *Muottatal* to Schwyz see R. 76. Excursion to the *Klön-See* (p. 304), to Vorauen 9 M. (two-horse carr. 13 fr.), or only to the lake (4½ M.), scenery beautiful. To Coire by the *Sernf Valley*, see R. 77.

The excursion from Glarus to the Baths of Stachelberg is most agreeably accomplished in an open carriage (see above); pedestrians should select the pleasant road on the r. bank of the Linth, viâ Ennenda, to Schwanden, in preference to the high-road.

As (2¼ M.) **Mitlödi** (1666'), the first village on the high-road, is approached, a magnificent view is obtained of the Tödi and its gigantic neighbours, which form the background of the valley, but are not visible beyond (1½ M.) Schwanden. The scenery is of the most picturesque description, the fertile and populous valley, with its thriving manufactories, presenting a pleasing contrast to the rocky and wooded mountains by which it is enclosed, and the icy giant-peaks at its extremity.

Schwanden (1712') (**Adler*), is situated at the junction of the *Sernf* or *Klein-Thal* with the Linth or Gross-Thal, 3¾ M. from Glarus. Diligence to Engi and Elm in the Sernf-Thal, see p. 305.

The high-road in the Linth-Thal leads to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Nidfurn* (Löwe), (1 M.) *Leukelbach* with a picturesque waterfall, and (1 M.) *Luchsingen* (1916') (*Freihof*). The Linth is now crossed and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Häzlingen* reached, where the road on the r. bank (see above) unites with the high-road. Then on the r. bank by ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Diesbach* (fine waterfall, path by the fountain) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Betschwanden* (1958').

The *Saasberg* (6562'), to the S.E., the W. spur of the *Kärpfstock* (9180'), may easily be ascended hence. From the summit a striking view of the background of the valley and the surrounding mountains.

At ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Rüti* the pedestrian proceeding to the Baths quits the road and crosses the bridge (r.) to the l. bank. About $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther the carriage-road diverges to the r. to the

***Baths of Stachelberg** (2113'), magnificently situated on the l. bank of the Linth. The *Hotel (R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 3, A. $\frac{3}{4}$ fr., for patients more moderate) is frequently overcrowded on Sundays, so that travellers are obliged to pass the night at the 'Chale' or the 'Seggen' (the winter-estab.) on the opp. bank of the river. The powerful sulphureous alkaline water is obtained from a cleft of the *Braunwaldberg*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant; the supply is so limited, that one bottle only is filled per minute. The view of the upper extremity of the valley is strikingly grand and beautiful: in the centre is the huge *Selsanft* (9921'), to the r. the *Kammerstock* (6975'), frequently ascended from Linthal, adjacent to which a portion of the *Tödi* is visible to the l.; between the latter and the more distant *Bifertenstock* (10,778') the *Biferten Glacier* is imbedded.

Stachelberg is recommended as head-quarters for excursions among the mountains of the *Tödi* group (see below). *Heinrich Elmer* of Elm, *Jacch. Zwiefel*, *Albert Zeeifel*, and *Jacob Legler* at Linthal, *Andreas Vordermann* and *Abraham Steussi* at Glarus, and *Peter Hefti* at Luchsingen are recommended as guides for the mountains of Glarus. They are under the supervision of the Swiss Alpine Club, and have a fixed tariff of fees. Short excursions: Fätschbach-Fall (p. 296); Pantenbrücke and Sandalp, see below; also to the (2 hrs.) **Braunwald Alp*, commanding a magnificent view of the *Tödi*; to the *Oberbleggisee* (by Luchsingen), etc.

After setting down passengers at the Baths of Stachelberg, the diligence returns to the r. bank to ($\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Matt* and ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.)

$10\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Linththal** (2169') (*Adler*; **Bär*; *Rabe*), a considerable village, containing a monument (to the l. of the road) to F. von Dürler (p. 32), the explorer of the *Tödi*. Numerous extensive factories in the neighbourhood. A bridge here leads direct to Ennetlinth and the Fätschbachfall (p. 296).

Pantenbrücke, Upper Sandalp, *Tödi*.

The valley of the Linth, termed *Gross-Thal*, to distinguish it from the *Klein Thal*, or *Sernthal* (p. 305), continues to be nearly level. A carriage-road leads from Linthal by *Auengälen* (fine retrospect of the valley) to the ($3\frac{1}{2}$ M.) pension and whey-cure estab. *Zum Tödi* (R. $1\frac{1}{2}$, R. 1 fr.), situated on the *Thierfeld*, a green pasture surrounded by lofty mountains, and intersected by the gorge of the Linth. The *Tödi* itself is not visible hence. The second half of the route commands a view of the waterfall

(230' high) of the *Schreienbach*, which descends from the rocks to the r., resembling the *Staubbach* at Lauterbrunnen, but of greater volume; rainbow-hues are produced by the sun on the spray, especially in the morning.

A few paces beyond the Hôtel Tödi a bridge crosses the Linth, beyond which the steep and stony path ascends for 20 min. A tablet on a large rock on the l. is to the memory of Dr. Wislicenus, who perished in Aug., 1866, whilst attempting to scale the Grünhorn (see below) without a guide. The path then descends towards the ravine, turns a corner, and reaches the *Pantenbrücke* (*pons pendens*, 3212'), 13½ hr. walk from Linthal. This bridge, 160' above the Linth, forms with its adjuncts a grand picture. The old bridge, dating from the 15th cent., destroyed in 1852, probably by an avalanche, has been replaced. — Those who desire to return by a different route should cross the bridge and ascend the grassy slope in a straight direction to the (20 min.) *Auelialp*, whence a good view of the Tödi is obtained, then proceed to the *Baumgarten Alp*, which lies on the r. bank of the valley above the Thierfeld (see above), and descend by *Obord* to the Auengüter (see above), situated on the carriage-road. The Auelialp is a very interesting point, not less deserving of a visit than the Pantenbrücke.

The Linthal is terminated by a lofty and magnificent group of mountains, whose summits are shrouded with perpetual snow. The giant of this group is the *Tödi*, or *Piz Rusein* (11,887'), with its brilliant snowy crest, the most conspicuous of all the mountains of E. Switzerland, ascended for the first time in 1837. The expedition, now frequently undertaken, can only be recommended to practised mountaineers, accompanied by good guides (see above). The usual route is from the Upper Sandalp to the *Grünhorn Hut*, established by the Swiss Alpine Club, in 3, thence to the summit in 3½ hrs. The descent may be made by the *Porta da Spescha*, and through the *Rusein-Thal* to (7 hrs.) *Dissentis* (p. 310) (from the Sandalp to Dissentis 13½ hrs.). The *Bischofstock*, or *Piz Durjin*, the second highest peak of this group, was ascended for the first time in 1863.

The *Upper Sandalp* (6358'), 4 hrs. walk from the Pantenbrücke, commands a view of singular beauty, bearing some resemblance to that of Monte Rosa from Macugnaga (p. 218). The finest point is about ½ hr. beyond the chalets (refreshments and a bed of hay in July and August). The path to the Upper Sandalp leads from the Pantenbrücke, on the r. bank, first to the r. (that in a straight direction ascends to the Auelialp, see above) through underwood, then across the *Limmern-Bach* which descends from a narrow ravine, afterwards across the *Sand-Bach*, as the Linth is here called, and ascends to the *Lower Sandalp*, opposite the chalets, 1½ hr. from the Pantenbrücke. The path then proceeds hence on the r. bank, and, beyond the last chalet, crosses the *Biferten Bach*, which descends from the *Biferten Glacier*. Then a laborious ascent of the *Ochsenblanke*, a steep, grassy slope, nearly 2000' in height, over which the brook forms a fine cascade. The path finally recrosses to the l. bank, where the brook forces its passage through a rocky gorge, and soon reaches the chalets of the *Upper Sandalp*. The Tödi forms the boundary between Glarus and Graubünden (Grisons). A very difficult path (*Sandalp Pass*) leads over its glaciers (*Sandfirn*) from the Upper Sandalp to Dissentis in 8 or 10 hrs.; another very interesting route crosses the Claridengrat to the Maderanerthal (p. 76). From the Pantenbrücke (not by the Upper Sandalp, but more to the l.) a path crosses the *Kisten Pass* (6329') to Ilanz (10—12 hrs.), suitable only for practised mountaineers. — The summit of the Tödi is illuminated by the sun one hour longer than the neighbouring mountains.

The excursion from the Baths of Stachelberg to the *Upper Sandalp* (ascent 6½, descent 5 hrs.) will be facilitated if the traveller ride to the commencement of the narrower portion of the valley, where the climbing begins.

73. From the Baths of Stachelberg to Altorf. Klausen.

Comp. Maps, pp. 292, 66.

11 hrs. Bridle-path: from the Baths to the chapel in the Urner Boden $3\frac{1}{2}$, Klausen 2, Aelpli Aesch $1\frac{1}{2}$, Unterschächen 1, Altorf 3 hrs.; a fatiguing walk; guide (10 fr.) unnecessary; horse 25 fr.

The path from the Baths of Stachelberg (2113') follows the l. bank of the *Linth*, passing *Ennetlinth*; ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the *Frutbach* is crossed (small waterfall), then an ascent to the r. through wood; 5 min. farther (where the path divides, the ascent must be avoided) a picturesque waterfall of the *Fätschbach*, which descends from the Urner Boden. In order to obtain a good view of the fall the traveller proceeds to the r., about 15 paces before the little bridge is crossed, and ascends for 200 paces by a narrow path on the l. bank. He should then return almost to the beginning of the path, and ascend the *Frutberg*, on which the bridle-path is reached in 5 min. (Those who descend may here at once turn to the r. towards the brook.) Ascent of 1 hr., then nearly level, by the *Fätschbach*, to a wall and gate, the boundary between Glarus and Uri.

The **Urner Boden** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Stachelberg), one of the highest Alpine pastures, about 4 M. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ M. broad, now commences. It is bounded on the N. by the precipitous and rugged walls of the *Ortstock*, or *Silberenstock* (8910'), and on the S. by the glaciers and snow-fields of the *Clariden* (10,709'). The path traverses the occasionally marshy pasture, and reaches the *Sonne*, a mountain-inn, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. from the frontier of Glarus. On an eminence, about 25 min. farther, stands a *Chapel*. Inn *Zum Tell*.

The path traverses the pasture for $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, then ascends ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr., an excellent spring to the l. of the path) a stony slope to the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.)

Klausen (6437'), the summit of the pass, which is seldom entirely free from snow. This is the culminating point (watershed) between the Linth and the Reuss, and the boundary between the Urner Boden and the Schächenthal.

After a gradual descent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a direction-post is reached, where the path to the l. must be taken, leading to (5 min.) a group of chalets and a rocky cleft, the approach to the **Balmwand** (5675'), which here descends precipitously to the Schächenthal. The stony and rugged path descends by innumerable windings to the *Aelpli* ('little Alp') **Aesch** (4075'), which, in wet weather especially, will be reached with no little satisfaction. The brook which emerges from the glacier of the *Scheerhorn* (10,814'), the W. spur of the Clariden, the jagged peaks of which bear a fanciful resemblance to an open pair of scissors

(Scheere), forms, to the l., a remarkably picturesque *waterfall (*Stäubi*), seen to the best advantage from the bridge which here crosses the brook.

About 20 min. farther the *Schächenbach* is crossed, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. more the *Chapel of St. Anna* is reached (good drinking-water). The next bridge (10 min.) is only for the use of the herdsmen; the path follows the r. bank, and in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. reaches **Unterschächen** (3347') (*Post). The scenery of this charming Alpine valley is very imposing. The *Schächenbach* forms several waterfalls. Through the picturesque *Brunni-Thal*, which opens to the l. below Unterschächen, the *Grosse Ruchen*, or *Ruchi* (10,296'), termed *Alpnoverstock* in the Maderaner-Thal, is visible with its glaciers and snow-fields. On the N. side rises the *Kinzigkulum* (6791'), the scene of Suwarow's celebrated retreat.

The next villages are *Ober-* and *Unter-Springen*. In 2 hrs. more a stone bridge is crossed, 20 min. beyond which **Bürglen** (p. 74) is reached. Hence to (20 min.) **Altorf**, see p. 74.

In Sept. 1799, when *Suwarow* crossed the St. Gotthard with his army and repulsed the French, who little expected his arrival in that direction, he found, on reaching the Lake of Lucerne, that no boats could be procured for the transport of his troops. The resources of the land were, moreover, exhausted, and totally inadequate to support his vast army. The passes of the Axenberg (p. 72) on the E. bank of the Urner See were occupied by the French under *Lecourbe*. In this emergency the great general planned that memorable retreat upon which his high military reputation mainly rests. Deprived almost of the very means of subsistence, on Sept. 26th, 1799, he entered the Schächenthal with his army of 24,000 men, one division of which ascended by Bürglen and the E. side of the **Faulen** (8212'), the other by the Kinzigerthal to the **Kinzigkulum** (6791'), whence they descended into the Muotta-Thal. The mountain paths, hitherto untrodden except by shepherds or hunters, were so narrow that the troops could only proceed in single file, and the advanced guard reached Muotta before the last troops had quitted Altorf. During this harassing march, which occupied 14 hrs., the Russians suffered enormous losses. Ammunition and guns were precipitated into the mountain-abysses; a vast number of soldiers sank from exhaustion, whilst many others were taken prisoners by the French.

74. From Wädenswyl, Richterswyl, or Rapperschwyl to Einsiedeln.

Comp. Map, p. 38.

From Wädenswyl 11 M., from Richterswyl 9 M., from Rapperschwyl 12 M. Diligence from Wädenswyl to Einsiedeln once daily in $2\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (2 fr.); from Richterswyl to Einsiedeln 3 times daily in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., fare 1 fr. 80 c.

The high-roads from Wädenswyl and from Richterswyl to Einsiedeln ascend a gradual slope from the lake of Zürich (the direct path from Richterswyl, following the telegr. posts, saves $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and unite near **Schindellegi** (2484') (*Hirsch*), $5\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the former and $3\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the latter. The road here suddenly enters the valley of the *Sihl* (p. 46), which it crosses by a covered wooden bridge. The luxuriant fertility of the district

through which the roads wind upwards from the lake disappears, and the scenery assumes a more Alpine character. (Pedestrians follow the old road, as the new route makes a long curve to the l.). The *Mythen* (p. 55) become visible; afterwards, on turning towards the S.E. (S.W. is the high-road to Schwyz) in the direction of Einsiedeln, at ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Biberbruck** (2920') (*Post*), where the *Biber* joins the *Alpbach*, the entire chain of the mountains of Glarus with their frowning peaks, terminating on the l. in the pyramidal *Köpfenstock* (6240'), forms the background of the Alpine view. (Biberbruck is the point of intersection of the diligence-routes from Richterswyl and Uznach-Lachen to Einsiedeln, Schwyz, and Brunnen.) From Biberbruck to Einsiedeln, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M., the road traverses green meadows. At the point where the road reaches the last eminence before Einsiedeln, a beautiful view is obtained of the Alpthal, the extensive buildings of the Abbey, with the church in the midst, surrounded by a group of houses, with the imposing Mythen terminating the valley.

From Rapperschwyl to Einsiedeln. The long *Bridge* of *Rapperschwyl* forms the boundary between the cantons of St. Gall and Schwyz. On a small promontory of the S. bank stands the village of *Hurden*; *Pfäffikon*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond, with large farm-buildings belonging to the Abbey of Einsiedeln, lies to the r. On a height above Pfäffikon lies the a sanitary establishment of *Lugede*. After crossing the road from Zürich to Glarus, the road ascends the *Etzel*; fine retrospective view of the lake; *inn on the summit of the pass (3117'), $7\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Rapperschwyl. (Travellers from Einsiedeln should follow the path to the l., 300 paces below the inn.)

The summit of the Etzel, the **Hoch-Etzel** (3615'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. steep ascent from the inn, is wooded, and commands a very limited prospect, but the **Schönboden** (3520'), $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. E. of the inn, affords a most beautiful panoramic view. extending far beyond the lake, and embracing the Limmatthal as far as Baden, the Allmann chain to the N.E., the Toggenburg and Appenzell mountains, the Speer and Schäniserberg to the E., the Sihl-Valley, and the mountains of the Wäggital (p. 41), with the Glärnisch and Wiggis rising above them, to the S.; to the S.W. the Euthal or Alpthal, with Einsiedeln, the Mythen of Schwyz, the Rufi and the Rigi; to the W. the **Hohe-Rhonen** (4032'), which derives its local appellation of *Dreiländerstein* from the stone on the summit which marks the boundaries of the three cantons of Zurich, Zug, and Schwyz. Those who wish to proceed from the Schönboden to Einsiedeln, need not return to the Etzel, but may descend at once towards the S.W., through several enclosures, to *Egg*, visible below, where the Sihl is crossed. The traveller soon after reaches the road which descends from the Etzel.

Near the Etzel Inn is the *Chapel of St. Meinrad*, the abode of the count of that name (see below) about the middle of the 9th cent. His repute for sanctity attracted such vast numbers of devotees to his cell, that he was compelled to quit it, and retire to Einsiedeln, where he founded the abbey. The road now descends to the (1 M.) *Teufelsbrücke* (2202') which spans the *Sihl*. The celebrated empiric and alchymist *Paracelsus* (d. 1541 at Salzburg) is said to have been born here. Then $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. to

Einsiedeln (2952') (**Pfau*, R. 1½, B. 1, D. 3, A. ½ fr.; *Einsiedler Hof*, new; *Drei Könige*; *St. Catharina*), *Notre-Dame-des-Hermites*, *Monasterium Eremitarum*. A large proportion of the 785 houses of which the town is composed (7633 inhab.) consists of inns of various grades, which provide entertainment for the vast numbers of pilgrims who resort to the abbey to celebrate the high festivals. The extensive *Abbey*, re-erected 1704—19 in the Italian style after its destruction by fire (for the 6th or 7th time), rises high above all the other buildings in the green valley, which is watered by the *Alpbach*.

The Abbey was founded in the time of Charlemagne. According to tradition, *Meinrad*, Count of *Sulgen* on the Danube, built a chapel on the *Etzel* (p. 298), and afterwards another on the spot where the *Abbey* now stands, in honour of a miraculous image of the Virgin presented to him by *Hildegarde*, Abbess of the church of *Notre Dame* at *Zürich*. He was assassinated in 861, and his murderers were discovered by means of two ravens which the holy man had tamed, and which hovered about the assassins wherever they went, croaking and flapping their dusky wings till the miscreants reached *Zürich*. The attention of the populace was attracted by this singular circumstance, and the result was that the men were arrested and ultimately executed at *Zürich*. The reputation of St. *Meinrad* increased so rapidly after his death, that a Benedictine abbey was founded on the spot where his cell had stood. The legend relates that when the Bishop of *Constance* was about to consecrate the church, Sept. 14th, 948, heavenly voices announced to him at midnight that the Saviour himself, surrounded by his angels, had already performed the sacred ceremony. A bull of Pope *Leo XIII.* confirmed the miracle, and accorded plenary indulgences to all who should perform the pilgrimage to 'Our Lady of the Hermits'. The offerings of the crowd of worshippers were a source of great wealth to the *Abbey*. After *St. Gall*, it became the richest *Abbey* in Switzerland. The Emperor *Rudolf of Hapsburg* created its abbot Prince of the Empire in 1274; this dignitary lived in almost regal magnificence, exercising supreme authority over an extensive district. The abbots were for the most part men of noble birth until the 16th cent. To this day *Einsiedeln* is the most considerable abbey in Switzerland, and in the Rom. Cath. cantons the abbot is styled 'Prince of *Einsiedeln*', and is invested with considerable power.

When the French republicans invaded the country in 1798, they seized the greater portion of the treasures which, in the course of centuries, had been accumulated at *Einsiedeln*, and carried them off to Paris. The pious fathers had, however, rescued the sacred image of the Virgin, the chief object of their veneration, from the hands of the spoilers, and after having taken refuge for some time in the Tyrol, returned with it in 1803. Since that time pilgrimages to the shrine have been resumed. In 1710 the number of pilgrims amounted to 260,000; it now averages 150,000 annually. On high festivals (and especially when the anniversary of the Festival of *Einsiedeln* happens to fall on a Sunday) an immense crowd flocks hither from all parts of Switzerland, from Bavaria and Swabia, the Black Forest, Alsace, Lorraine, and even more distant regions. The greater proportion belong to the poorer classes, many of whom are paid for their pious services by the rich, who thus perform an act of devotion by deputy. With the exception of *Loreto* in Italy, *St. James of Compostella* in Spain, and *Mariazell* in Styria, *Einsiedeln* attracts more pilgrims than any other shrine. In 1861 the *Abbey* celebrated the 1000th anniversary of its foundation, on which occasion an enormous concourse assembled to take part in the festival. The King of Prussia and the Prince of *Hohenzollern* presented the *Abbey* with two valuable historical paintings by *Mücke* of *Düsseldorf* on this occasion; one represents *St. Meinrad* (who is said to have been a scion of the noble house of *Hohenzollern*) preaching on the *Etzel* (p. 298)

in the presence of a large assembly of hearers (many of the heads are portraits of members of the Hohenzollern family); the other is the Presentation of the Sacred Image by Hildegarde, first Abbess of the Convent at Zürich.

The Abbey numbers 60 priests and 20 brothers of the Benedictine order, with a corresponding number of lay brethren for the management of the property (excellent breed of horses).

In the large open space between the houses and the church is a black marble *Fountain* with 14 jets, surmounted by an image of the Virgin. According to a legend, the Saviour once partook of water from one of these jets, but as it is uncertain which, pilgrims avoid the possibility of mistake by religiously drinking from each in succession. Under the *Arcades*, which form a semi-circular approach to the church on the r. and l., as well as in the square itself, there are numerous stalls, where missals, images of saints, rosaries, medals, crucifixes, and similar articles are offered for sale. So extensive is this traffic that at *Benziger's Library* no fewer than 14 lithographic presses, 60 bookbinders, and 150 children (engaged in illumination) are constantly employed. The *Statues* on the r. and l. of the entrance are those of the Emperors Otho I. and Henry II., two great benefactors of the Abbey.

The edifice is 414' long, 117' of which are occupied by the church and its two slender towers, which bears some resemblance to the church of S. Giovanni in Laterano at Rome.

The Interior is gaudily decorated with gilding, marble, and pictures of little worth. In the nave, and entirely isolated from the rest of the building, stands the *Chapel of the Virgin*, of black marble, the 'Sanctum Sanctorum', with a grating, through which, illuminated by a solitary lamp, a small Image of the Virgin and Child is visible, richly attired, and adorned with crowns of gold and precious stones. At the back of the chapel is the following inscription: "Deiparae Virgini Casparus Comes in Altaembis Gallara et Vadutz Perfecit Anno Salutis MDXXXII." In the chapel to the r. a Crucifix by J. Kraus; in the choir an Assumption by the same artist, beautifully restored by Deschwanden in 1858. "Begging is prohibited in this church under pain of corporal punishment," is an announcement which may be read in many parts of the edifice. Objectionable as the offence is, it is to be hoped the punishment is no longer inflicted. The Treasury, once so rich, was despoiled by the French in 1798. The Abbey contains a well arranged Library of 26,000 volumes, chiefly historical, a number of MSS., and a small collection of nat. history. — Connected with the Abbey are a Seminary and a Lyceum.

It is an interesting historical fact that the Reformer Zwingli was parish priest at Einsiedeln from 1515 to 1519; it is recorded that the effect of his preaching was so great, that in 1517, on the anniversary festival, the monks left their cells, and the Abbey was deserted for a considerable time.

The *Herrenberg*, an eminence near the Abbey, commands a beautiful view of the neighbourhood.

75. From Einsiedeln to Schwyz and Brunnen.

Comp. Map, p. 66.

20 M. Diligence twice daily to (17 M.) Schwyz in 3, Brunnen in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; fare 4 fr. 30 c. Footpath to Schwyz by the Hacken $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The Footpath from Einsiedeln (2952') to Schwyz, destitute of shade, is by no means to be recommended in bad weather. It traverses the monotonous Alpthal (convent of *Au* on the r.), to the village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Alpthal* (3261'), where the ascent of the *Hacken* commences by a rugged path. After an ascent of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., a resting-place is reached, whence the space which intervenes between the Mythen (p. 55), in shape resembling the letter V, is distinctly perceived; in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more the *Inn* on the summit of the pass (4588') is attained, commanding a magnificent prospect of a portion of the Lake of Lucerne, the Lake of Lowerz (p. 55), the Rigi, Steinerberg, etc. The view from the **Hochstuckli* (5105'), $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher up towards the N., is still finer, and embraces the town and the N. portion of the Lake of Zürich. The rugged and precipitous descent to (1 hr.) Schwyz is extremely disagreeable in wet weather.

The High Road returns towards the N.W. to

$3\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Biberbrück** (2920', p. 298), whence it turns towards the S.W. to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Altmatt**, a village consisting of a few poor habitations occupied by weavers, and situated on a large expanse of turf, from which a steep and stony path runs direct to (1 hr.) Einsiedeln across the elevated plain of the *Katzenstrick* (3455').

At **Rothenthurm** (3041') (*Leue*), 3 M. from Altmatt, the *Landsgemeinde* assembled biennially previous to 1848 (comp. p. 75). The village derives its name from a red tower, appertaining to the fortifications (*Letze*) extending as far as Arth, erected by the Schwyzers to protect their N.W. boundary against the incursions of their neighbours.

The long ridge of the Rigi, declining towards the S., with the inn on the Kulm to the N., is now visible. The road descends in numerous zigzags; far below in the gorge flows the *Steiner-Aa*. The valley, up to this point somewhat monotonous, now becomes more interesting.

3 M. to the W. of Rothenthurm lies the small, but picturesque Lake of *Egeri* (2388'), skirted on the E. and N. sides by the high-road from Sattel to Zug, the S.E. slope of which is named the **Morgarten** (4055'). Eight years after the expulsion of the Austrian governors, *Leopold of Austria*, accompanied by a brilliant array of knights, marched into the country for the purpose of subjugating the Forest Cantons. The Swiss, however, gained a signal victory over the adherents of Hapsburg and their allies at Morgarten, Nov. 16th, 1315. At the S. extremity of the lake, not far from the houses '*An der Schornen*', stands a Chapel, erected in memory of the great battle, of which it contains a representation. Service is celebrated here annually on the anniversary of the battle.

On the E. slope of the **Morgarten**, towards Rothenthurm, the Swiss under *Alois Reding* conquered a division of the French army under

Schauenburg, May 2nd, 1798. This was the last struggle made by the Swiss against the power of the French republic.

At Biberegg (3110'), to the l. of the road, is an old residence of the *Reding* family. The heavy rains of the summer of 1851 caused an extensive landslip (comp. p. 54) not far from Biberegg. The village of

$7\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Sattel** (2522') (*Krone*, post-office), $2\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Rothenthurm, stands higher than the road, above the valley of Egeri (Chapel of Morgarten 1 M. distant), on the mountain-ridge (*Sattel*) which separates the Rossberg (p. 54) from the Schwyz Mythen. The *Lake of Egeri* sparkles towards the N. (Diligence from Sattel by the Lake of Egeri to Zug in 2 hrs., fare 2 fr.) By the *Ecce-Homo Chapel*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. of Sattel, a footpath leads to Goldau and Arth in 2 hrs. by the *Steinerberg* and the slopes of the Rossberg, traversing the scene of the landslip, a convenient route for those who wish to visit the Rigi.

During the descent by the Schwyz road, the views of the town of Schwyz, the Hacken and the Mythen, the Lake of Lowerz, the Rossberg and the Rigi, are very fine. **Steinen** (1574') (*Rössli*) was the birthplace of *Werner Stauffacher*, one of the three Swiss patriots who met on the Rütli (p. 72). On the site of his house a *Chapel* was erected in 1400, and adorned with rude frescoes of scenes from the life of the patriot, the Rütli, and the Battle of Morgarten. The fine walnut-trees in the vicinity contribute not a little to the beauty of this spot. From Steinen another path to Goldau (1 hr.) diverges to the r. Next *Seewen*, and thence through

$6\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Schwyz** (1686') to (3 M.)

Brunnen, see p. 56.

A good new road ('*Schlagstrasse*') from Sattel to Schwyz direct ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) skirts the slopes of the Hacken by *Auf der Burg*, leaving Steinen below to the r.; charming views of the Lake of Lowerz, the Rigi and the deep valley which separates the Hacken and Rossberg.

76. From Schwyz to Glarus by the Pragel.

Comp. Maps, pp. 66, 292.

11 hrs. The most beautiful portions of the route are between Schwyz and Muotta $8\frac{1}{4}$ M. (*Muottatal*), and between Vorauen and Glarus 9 M. (*Klöntal*), both of which are very attractive. The passage of the Pragel (bridle-path) is fatiguing, stony, in many places marshy, and almost entirely destitute of view. In the Muottatal and the Klöntal a guide is superfluous. A guide, however, should be engaged for the Pragel, especially if snow still lies on the pass (till the middle of June); from Schwyz to Glarus 10 fr., from Muotta to Vorauen 5 fr.; *Franz Dominic Hediger* and *Jacob Blaser* of Muotta are recommended. Good inns at Muotta and Vorauen. The traveller is recommended to drive as far as Muotta, pass the night there, and cross the Pragel the following morning, so as to reach the Klöntal with sufficiently unimpaired strength to enjoy its beauties. No inn between Muotta and Richisau.

From Schwyz (p. 55) the Footpath proceeds towards the angle of the *Gibl*, the base of which is skirted by the *Muotta*,

20 min. a house, then ascent through forest, round the Gribel; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., refuge-hut; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., opp the bridge (see below); 7 min., carriage-road, near a gate. Those who come from Muotta should here take the path to the l., that to the r. ascends the mountain.

The Carriage-road diverges from the road to Brunnen (p. 56) beyond ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ibach* (1476'), and ascends high on the r. bank of the *Muotta* or *Mutten*; the valley is at first narrow, but afterwards expands considerably. In 1799 *Suarow* drove back the French under *Masséna*, *Mortier*, and *Soult* as far as ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ober-Schönenbuch*, situated on the opposite bank, his purpose being to effect a union with the Russian army at Zürich. ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Ried*, with an inn; to the l. the waterfall of the *Gstübt-Bach*, which at first descends perpendicularly, and then glides over a bare rock. ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) Bridge over the Muotta. Then ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.)

Muotta (2047') (**Hirsch*, by the church, moderate), capital of the valley, $8\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Schwyz, with the *Franciscan Monastery of St. Joseph*, founded in 1280, in which *Suarow* established his head-quarters. In the vicinity are several waterfalls, the finest of which is the *Kesseltobel*. [From Muotta to Altorf by the *Kinzikulm* (p. 297), a rough and uninteresting walk of 9 hrs.; from Muotta to the Baths of *Stachelberg* (p. 294) through the *Bisithal*, very fatiguing, 9 hrs.]

On the night of Sept. 27th, 1799, the inhabitants of this sequestered valley were astounded by the sudden appearance of a large army, the soldiers of which were natives of a distant and barbarous country, hardly known to them even by name, descending from the heights of the *Kinzigkulm* upon their green meadows. These were *Suarow* and his 24,000 Russians. Here the general was first informed of *Korsakow's* defeat at Zurich (p. 31). He was now completely surrounded by the enemy. A division of *Lecourbe's* army was pressing hard upon him. *Molitor's* vanguard was on the *Pragel*, and *Mortier* and *Masséna* had occupied the mouth of the valley near *Ibach* and *Schwyz*. A desperate attempt to penetrate to *Schwyz* was foiled, after a series of fierce struggles, by the arrival of *Lecourbe*, who with the remains of his army had rejoined *Mortier* and *Masséna*. For the first time in his life the veteran hero was compelled to retreat; he retired by the *Pragel* towards *Glarus*, which was the only route left open to him. The vanguard of *Molitor* was repulsed; the Russian rearguard under *Rosenberg*, being hard pressed by *Masséna*, drove back the French, in spite of their resistance, with great loss, to the neighbourhood of *Schwyz*, and on Sept. 30th, *Suarow* commenced his retreat up the valley to the *Pragel*. He hoped to be able to force his way to Zürich by *Glarus*, and there rejoin *Korsakow*. The mouth of the *Linth-Thal* near *Näfels* was, however, also held by *Molitor*, whose troops *Bagration* in vain attempted to repulse. *Suarow* gave his forces a few days' rest at *Glarus*, and then retired through the *Sernft-Thal* towards the *Grisons* (p. 306).

Bridle-Path beyond Muotta. The foot of the *Stalden* is reached in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; the path then ascends a toilsome and stony slope for 1 hr. to some houses (fine retrospect of the *Muottathal*); $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, it turns to the l. across the *Storze* by the *Klosterberg Bridge*, then ascends rapidly to the r. to two houses; 35 min., the withered trunk of a large fir-tree is passed; 5 min.,

by a gate, descent to the r., then across the brook by a wooden bridge; 10 min., a cross; 5 min., past a cattle-shed in a picturesque, green valley; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., past the *Sennebrunnen*, a stream of delicious water; 5 min., house of refuge; 5 min., a cross. Now almost level to the (25 min.) chalets on the *Pragel* (5062'); marshy soil and no view.

In descending, the path, at first steep and stony, leads to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) chalets of the *Schwellau* (4315'), and then descends to the r.; $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., cattle-shed; here to the r. towards the large fir-tree, where the Klöntal and lake become visible; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. *Richisau* (3697'), a rich green pasture with groups of handsome trees and a whey-cure establishment (pension 1 fr. 60 c., milk-diet only). Now through an enclosure to the l. and round the valley, slightly ascending. Then straight on, not to the r., occasionally on a wooden pathway; afterwards across a pleasant pasture, commanding a magnificent view of the beautifully articulated Glärnisch the whole way. Then a direct descent to (1 hr.) *Vorauen* (2716'), beautifully situated in the Klöntal (*Hôtel Vorauen*, new, well spoken of; **Claus Aebli*; *Weber*; guides to the Glärnisch may be engaged here).

From Vorauen to the Pragel, a meadow is traversed, and the carriage-road quitted by a path to the r. through the forest, in which the bridle-path to Richisau is soon reached. Beyond Richisau through two gates, then straight on across the meadow, towards the pointed green hill, winding up which the path is visible.

From Vorauen the highest peaks of the Wiggis-Chain (p. 293) may best be ascended. These are the *Scheye* or the *Hochscheyen* (7090', route across the Lower and ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Upper Langenegg *Alp*, where the night may be passed in case of necessity, in all 5 hrs.), and the *Rautispitz* (7494'), a double-peaked mountain with a sharp ridge, easily ascended from Glarus. (The Arve, or 'Alpine cedar', is found on the banks of the *Ober-See*, a lake situated to the N.) Beautiful view, especially towards the N. and E., and to the S., of the Glärnisch (9587'), a mountain surpassed by none in Switzerland in symmetry of proportion. From the *Vrenelisgärtli*, its E. extremity, it extends towards the W. and S.W. in two ridges, which enclose an enormous basin filled with snow and ice. The N. ramification descends precipitously, like a mighty wall of rock, into the Klöntal (see below), whilst the S. ridge extends for a distance of 9 M., its side being covered with glaciers; this also resembles a wall, terminating in the remarkably formed, perpendicular precipice of the *Bächistock*, the highest point of the Glärnisch group. — The Glärnisch may be ascended in 6 hrs. from the *Rostmatt* near Vorauen.

The **Klöntal** is a beautiful narrow valley, with few habitations. Its meadows, of the freshest green, are carpeted with a variety of wild-flowers until late in the autumn. To the S. rise the almost perpendicular precipices of the ***Glärnisch** (9587'), with its seven peaks (see above). A small lake (2638'), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. wide, enhances the beauty of the valley; on its clear surface every furrow on the side of the huge Glärnisch is minutely reflected. (Boat down the lake, 1 to 10 persons $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; the passage takes 50 min.) An inscription on the rocks of the Glärnisch, near a waterfall on the S. bank of the lake, perpetu-

ates the memory of the poet *Salomon Gessner*, who was in the habit of spending some weeks of the summer in a chalet at this place. At the lower extremity of the lake a small inn.

Immediately below the lake the valley narrows into a gorge, through which the *Lötsch*, a stream flowing from the lake, rushes impetuously; at the point where it joins the Linth, below Nettstall, it forms a series of beautiful falls, amidst grand rocky scenery, in a narrow defile through which the road passes.

Carriage-road from *Vorauen* to Glarus (9 M., descent all the way). Beyond the last gorge, 3 M. from the lower extremity of the lake, the road divides near the direction-post, the l. branch leading to *Nettstall*, the r. to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Riedern*, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from *Glarus* (p. 293.) During the descent the views of the surrounding mountains, the *Fronalp-Stock*, the *Schild*, and the *Freiberge* (between the Linth and Sernf valleys), are very fine.

77. From Glarus to Coire through the Sernf-Thal.

Comp. Map, p. 292.

16—18 hrs. Diligence between Glarus and Schwanden 3 times daily (p. 292), between Schwanden and Elm once daily in 3 hrs. — The pass from Elm to Flims, 10 hrs., difficult, chiefly over loose stones, should only be undertaken by good walkers, with an experienced guide (see p. 294). Both routes traverse lonely valleys; views only at intervals. — From Flims to Coire Diligence once daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.; from Flims to Reichenau is an agreeable walk, but thence to Coire the traveller should take a carriage or the diligence (3 times daily).

At *Schwanden* (p. 293), $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Glarus, the Linth Valley divides into two branches; that to l. is the *Sernf-Thal*, traversed by an excellent road. Half-way up the valley is *Engi* (2540'), the principal village, with copper-mines; a picturesque waterfall near it; $\frac{3}{4}$ M. farther a fine view of the Glärnisch is obtained. Near *Matt* (2710'), the second village, a footpath leads N.E. in 7 hrs. to *Mels* and *Sargans* (p. 45), by the *Krauchthal*, the *Riesentengrat* (7201'), the *Hirntenthal*, and the *Weisstannenthal*.

The slate-quarries of the *Plattenberg*, opposite Matt, on the l. bank of the *Sernf*, are celebrated for the beautiful specimens of fossil fish frequently found in them. The lower part of the valley is very unhealthy, and appears to engender cretinism. The inhabitants of the upper part of the valley are an athletic race.

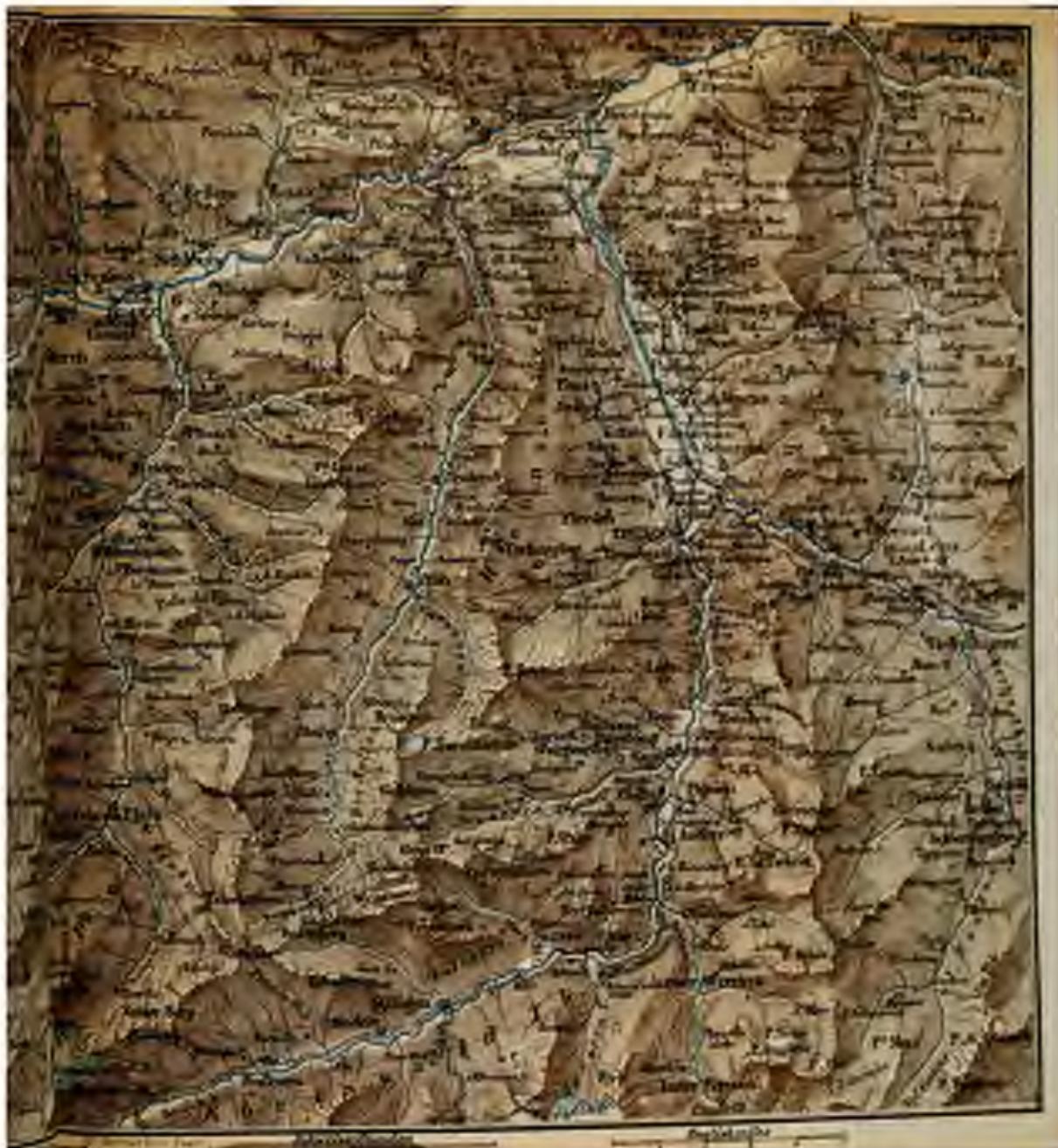
Elm (3215') (**J. Elmer*; guides see p. 294), 12 M. from Schwanden, is the highest village in the valley. A difficult path leads hence E. to the (10 hrs.) charming *Weisstannenthal*, *Mels*, and *Sargans* (see p. 45), by the *Foo-Pass* or the *Ramina-Furklen* (7333') (from Elm to the summit of the Pass $4\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). The route to Pfäffers over the *Sardona Glacier* and through the *Kalfeusser-Thal* (p. 45), formerly dangerous, has been rendered practicable by the construction of a path (from Elm to Vättis 12 hrs.).

Near Elm the valley again divides. The shortest route to Coire is over the **Segnes** or **Flims Pass** (8612'). To the l. rises the **Segnes** or **Tschingel-Spitz** (10,870'), whence the two great glaciers of Flims, the **Sengias Sura** and the **Sengias Sut**, descend into the valley. The path (somewhat hazardous) traverses the latter, passing the **Martinstschloch**, an aperture in the precipice through which the sun shines on the church below twice in the year. The path, very steep and fatiguing, then descends towards the Grisons. 8 hrs. **Flims**, and thence to (7½ M.) **Reichenau**, see p. 307; from Reichenau to (6 M.) **Coire**, see p. 352.

The above route is preferable to that over the **Panix Pass** (7907') (*Quolm da Pignu*) to Ilanz (p. 308), although the latter is the easier. From Elm to **Panix** (4265') (*Alix) 6 hrs., thence to Ilanz 2 hrs.; from Ilanz to Coire 20⅓ M. (see R. 78). This route is interesting in an historical point of view, as by it the Russians effected their celebrated retreat of the 5th to the 10th Oct., 1799 (comp. pp. 68, 297, 303).

After the almost incredible exertions and forced marches described in the preceding routes, Suwarow remained passive in Glarus for 3 or 4 days, to afford the remnant of his army the repose they so much needed. Although the French continually harassed his van and rear, they ventured to make no decided attack. So superior, however, were they in numbers, that the veteran general was at length compelled to resort to the desperate expedient of recrossing the Alps, by which means alone he could hope to save his army from annihilation, and effect a junction with the Russian troops in other parts of the Grisons. On Oct. 5th he quitted Glarus. The advanced period of the season, the hot pursuit of the French, the discouragement of his own troops, all conspired to add to the difficulties and dangers of the enterprise. The narrow path only permitted his soldiers to advance in single file. In a line, many miles in length, the Russian army ascended the r. bank of the *Sernf*, while some of the French sharpshooters followed them step by step on the opposite bank, and thinned their ranks by their well-directed fire. The weather was, however, their most dangerous foe; with the utmost difficulty only could the weary troops drag themselves over the snow, already two feet deep. Many abandoned the struggle in despair, and lay down by the wayside to die, whilst others lost their footing on the slippery paths, and disappeared for ever in the abysses. Many of those who had succeeded in crossing the snows and glaciers of the Panix Pass, from 7000 to 8000' high, perished in the dismal gorges of the *Narasca Alp*, 2½ hrs. from Panix, on the so-called 'rock-hewn' path, believed to have been constructed by the Romans. — Five days and nights had this terrible march lasted, under almost incredible difficulties and privations. On Oct. 10th, 1799, Suwarow at length reached the valley of the Rhine and Ilanz. During the preceding 18 days he had lost one-third of his force, by the attacks of the enemy and the effects of hunger and exposure. All his artillery and the greater number of his horses were also sacrificed. He then marched unmolested through the Valley of the Rhine into Bavaria, bivouacked beyond the Lech, and soon after returned to Russia. The Emperor Paul, however, treated him with great ingratititude, which so affected his spirits that he died of chagrin, May 18th, 1800, sixteen days after his return from one of the most memorable campaigns upon record, in the 71st year of his age.





78. From Coire to Andermatt. Oberalp.

Comp. also Map, p. 76.

$59\frac{3}{4}$ M. Diligence (19 fr. 60 c.) once daily in 13 hrs., starting from Coire (1871) at 5. 30 a. m., arr. at Trons at 11. 45, where 1 hr. halt for dinner, arr. at Dissentis at 2. 30, and at Andermatt at 6. 30 p. m. From Andermatt to Coire at 6. 30 a. m., arr. at Dissentis at 10. 30, at Trons at 12, where 1 hr. halt for dinner, arr. at Coire at 6. 30 p. m.

One-horse carr. from Coire to Reichenau 6, to Ilanz 18 fr.; two-horse to Reichenau 12, Ilanz 40, Dissentis 75, Andermatt (or Hospenthal) 115 fr.

The **Vorder-Rheinthal** (Valley of the Rhine) is one of the most beautiful in Switzerland; the portion between Reichenau and Dissentis with its numerous castles is remarkably picturesque, especially when seen by travellers descending the valley. The Military Road, constructed in order to connect the St. Gotthard route with that of the Furca, was completed in 1864. The frame-work (Romaunsch '*chischne*'), resembling ladders, so frequently observed in the upper part of the valley, is employed in drying the grain.

From Coire to

6 M. **Reichenau** (1922'), where the Vorder- and Hinter-Rhein unite, see p. 353.

From Reichenau two routes lead to Ilanz, the shorter a path on the right bank of the Vorder-Rhein by ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Bonadūs** ('*Pan-a-tots*' = 'bread for all'), a Rom. Cath. village situated in an extremely fertile district, ($3\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Versām**, with a lofty (260') bridge over the *Savierbach* or *Rabiusa*, (3 M.) **Carrēra**, ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Vallendās** (Inn), all German Prot. villages, ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Kästris**, where cretinism is of frequent occurrence, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Ilanz**.

At Versam the Safienthal opens to the S., through which an easy pass leads to Splügen by the **Löchli Pass** or **Safierberg** (8173'). The upper portion of the valley, which scarcely merits a visit, contains the most extensive pasture of the Grisons, the *Canana Alp*.

The High Road on the left bank, preferable to the above-mentioned path on account of the beauty of the scenery, ascends to ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Tamins** (2244'), Rom. *Tumein*, whence, especially from the church, a fine view is obtained of the picturesque *Rhäsüns* and the *Domleschg* (p. 353) with its numerous villages, with the snowy summit of the *Piz Curver* (9761') in the background. Far below flows the Rhine between lofty banks. At ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Trins** (2244') is situated the ruined castle of *Hohentrins*, which affords a fine panorama of the environs.

The road forms a wide curve on the N. slopes, round a mountain-basin. Refreshments at the picturesquely situated ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Trinser Mühle** (Mulins, 2615'). To the r. several waterfalls are perceived, to the l., surrounded by meadows and pines, the small *Trinser See*.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Flims** (3616') (**Adler*, at the lower end; *Post*, in the centre; *Braun*, at the upper end of the town) deriving its name ('*ad flumina*') from the numerous mountain-torrents which descend from the precipitous rocks in the vicinity, is a small and ancient town, with several strongholds of the former nobility. The path (p. 306), which leads S. to the *Segnes* or *Tschingel*

Pass and Glarus, here ascends the Segnes Valley; *Hartmann v. Beli-Montfort* is recommended as a guide. The *Martinsloch* (p. 306) is also visible from this point.

The road now forms a curve towards the *Waldhäuser*, (Hôtel-Pension Segnes, frequented in summer by families from Coire). As the road emerges from the wood, the picturesque green *Flimser See*, used for bathing by rheumatic patients, is perceived below to the l., fringed with forest. At the chapel near Laax a glimpse of the wild ravine to the l. is obtained. Laax with its surrounding mountains is another picturesque spot. The road soon descends. Far below lies *Sägens*. The castle of *Lörenberg*, at the next village of *Schleuis* (2507'), formerly the property of the family of De Mont, has been converted into a Rom. Cath. Orphan Asylum.

6 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. Ilanz, Rom. *Gliön* (**Oberalp*, on the r. bank, by the bridge, fine view, R. and B. 2 fr.; *Lukmanier*; one-horse carr. to Dissentis 12—15 fr. and fee), mentioned in a document of the 8th cent. as the 'first town on the Rhine', built on both sides of the river, was the capital of the former 'Grey League' (p. 288). The upper portion contains narrow streets, and ancient houses adorned with coats of arms. The population (656) is chiefly Protestant, the language German and Romansch; the latter alone prevails in the upper part of the valley, above this village. The situation of Ilanz is magnificent, affording views of the valley of the Rhine in both directions, and of the broad Lugnetz Valley.

The views are superior from the ancient *Church of St. Martin* (2410'), situated $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the S., on the l. slope of the Lugnetz Valley, or from the picturesque and still more elevated village of *Luris* (3281'). A most magnificent prospect of the Oberland of the Grisons, and especially of the Tödi chain to the N., and of the Rhine Valley down to Zizers (p. 284), is commanded by the **Piz Mundau*, or *Murdaun*; the N. peak (6775') is also termed *Piz Grond*. This mountain rises to the S. W. of Ilanz in wooded slopes, above which extensive pastures reach nearly to the summit. The path ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., guide 5 fr.) leads by St. Martin (see above), through the dense pine forest with which the steep mountain slope is clothed, to Luvis; it then ascends for a short distance along the S.E. side of the wood, crosses a flat basin obliquely towards the l., and reaches the conspicuous ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Inn*. It next proceeds in the same direction through a depression in the mountain to the crest, and traverses the latter until (1 hr.) the summit is attained. The mediæval chapel of *S. Carlo* remains on the E. Those who have leisure should descend by *Peiden* (see below). — Travellers proceeding to Dissentis, instead of returning to Ilanz, should select the beautiful path leading through the district of *Obersaxen*, the principal village of which is *Meyerhof*, whence Trons may be reached in 3 hrs.

The *Lugnetz Valley*, watered by the *Glenner*, 18 M. in length (pop. Rom. Cath., of the Romansch tongue), one of the finest in the Grisons, is at its entrance so narrow that it seems as though it could almost be closed by a gate. The ravages of the inundation of 1868 were most calamitous here, and the villages situated at the outlets of the narrow and profound side-valleys were the greatest sufferers. Near the village of *Riein* an extensive land-slip took place; the little Baths of *Peiden* were covered with sand, and the springs choked up. Near *Furth* the valley divides; to the r. the *Vrinthal* (accom. at the curé's at *Vrin*, whence a bridle-path leads by the *Greina-Pass* (7265') to Olivone, p. 313], to the l. the *St. Petersthal*, through which

a much frequented bridle-path leads to Hinterrhein and the Bernardino (p. 363). *St. Peter*, or *Vals am Platz* (Albin's Inn) is the chief village of the latter valley.

As ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Tavanāsa** (2707') (*Kreuz*) is approached, the road (on the l. bank) enters a narrower part of the Rhine Valley, here termed *Pardella*; it then leads on the r. bank as far as *Rinkenberg*, Rom. *Zignau* (where a torrent descending from the *Zafraigia Tobel* has deposited a mass of rock, 406 tons in weight), and near the chapel of Trons (see below) recrosses to the l. About 3 M. beyond Ilanz the path to the *Panix Pass*, traversed by Suwarow in 1799 (p. 306), diverges to the N. The view from the embankment across the bed of the Panixer-Bach is one of the finest in the valley. The l. bank, especially between Ilanz and Trons, is remarkably picturesque, and is studded with numerous chalets, villages, chapels, and ruined castles (*Jörgenberg* near the village of *Waltensburg*, *Rinkenberg* above the village of that name, *Schlans*, *Freiberg*, and *Crestatsch*). A survey of all the Alpine regions, from that of the most luxuriant vegetation to that covered with perpetual snow, is also obtained.

Near Trons the *Chapel of St. Anna* stands on the r. side of the road, on the spot where in March, 1424, the '*Upper*' or '*Grey League*' (Obere, or Graue Bund) was founded. The solemn oath of the League was subsequently renewed at intervals of 10 years (for the last time in 1778). The chapel was erected in commemoration of this event. The ceiling of the portico bears several Latin texts. The frescoes, renewed in 1836, represent the first institution of the league (1424) and the last renewal (1778). At the sides of these representations the history of the confederation is recorded in doggerel verse.

12 M. **Trons** (2820') (*Krone*; *Hôtel du Tödi*, D. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.), where diligence-passengers dine, is half-way between Coire and Andermatt. The spacious hall of the former Statthalterei (magistrate's residence), the property of the Monastery of Dissentis, is decorated with the coats of arms of the different communities of the Grey League, and of the magistrates since 1424.

The road now passes the villages of *Rabiūs* and *Sumvir* ('*summus vicus*'), the latter picturesquely situated on an eminence, as its name intimates; the churchyard commands a fine view. The portion of the road between this and Dissentis is remarkable for the boldness of its construction, as well as for the lofty wooden bridge (223' long, 170' high) which crosses the *Russeiner Tobel* (the valley ascending to the Tödi, see below). From the ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Stalusa Bridge* a waterfall is visible. Near Dissentis, to the l., lie the ruins of the extensive castle of *Castelberg*, burned down in 1830.

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Dissentis** (3835') (*Disertinum*, *Disiert* = desert), Rom. *Muster* ('Monasterium') (**Krone*; **Hôtel Condrau*, recently renovated, opposite; *Adler*) is a market-town with a Benedictine

Abbey, protected against avalanches by a forest. Soon after the foundation of the Abbey in the 7th cent., Christianity was preached in the more remote districts of the Grisons. The Abbots, enriched by liberal endowments, subsequently acquired great power in Rhætia. The Abbot *Christian v. Castelberg*, a strenuous opponent of the Reformation, was created a prince of the empire by Maximilian II. in 1570.

The handsome buildings of the Abbey are situated on an eminence. The village church dates from 1712. Professor *Condrau*, who resides at the Krone, is the editor of a Romansch newspaper, published here.

At Dissentis the *Medelser*, or *Mittel-Rhein*, unites with the *Vorder-Rhein*. A fine view is obtained of the Medelser Glacier and the valley as far as Coire, from the *Chapel of St. Acletta* (containing a well executed Madonna of the Ital. school) at the entrance to the Acletta Valley, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. W. of Dissentis, to the r. of the path to Sedrun, forming an appropriate termination of the excursion to those who do not proceed farther.

The imposing pyramid of "Piz Muraun (9511)", to the S.E. of Dissentis (guide 7 fr.), is best ascended (in 4 hrs.) on the S.W. side. The summit commands a remarkably fine survey of the mountains, more striking than that from the Piz Mundaun (p. 308).

A tolerably good path leads from Dissentis through the *Medelser-Thal* by the Lukmanier (5888') to Olivone (p. 313), in 10 hrs.; and from it a more fatiguing, but at the same time interesting path diverges, descending the *Val Piora* to Airolo, in 10 hrs. (p. 81). — A difficult path (10—12 hrs.) leads from the new bridge mentioned above into the *Val Russein*, ascends to the Sandalp Pass (9210') between the *Lesser Tödi* or *Grap Glarun* (10,072') on the E., and the *Catscharauls* (10,049') on the W., and descends on the N. side of the pass over the *Sand Glacier* to the *Upper Sandalp*. Thence to the Baths of Stachelberg, see p. 295. — From Sedrun (see below) a path leads by the bleak, rocky *Strimserthal*, and the somewhat difficult Kreuzli Pass (7710') to Amstätt (p. 76) in 6—7 hrs. The pass is situated at the upper extremity of the Strimserthal to the l., towards the W., at the S. base of the *Weitentalstock* (9872'). Guide (2—3 fr., at the Krone at Sedrun) only necessary as far as the point beyond the pass where the *Etzlibach* becomes visible, where it precipitates itself from the *Spillau-See* to the W. Crossing the brook, the path remains on the W. bank as far as the *Chalets of Pfalma*. The Etzlibthal unites with the Maderanerthal (p. 76). At Bristen, refreshments at the curé's (see p. 76). — Another pass to Amstätt, which should only be attempted by experienced mountaineers, the Brunn i Pass (8422'), leads up the *Aclettatal*, traverses the entire *Brunni Glacier*, and descends to the *Maderanerthal* (comp. p. 76); 10—12 hrs. walk, guide necessary.

The road to Andermatt (20 M.), at a lower level than the old path, ascends the grassy valley of *Tavetsch*, leaving the hamlets *Acletta*, *Segnas*, and *Mompé Tavetsch* (4584') to the r. From the height, where the road enters a wood, a beautiful view of the Dissentis district is obtained, especially striking when approached from Andermatt. The valley now contracts. The road traverses woods and meadows, affording a pleasing prospect of the infant Rhine and the lofty, snow-clad mountains, which are low approached.

6 M. **Sedrun** (4587'), known in this district by the name of *Tavetsch* (**Krone*, carriages to be had), is the principal village of the Tavetsch Valley. The S. lateral altar in the church is adorned with some curious ancient carving. Kreuzli Pass, see above.

From Sedrun the road leads through *Camischolas*, passes *Ruèras* or *S. Giacomo* (good rustic inn 'Zur Oberalp'), crosses the brook descending from the *Val Milar*, and soon afterwards, near the hamlet of *Dieni*, that which issues from the *Val Giuf* (both N. lateral valleys). To the l., on a rocky eminence rising from a profound ravine, stands the ancient tower of *Pultmenga*, a remnant of the residence of the Pontaningen family.

The so-called 'summer-path', now almost disused, ascends the ridge which extends from the *Crispalt* (10,105'), passes above the village of *Crispausa* which lies below to the l., and the chalets of *Mitez* and *Scharina*, and ascends the richest pasture of the district. The path now skirts the verge of the mountain-slope, commanding a fine view of the Tavetsch and Rhine valleys; then turns to the r. into the bleak *Val Terms* or *Tiarms*, locally termed *Val Val*, descends, and crosses the *Gämmerrhein*, Rom. *Vala*. (Travellers from Andermatt, after crossing this brook, must avoid following its course; the path immediately re-ascends.) The path now rapidly ascends on the opposite side of the valley to the *Pass da Tiarm* (7067'), the opening between the *Piz Tiarm* or *Bergli Stock* (9564') on the N. and the *Calmot* (7598') on the S., the base of which the high road skirts (see below). The summit of the pass, which forms the boundary between the Grisons (Graubunden) and Uri, commands a fine view of the Vorder-Rhein Valley as far as the mountains of the Vorarlberg (or 'country in front', i. e. to the W., 'of the Arlberg') and Rätikon, the long chain of the Alps of Glarus, the abrupt ridges which meet the valley of the Rhine at a right angle towards the S., and the *Six Madun* or *Badus* (9616', ascent see p. 79) to the S.W. Descending to the *Oberalpsee* the pedestrian should bear towards the l. in order to avoid the marshy ground; from Sedrun to the lake, where the two paths unite, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The road remains on the l. bank of the Vorder-Rhein, and passes the *Chapel of St. Brigitta*, below the above-mentioned village of *Crispausa*, and the poor villages of *Selva* (5046') and (4 M.) *Chiamut*, or *Tschamut* (5380') (*Zur Rheinquelle*), which consist of a few wooden huts and a chapel. Selva is so exposed to avalanches, and has been so frequently overwhelmed, that the inhabitants petitioned the Council of the Confederation in 1853 for permission to abandon the place; this, however, was not accorded, and the village is still inhabited. Chiamut is probably the highest village in Europe where corn ripens. The path crosses the *Gämmerrhein* or *Vala* (see below) at its influx into the Vorder-Rhein, and farther on, opposite the chalets of *Aldez* on the r. bank, turns to the r. (N.W.) into the *Val Surpalix* between the *Piz Nurschallas* (9002') and the *Calmot*, mentioned above.

Source of the Vorder-Rhein. The Vorder-Rhein takes its rise in the *Toma See* (7690'), situated on the N.W. slope of the *Six Madun* or *Badus* (see p. 79). The path to the lake diverges to the l., a short distance above the influx of the *Gämmerrhein* (see above), crosses the brook, which emerges from the *Val Surpalix*, near the chalets of *Aldez*, and ascends to the chalets of *Tgieltems* and a pasture situated to the N.E. below the lake, on the l.

bank of the Vorder-Rhein, here termed the *Ana da Toma*, or *Darrun*. Ascending the W. slope, from which the infant river is precipitated, the pedestrian faces a small basin in which lies the deep, green lake, enclosed on the S. and S.W. sides by precipitous rocks and detritus, and on the N. and N.W. by Alpine pastures. The *Badus* (p. 79) cannot be ascended immediately from the lake, the rocks being here too precipitous. The summit may, however, be easily attained in 2 hrs., if the ascent be made on the N. side. Guide necessary. — Those who spend the night at Sedrun, and are proceeding to Andermatt, are strongly recommended to select the route (8^{1/2} hrs.) by the *Toma See* and over the *Badus*.

After the junction of the three brooks at the chalets of Aldez the river is first properly called the Rhine. The road now traverses pastures and ascends in zigzags to the summit of the **Pass** (6732'), where a stone marks the boundary between the Grisons and Uri. The diligence ascends from Chiamut to this point in 50 (descent 30) min.; descent to Andermatt 1 hr. 10 min. (ascent 2 hrs.) The road now skirts the N. bank of the green and narrow **Oberalpsee** (6663'; 1/2 M. in length), which abounds in trout; its W. outlet is considered to be one of the principal sources of the Reuss. On Aug. 16th, 1799, a sanguinary conflict took place here between the Austrians and French, which resulted in the retreat of the former to the Grisons (p. 68).

The road next traverses the nearly level **Oberalp**, and passes some chalets (2 M. from the lake, 4 M. from Andermatt), beyond which a view is disclosed of the entire Ursenthal, with the Inn on the Furea (p. 137) in the background. The old path to (1 hr.) Andermatt is considerably shorter than the road, but is rugged and precipitous, and affords less view. The road now gradually descends by nine long windings to

14 M. **Andermatt** (4730') (**Hôtel St. Gotthard*; *Drei Könige*), see p. 79.

A good pedestrian will accomplish the ascent from Andermatt to the summit of the pass (7 M.) more expeditiously than the diligence.

79. From Dissentis to Bellinzona. Lukmanier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 306, 76, 358.

To Olivone 9 hrs. by a bridle-path; from Olivone to Biasca on the St. Gotthard road by diligence, once daily in 3 hrs., returning (asc nt) in 4^{1/2} hrs.

The **Lukmanier**, with one exception (the Maloja, p. 326) the lowest of the Alpine passes from Switzerland to Italy, was crossed by Pepin and Charlemagne with their armies in their campaigns against the Longobards. The Abbots of Dissentis, who took this route into their special favour, caused hospices and chapels to be erected by the way-side for the benefit of travellers.

The path crosses the Vorder-Rhein and ascends rapidly to *Mompè-Medels* (3963') and the mountain of *Vergièra*. The village of *Curaglia* lies to the l., and a fine survey of the *Medels Glacier* (Roman. *Glitschke da Medel*) is obtained. **Platta** (4528') (*Inn at the cure's), the principal place in the valley, is reached

in 2 hrs. from Dissentis. (Travellers from the Lukmanier to Dissentis should observe that they must cross the brook to the l., by the post-station at Platta.) The next village is *S. Rocco*, prettily situated, then *Breduggio* or *Perdatsch* (5036'), with an inn.

Below Perdatsch the *Mittel-Rhein* is precipitated from a rock, upwards of 100 ft. in height, into a gloomy abyss; the roar of the fall serves to guide visitors to this spot, which is at some distance from the path.

To the S.E. of Perdatsch is the entrance of the *Cristallenthal*, the pastures of which produce excellent cheese. It is remarkable for its waterfalls, especially in the *Höltenschlund* (*Val Ufèrn*), its glaciers, and its numerous crystals. The valley is terminated by the *Piz Cristallina* (10,262'), surrounded by glaciers; the ascent is difficult and requires experienced guides.

The path next leads past the hospices of *St. Gion* (St. John (5298') and *St. Gall* (5514') to (3 hrs., from Dissentis 5 hrs.) *Sta. Maria* (5925'), the best of the 5 hospices, and affording tolerable accommodation; its ancient name, '*Sancta Maria in loco magno*', seems to have given the name to the mountain and pass ('Lukmānier'), but all vestiges of wood have long since disappeared. Like the other hospices, Sta. Maria is provided with bells, which are rung in stormy weather to indicate the direction of the path to travellers.

To the N.E. of the hospice, rises the *Scopì* (10,499') ('*Tschupè*' = summit or crown) from the midst of glaciers; the stony ascent from the hospice (4—5 hrs.) is fatiguing, but unattended with danger; extensive view of the Alps from the summit.

The path, ascending gradually to the r., and commanding a fine view of the peaks of St. Gotthard, leads in 6 hrs. by the *Val Piora* to Airòlo (p. 81). The gentle elevation to the l. is the **Lukmānier Pass** (6289'), which the path to Olivone traverses. A cross here indicates the boundary between the cantons of the Grisons and Tessin.

The path now descends to the *Zura Valley*; (1 hr.) *Hospice of Casaccia* (5978'), more moderate than that of Sta. Maria, (2 hrs.) *Hospice of Camperio* (3929'), both founded by S. Carlo Borromeo; (1 hr.) *Olivone* (2927') (**Steffano Bolla*), the highest village in the *Val Blegno*. The latter portion of the path is badly paved, and leads through a forest, greatly thinned by clearings. (Bridle-path to *Vrin*, see p. 308.) Below Olivone a high-road descends the valley; district picturesque, occasional waterfalls, tolerable inns. The road passes the mineral spring of (6 M.) *Acqua Rossa* (1738'), and (1½ M.) *Dongio* (Inn, carriages). The entire valley is inhabited by chestnut-roasters and chocolate-vendors, who travel with their wares to all parts of Europe. At

14 M. **Biasca** (p. 83) the Blegno Valley descends to the Riviera (Ticino Valley). From Biasca to
 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Bellinzona**, see p. 83.

80. Prättigäu, Davos, Belfort, Schyn.

Comp. Map, p. 336.

Diligence from the Landquart railway-station to Davos once daily, to Küblis (24 seats at 2 fr. 25 c.) in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., to Davos-Platz (12 seats, at 4 fr. 80 c. from Coire) in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

A very attractive three days' excursion through beautiful, and in some places grand, scenery. 1st Day. From Coire or Ragatz to the Landquart station by railway and to *Davos-Platz* by diligence, or only to *Küblis* by diligence (on foot from the Landquart station to the Felsenbach Inn 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M., a straight, dusty, and shadeless road, Grusch 2 M., Schiers 2 M., Jenaz 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ M., Fideriser Au 1 M., Küblis 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.), on foot in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to *Klosters*, thence in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to Davos, the last portion, if preferred, in a char-à-bancs. — 2nd Day. On foot in 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to *Wiesen*, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. village of *Alveneu*, 2 hrs. *Lenz*, in all 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — 3rd Day. On foot in 4 hrs. to *Thusis*. If the second day's walk appear too fatiguing, the traveller may descend from the village of Alveneu in 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. (steep) to *Bad Alveneu* and spend the night there. [Very pleasant excursion to *Bergün* by *Filisur*; that part of the road termed the 'Bergüner Stein' (p. 320), is scarcely inferior to the finest parts of the *Via Mala*.] The 3rd day's excursion will then be prolonged by 3 hrs., which may be accomplished, if preferred, in a char-à-bancs: On foot in 2 hrs. (carriage 1 hr.) to *Tiefenkasten*, thence by carriage to Thusis by the new Schyn road in 2 hrs.

The straight carriage-road from stat. *Landquart* (*Inn) to the Prättigäu intersects the high-road to Coire near the small (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) inn *Zur oberen Zollbrücke*, by the bridge of that name across the *Landquart*. The *Kaiserruck*, the extreme E. peak of the Seven ('hurfirsten' (p. 43), stands boldly out to the l. in the background. Near the (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Felsenbach* inn, at the entrance of the Prättigäu, the road crosses the *Landquart* (generally termed the *Landwasser*), and then traverses the *Klus* (a narrow rocky gorge, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. long, unsafe in winter) on the r. bank of the stream. On the summit of the perpendicular rock, fragments of the ruined castle of *Fragstein* (*Ferporta*), which formerly commanded the mouth of the gorge, are still visible. In 1799 the French were compelled to make a detour in order to make themselves masters of this defile, which was bravely defended by the inhabitants of the Grisons.

The **Prättigäu** (*Pratigovia*, meadow-valley; Rom. *Val Pratens*) is a fertile valley, especially rich in fruit-trees, and in most parts narrow. At its mouth, and in some other places, it is covered with a deposit of loose stones brought down by the *Landquart*. Among the mountains which enclose it are several snow-peaks. In its scattered habitations it somewhat resembles the Canton of Appenzell, but its climate is milder and its soil more fertile. In form it resembles the Eminenthal (p. 92); the pasture is excellent, and the breed of cattle held in high repute. Population (Prot.) about 10,000. German is spoken, but the villages, like those in the Tyrol, have almost all Romansch names, that language having been formerly spoken by the natives. To the N. of the valley rises the *Rätikon* chain, which divides the Prättigäu from the *Vorarlberg* and *Montafuner Thal* (p. 350). A number of passes, named '*Thore*' or *gates* by the inhabitants

of the district, as the Schweizer-Thor, the Drusenthor, etc., traverse this chain. These are, however, becoming less practicable every year from landslips and the encroachment of glaciers. Only three of these passes are now used as a passage for cattle.

Ascent of the **Scesaplana** (973')¹, the highest peak of the Ræticon chain, see p. 350.

Beyond the Klus the valley expands. The next village is **Pardisla** (1981').

Carriage-road hence to (3½ M.) **Seewis** (**Pension Scesaplana*, 4–5 fr.), situated on the pastures half-way up the hill, frequently visited by persons in search of pure mountain-air. The village was almost entirely burned down in 1863. The poet Gaudenz de Salis-Seewis (d. 1831) is buried in the churchyard here.

Schmitten, with the ruins of the castle of *Solüvers*, was the birth-place of the last Count of Toggenburg (p. 290). **Grüschi** (2112') (**Krone*) possesses several handsome houses in the Romansch style, adorned with paintings and balconies. The former residence of the Salis-Grüschi family is now a parsonage and school. Large dams were constructed in 1847 and 1848 across the valley, by means of which it is hoped that the district devastated by the Landquart may again be rendered fit for cultivation.

Schiers (2257') (*Krone; Leue*), 2 M. from Grüschi, possesses a Seminary and Reformatory for children. On April 24th, 1622, the inhabitants of this village drove back a body of Austrians, who had taken up their position in the churchyard. The female portion of the population showed great heroism on this occasion, in memory of which they have since enjoyed the privilege of first receiving the sacrament.

The road (¾ M.) now crosses to the l. bank of the river, and follows its course through the narrowing valley to (3¼ M.) **Jenatz** (2461') (*Post; Krone*) and (1 M.) **Fideriser Au** (**Niggli*, generally much frequented by visitors to the baths). In the *Village of Fideris* on an eminence, 1 M. from the high-road, stands a monument to the Counsellor *Schneider*, the 'Hofer' of the Vorarlberg, erected by the Archduke John. S. of the village of Fideris (2959') is a large inn, the property of the owner of the baths (see below). 2 M. beyond lie the **Baths of Fideris** (3468'), situated in a gorge, 3 M. from the high-road. The waters are considered beneficial in cases of consumption, and resemble those of St. Moritz in the Engadine (p. 329), but are less powerful. The two bath-establishments are often crowded in summer; R. 2 to 3½ fr., D. 2 fr. 70 c., pension 4½ fr. From the high-road to the village of Fideris a carriage-road, thence to the Baths a bridle-path, practicable for chars-à-bancs.

On a wooded eminence, opposite to Fideris, on the r. bank of the Landquart, formerly stood the castle of **Castels**, of which a few fragments only now remain. For a long period it was the residence of the Austrian governors of the district, but was stormed and destroyed in 1622 by a body of peasants armed only with sticks.

From Fideriser Au the road skirts the Landquart, traversing a magnificent rocky and wooded gorge. On the height, the ruins

of the castle of *Strahlegg* are visible, standing amidst the fir-trees. The road now crosses by a covered bridge to the r. bank of the Landquart, to *Dalsazza*, a village consisting of a few wooden houses, belonging to the commune of *Luzein* which lies higher up the mountain, and the picture-que village of **Küblis** (2697') (*Krone* or *Post*). The new road begins to ascend near Küblis; it passes through (1½ M.) **Saas** (3255'), skirting the N. slope of the mountain, and traverses several valleys with cascades to (6 M.) **Klosters**. Views fine the whole way.

The pedestrian is recommended to follow the new and skillfully-constructed road beyond *Mezza Selva* (3445'), which diverges near the post-stat. of *Serneus*, and crosses the Landquart by a handsome stone bridge to the village of *Serneus* (2½ M. from Saas) and (1¼ M.) the **Baths of Serneus** (3232'), the sulphureous waters of which enjoy a high reputation in the Grisons. (Charges moderate; occasional visitors also received.) The path from the baths to (3 M.) **Klosters** crosses both arms of the Landquart, 1 M. from the baths; a broader track, traversing beautiful meadows and ascending gradually by the side of the stream, is then followed. Beautiful retrospective view from the last eminence, towards the W., embracing the Prättigäu, with the snow-fields of the Scesaplana in the background. The beautifully vaulted *Silvretta Glacier* bounds the valley on the E.; to the r. the *Roggenghorn* (8268') and *Gatschiefer* (8356'), in the early part of summer covered with snow, but afterwards green.

Klosters (3953') consists of 4 groups of houses, *Ueberm Bach*, *Dörfl*, *Am Platz*, and *Bei der Brücke*. The church is in *Am Platz*, which possesses several handsome new houses (**Hôtel* and *Pension Silvretta* and *Hirsch*, belonging to the same proprietor, both good, R. 2—3, B. 1, D. 2, Pension 4 fr.; carriages may be hired here. Pension at many of the private houses. — *Christ. Jann*, *Christ. Jegen*, and *Anton Schlegel* are recommended as guides, 6 fr. per day and food; to the club-hut 7, via *Vereina* to *Süs* 11, by the *Silvretta Pass* to *Guarda* 16 fr. — One-horse carr. from **Klosters** to *Davos am Platz* 6—7 fr.)

From **Klosters** to *Lavin* and *Süs* several routes. The easiest (8 hrs.) is by the *Süser Thal*, over the *Vereina-Pass* (8140'), and through the *Val Fless* to *Süs* (p. 337) (descent by *Val Torta* and *Val Sagliains* to *Larin* not recommended). — A glacier pass (9—10 hrs.), difficult, but affording a magnificent survey of the *Silvretta Chain*, leads through the *Verneta*, over the *Laviner Joch* (9131'), between the *Verstanclahorn* (10,325') and *Plattenhorn* (10,040'), and through the *Val Larinuo2* (to the W. *Piz Linard*, p. 337) to *Lavin* (p. 337). — The *Silvretta Pass* traverses the *Silvretta Glacier* (1 hrs. on the ice) and the *Val Tuoi*, leading in 11 hrs. to *Guarda* (p. 337). On the *Medjekopf*, not far from the W. slope of the *Silvretta Glacier*, 5½ hrs. from **Klosters**, is situated the *Silvretta Club Hut*, erected by the Swiss Alpine Club, with room for 18 persons.

The road from **Klosters** to *Davos* (12 M., char-à-banes to *Davos am Platz* 4 fr., in 2½, on foot in 3½ hrs.) leaves the Landquart, and ascends (pedestrians avoid the windings by short-cuts) for

about 5 M. the *Klosterrsche Stütz*, a wooded mountain which separates the Prättigäu from the district of Davos. (2 M.) *Unter-Läret* (4957'). a group of chalets in a meadow, with the small *Schwarze See*, ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Ober Laret*, ($\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *St. Wolfgang*, a chalet on the summit of the pass (5340'). Then a gradual descent; the road traverses a barren meadow in a straight line; 12 min. a few chalets on the l., then along the bank of the *Davoser See* (4805'; $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. in length), a lake of whitish-green colour, abounding in fish, and drained by the *Davoser Landwasser*; at the S. extremity of the lake, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther, is **Davos-Dörfl** (*Rössli*; *Hôtel Fluela*, both reasonable; *Seehof*), opposite the church of which stands the handsome residence of the Landammann Buol.

(2 M.) **Davos am Platz** (5105') (**Schweizerhof*, *Post, both new; **Curhaus Davos*, R. 2—4, pension 5—8 fr., all three good; **Zum Strela*, moderate), capital of the district and the ancient confederacy of the ten jurisdictions, with picturesque houses scattered among the meadows, has of late become a resort of consumptive patients, who occasionally even spend the whole winter here. Spacious '*Curhaus*', R. 1—3 fr., in winter more moderate; Pension 4 fr., bath 1 fr. The hall of the handsome *Rathaus* (*Restaurant on the ground-floor) contains ancient weapons and other curiosities. Beneath the pediment are suspended the heads of eleven wolves killed in this district.

Excursion to the Baths of *Clavadèl*, at the entrance of the *Sertigthal*, and to the upper extremity of the latter. The ascent of the *Weissfluh* (5 hrs.), the *Todtenalp*, and the *Piz Ducan* is recommended to mountaineers.

The direct route from the Prättigäu, or Davos, to the Upper Engadine is over the *Scaletta Pass*. From Davos-Dörfl along the high road to Davos am Platz for a few hundred paces, then to the l. into the *Dischma-Thal*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the inn *Im Dürrenboden*, beautiful view of the glacier of the *Piz Vadret* (10,610') and the *Schwarzhorn* (10,338'). (The ascent of the latter, 3 hrs. from the Dürrenboden, is precipitous and fatiguing; the view from the summit vies with that from the *Piz Languard*.) The path now becomes rugged, but is perfectly safe; (2 hrs.) *Summit of the Pass* (8613'), where a hut affords shelter; view limited. Descent, often precipitous, but rendered interesting by waterfalls and views of the lateral valleys with their glaciers, to the *Alp Fontana* and through the *Val Sustanna* to (3 hrs.) *Sustanna* (poor inn). After $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. to the r. (the l. leads to *Zernetz*) by *Capella*, in the *Innthal*, to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Scans* and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Zuz* (p. 336); the walk from Davos-Dörfl to Zuz thus occupies about 9 hrs. Those who spend the night at the indifferent inn of Durrenboden may ascend the pass in the cool of the morning, and thus reach *Pontresina* (p. 331) the same day.

From Davos-Dörfl to the Lower Engadine a road (completed in 1867) leads over the *Fluela Pass* to *Süts* (p. 337), a distance of 22 M. (a good carr. may be obtained at the postmaster's at Davos). A sombre and sequestered valley is ascended. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Hôtel Alpenrose*, then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Tschuggen*, an inn 1500' from the top of the pass. On the summit (7891') ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) is a new mountain-inn, whence the *Schwarzhorn* (see above) is frequently ascended. Numerous windings then descend by the *Susakabach*, commanding fine views of the *Weisshorn*, *Schwarzhorn*, and *Grialetsch* Glacier, to ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) *Süts*.

Coire is 9 or 10 hrs. from Davos by the following fatiguing route: Towards the W. over the *Strela Pass* (7799'), then from *Langwies*, a large village half-way between Davos and Coire, along the picturesque

N. slopes of the rugged *Schanfiggthal*, watered by the *Plessur*, through *Peist*, comp. p. 290.

The *District of Davos* (Rom. *davous* = behind), an elevated Alpine valley, about 14 M. long, with 1726 inhab. (24 Rom. Cath.), consists of meadows, with scattered dwellings, cattle-sheds, and a few corn-fields. It is enclosed by wooded mountains, and watered by the *Landwasser*. The 5 churches of the valley serve as centres, round which cluster the different groups of houses named *Dörfl*, *Am Platz* (or *St. Johann am Platz*), *Frauenkirch*, *Glaris*, and *Monstein* in a lateral valley. Until 1848 the district formed one of the 26 sovereign jurisdictions of the Grisons (p. 288).

The road now crosses several torrents, and skirts the *Landwasser*, by which it is often inundated. It improves, however, at (3 M.) *Frauenkirch*, a small village on a slight eminence. The valley now contracts; 2 M. *Spinerbad*, with mild sulphureous springs; the Bath-house, unpretending, but good, stands on the l. bank of the *Landwasser* (frequented by families from Coire during the summer). $\frac{3}{4}$ M. *Glaris* (4773'). Then through a wild and desolate valley to the (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Schmelzboden Hoffnungsau*, lead and zinc-mines, abandoned since 1847 (Inn).

The road, now more practicable for carriages, but very narrow, skirts the *Landwasser* for a short distance, and crosses it by a bridge. It then enters a narrow and rocky gorge, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length, with interesting dislodged strata, the boundary between the jurisdictions of Davos and Belfort. The road winds upwards, in many places supported by masonry, for about 2 M., and reaches a plateau which commands a charming view of the beautiful green valley; to the l. *Jenisberg* (5013'), a village, situated on sunny meadows above; to the r. the village of *Wiesen*, larches of brilliant green in the foreground; in the rear towers the *Tinzenhorn* (10,279'); adjacent to it, to the E., the *Piz d'Aela* or *Ragnutz* (10,899'), to the W. the *Piz St. Michél* (10,377').

Wiesen (4773') (*Inn; accommodation if necessary at the cure's), a Prot. village with German population, apparently not more than a gunshot distant, is really 3 M. farther. The road skirts the brow of the mountain, and profound gorges, hollowed by the action of torrents.

Beyond the village another extensive ravine, the *Tiefentobel*, with several shafts of abandoned mines, is skirted. The bright green larches enhance the beauty of the landscape. The church of (3 M.) *Schmitten* (4345') (Rom. Cath. and Romansch), situated on a grassy eminence, is visible from a long distance.

The footpath to the r., below the church, which descends into the valley, reaches *Felisur* (p. 320) just before the bridge. Pedestrians proceeding to *Bergün* (p. 321) thus avoid the digression by *Alveneu*, and effect a saving of 1 hr.

On the road to the Romansch village of (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Alveneu* (4345') (Rom. Cath.) a view is obtained of the upper part of the valley of the *Albula*, between which and the *Landwasser* rises the

Stulsergrat (8389'), a mountain resembling the Niesen (p. 102); in the background a portion of the *Albulastock* (*Piz Lertsch*). Near Alveneu on the r. are vast numbers of fragments of rock, partially overgrown.

On the W. side of the village a road descends to (2^{1/4} M.) the *Baths of Alveneu* (p. 320), situated 1328' below, on the *Albula* or *Urra*. Excursion to Bergun, see p. 320.

The road which the traveller follows now skirts the slope of the mountain, at nearly the same level, and passes at the base of the picturesque and imposing ruined *Castle of Belfort*, several storeys of which are still standing, situated on an almost inaccessible rock, whence the jurisdiction of Belfort has derived its name. (3 M.) *Brienz*, with an ancient tower, formerly the property of the De Porta family. The road again ascends to (3 M.) *Lenz* (4332') (*Krone*), see p. 322.

From Lenz the road passes below the village of *Obervatz*, situated on a fertile slope, and consisting of the hamlets of *Zorten*, *Lain*, and *Muldain*; it then reaches the (3 M.) top of the mountain; *view hence (E) of Alvaschein on the new Schyn route (p. 354), and the Albula, which flows through a rocky gorge 650' below, and (W.) the distant Heinzenberg (p. 353). In the neighbouring gorge, near the bridge over the *Heide-Bach*, which descends from the Lake of Vatz (p. 322), a small inn is situated. (Those who come from the valley of the Albula by *Alvaschein*, p. 354, should take the path to the l. by the mill which stands on a level with the *Solis* bridge over the Albula; those who come from Thusis turn to the r. beyond the chapel).

The path then descends for a short distance, enters a pine-forest, and soon reaches the ***Schynpass** (Rom. *Müras*), a narrow ravine, 3 M. in length. The path is partly cut through the dark slate rock, and partly supported by masonry. On the r. is a lofty precipice, on the l. a profound abyss. At the W. extremity of this defile the path descends, passing the ruined castle of *Campi*, picturesquely situated on the l. bank of the Albula; the wide and populous valley of the Rhine, *Nils*, Thusis, and the Johannis-Capelle (p. 355) now become visible.

The Carriage Road, completed in 1869, follows the l. bank of the Albula.

Thusis now appears so near, that the traveller is tempted to take one of the footpaths which descends to the l. in the direction of the village; these, however, all terminate in a precipice upwards of 100 ft. in depth. (In the reverse direction the following path effects a saving of nearly 1 hr.: from the bridge of the Albula ascending the course of the stream for 5 min., then across meadows, at length reaching the bridle-path above; a boy should be taken as a guide as far as the bridle-path.)

From (2 hrs.) **Scharans** the road crosses the Albula, and then turns to the r. (on the precipice to the l. is Schloss *Baldenstein*,

still inhabited), without passing through **Sils**; then to the l., past the gardens of the village, to the two-arched bridge over the rapid Rhine (the grey water of which is discoloured on the r. bank by the black *Nolla*), and across this to ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) **Thusis** (**Via Mala*; **Adler*), about 4 hrs. walk from Lenz (see p. 354).

Travellers who wish to reach the *Julier-Route* (R. 82) from Thusis, may select a still shorter path with a fine view, diverging from the Schyn road and passing through the villages of *Mutten* and *Stürvis*, situated to the S., in the midst of sunny meadows opposite the Schyn, and high above it; the path then gradually descends along the W. side of the *Oberhalbstein*, passing through *Mons*, *Saluz*, and *Couters* (p. 323); a walk of 8 hrs. in all.

81. From Coire to Ponte (and Samaden) in the Engadine by the Albula Pass.

Comp. Map, p. 336.

15 M. Diligence from Coire to Ponte once daily in 11 hrs., fare $12\frac{1}{2}$ fr. (to Samaden in $11\frac{3}{4}$ hrs., fare 13 fr. 40 c.); to Bergün, where passengers dine, in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

A most interesting route; beautiful mountain-scenery. The pass itself is a wild chaos of stones and rocks.

From Coire to (18 M.) **Tiefenkasten**, see p. 323. (Direct route from Lenz to *Bad Alveneu*, see p. 322.)

Beyond Tiefenkasten the road ascends the r. bank of the *Albula*, and passes (2 M.) *Surava* (2956') and (2 M.) ***Bad Alveneu**, the sulphureous springs of which are in great repute with the inhabitants of the Grisons (R. 2, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; one-horse carr. to Bergün in 2 hrs., 5 fr.); on a steep eminence to the l. stands the ruined castle of *Belfort*. On the opposite bank of the Albula, a picturesque cascade is formed by a stream which falls into that river. Between Bad Alveneu and (3 M.) **Filisur** (3474') (*Risch; Schmidt*) the road crosses the *Landwasser* of *Daros* (p. 317), and beyond Filisur the *Albula*, which it then skirts, traversing a picturesque rocky and wooded district. High above Filisur stand the ruins of the castle of *Greifenstein*. ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Bellaluna** (3553'), a disused iron-foundry.

Beyond the bridge the road ascends to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) the ***Bergüner Stein**, a profound and narrow wooded ravine, on the E. side of which, 650' above the Albula, a road 800 paces long, and 4—5 feet wide, was constructed in 1696 by blasting the rock. The precipice occasionally overhangs the road, which is protected by a wall at the side. During the wars of 1799 and 1800 the Austrians and French transported their artillery through this ravine. The new and broad post-road was completed as far as Bergün in 1860; it commences the ascent of the hill considerably before the old route on the 'Stein', and traverses a wood; pedestrians effect a considerable saving by following the old road in a straight direction. The ravine, the brook in which is visible at one point only, expands into a green valley, surrounded by snow-clad mountains.

In this valley lies the handsome Prot. Romansch village of ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Bergün** (4557'), Rom. *Bravuogn* (*Hôtel Piz Aela*, Pension 4 fr.; *Cloetta*). The tower in the centre of the village serves as a prison. Ancient church.

The road (completed in 1865) now ascends gradually, passing a series of beautiful waterfalls, the finest of which is that of the **Albula** near the (3 M.) chalets of *Naz*. A group of chalets is reached $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. farther (where the ascent commences, the path to the l., below the chalets, ascending in a straight direction, effects a saving). A short distance farther the **Inn* on the **Weissenstein**, Rom. *Crap Alv* (6824'), situated at the base of the three nearly perpendicular rocky peaks of *Giumels*, is attained. Beyond this the road, partially supported by masonry, ascends very gradually in a wide curve at the base of the **Albulastock**. It passes a few traces of an ancient Roman road, and enters the **Teufelsthal**, a valley strewn with fragments of rock brought down by avalanches. The route from the Weissenstein to the (3 M.) summit of the **Albula Pass** (7589') traverses a barren and stony wilderness. '*Se Albula fosse così longa come Bernina non passerebbe ne gallo ne gallina*' ('if the Albula Pass were as long as the Bernina, neither cock nor hen would be able to traverse it') is a popular saying amongst the inhabitants of Poschiavo (p. 341). The summits of the Albulastock rise on both sides; the S. peak consists of granite, the N. (the *Piz Uertsch*, 10,800') of limestone-rock.

Beyond the pass, which is the watershed between the Rhine and the Inn, the road gradually winds downwards, commanding fine views of the distant *Piz del Diavel*, of the white houses of Ponte, of Madulein on the mountain to the l., and of the *Piz Languard* to the r.

Ponte (5548') is 6 M. from the summit of the pass. Thence to Samaden, and by Schuls to Martinsbruck and Nauders, see p. 336.

82. From Coire to Samaden by the Julier.

Comp. Maps, pp. 336, 358, 326.

$52\frac{1}{2}$ M. Diligence in summer twice daily in 13 hrs., fare 16 fr. 90 c.; coupé-seats not easily obtained during the season of the Baths of St. Moritz (p. 329); places should be secured as early as possible. — Two-horse carr. from Coire to St. Moritz or Samaden 120 fr. — To prevent disappointment rooms should be previously ordered by telegraph at one of the inns of the Upper Engadine.

From the Steinbock Hotel at Coire (1935') the road winds upwards, commanding a variety of charming views of the town, the valley of the Rhine, and the Calanda. (The windings of the road are avoided by a footpath which ascends through the wood after the fourth turn.) The *Schanfigg*, intersected by the deep channel of the *Plessur*, opens to the E. High up, along the N. side of this valley, runs the path to Davos mentioned at p. 317.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Coire a finger-post indicates the route (l.) to the saline *Baths of Paschugg*, romantically situated in a gorge resembling the Via Mala (interesting excursion of $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Coire). The road ascends, following the course of the *Rabiusa*, which flows into the Plessur far below, near an extensive manufactory; it then passes *Malix* (mineral spring) and the ruined castle of *Strassberg*, situated on the mountain of that name, on the summit of which stands the boundary-stone of the three Leagues (comp. p. 288).

$6\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Churwalden** (3976') (*Post*), picturesquely situated in a narrow valley, is frequented for the whey-cure; it possesses an ancient church, and the suppressed monastery of *Aschera*.

Parpan (4937') (**Post*; **Hôtel Parpan*), $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. higher, is a pleasant Alpine village in an open situation. The mansion of the *Buol* family contains a number of old family-portraits.

The **Stetzer Horn** (8458'), now a favourite point of view, is the highest point of the mountain-ridge which separates the valley of Churwalden from the Domleschg (p. 353). It is ascended from Parpan in 3 hrs. by the new bridle-path, constructed by the Swiss Alpine Club; guide unnecessary. Grand panorama of the valleys of Schanfigg, Churwalden, Oberhalbstein, Schams, Domleschg, and Vorder-Rhein (as far as Ilanz); of the entire Rätikon Chain, Calanda, Tödi, St. Gotthard, Piz Beverin, Rheinwald Glacier, Tambohorn, Bernina, Albula, etc. Beautiful pastures and rare plants on the slope of the mountain. The descent to the valley of the Rhine (and Thusis) on the Domleschg side is more fatiguing, especially the latter part, and longer, but cannot be mistaken.

The summit of the pass (5088') is soon reached; retrospective view of the Calanda. The view in front is also very fine, embracing the mountains between Oberhalbstein and the *Val Nandro*, to the r. the mountains above the Schyn Pass (p. 319), to the l. the beautiful *Lenzer Horn* (9544'), adjoining which, farther down, is the *Piz St. Michel* (10,371'). The road then passes several small lakes and the more considerable *Lake of Vatz*, surrounded by forest; it then intersects the *Lenzer Heide* (Rom. *Planeira*), a stony tract, covered with fir-trees and brushwood, a locality dreaded during the prevalence of snow-storms. (Pedestrians proceeding to the Schyn Pass quit the road here and turn to the r.)

8 M. **Lenz** (4331'), Rom. *Lensch (Krone)*, a Rom. Cath. village, was considered an important military position before the construction of the Splügen route. The Duc de Rohan in 1635 (comp. p. 182), and Lecourbe in 1799 took up a position here against the Austrians. (Beautiful walk through the *Schyn Pass* to *Thusis* see p. 319.)

Direct route from Lenz to Bad Alveneu and Bergün (comp. p. 320). The traveller quits the road $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. from Lenz and turns to the l. to (40 min.) *Brienz* (p. 319); here the path turns to the l. before the fountain in the middle of the village, then, beyond the village, descends to the r. (the path in a straight direction leads to the village of Alveneu, p. 318) in 25 min. to the high-road above *Surara*. Thence to *Bad Alveneu* and *Bergün*, see p. 320.

The road now winds downwards to the (3 M.) *Albula*, commanding a fine view the whole way of the Oberhalbstein, and, lower down, of the Heinzenberg, which rises above the Schyn Pass to the W.; in the foreground is the village of *Alvaschein* on an eminence, and the ridge of the Schyn Pass with the chapel and the village of Stürvis (p. 320); below, to the E. of Tiefenkasten, is the confluence of the Albula and the Oberhalbstein arm of the Rhine. Near the farm-house of *Vazerol*, on the r. of the road, the three Leagues of Upper Rhætia took the oath of eternal union in 1471 (comp. p. 288). Pedestrians should avail themselves of the footpaths which cut off the windings of the road. At

3½ M. **Tiefenkasten**, properly *Tiefenkastel*, Rom. *Chastè* (i. e. castle) (**Hôtel Albula*, R. 1½, B. 1¼, A. ½ fr., post and telegr. office; *Hôtel and Pension Julier*, opened in 1870; *Kreuz*), the road crosses the *Albula* (2917'). The village lies picturequely in a deep valley. The church (2825') on an eminence has a portal adorned with painting.

Again a rapid ascent; then along the brink of the *Stein* (3504'), a bold precipice of limestone rock. Far below flows the *Oberhalbstein Rhine*. (In the Romansch language the word *Rhein* means a flowing stream; *Oberhalbstein*, Rom. *sur Seissa, supra saxum*, above the rock.) About 4½ M. farther the *Oberhalbsteiner Thal*, a wide and populous green valley, about 6 M. in length, is entered. On the road are the villages of *Burrein* (3901'), *Conters* (*Kreuz*; *Taube*), *Schweiningen* (*Savognin*), *Tinzen* (*Tinizum*, 4229'); *Krone*, *Stern*), above which the Oberhalbstein Rhine forms several picturesque waterfalls. On the broad slopes to the W. are also several villages: *Salüc* (above which is the isolated pilgrimage-chapel of *Zitail*), *Präsänz*, *Reams*, with a handsome castle of that name (now used as a prison) below it, etc. The road (constructed in 1837—40) traverses several remarkable valleys of circular form, formed probably by inundations; in some parts it bears a faint resemblance to the *Via Mala* (p. 355). The inhabitants are Romansch and Rom. Cath.; in the lower part of the valley, however, German is commonly spoken.

Beyond Tinzen the road again ascends through a rocky defile with several beautiful cascades, and near the poor village of *Roffna* attains a second terrace of the valley, consisting of alluvial meadow-land, beyond which another magnificent gorge is entered. On quitting the latter, the traveller reaches the strikingly picturesque village of

12 M. **Molins**, Germ. *Mühlen* (4739') (**Löwe*, R. 2, B. 1, D. 2½, L. ½ fr.; the diligence halts here for dinner, 2½ fr.). The route hence to Stalla is replete with interest for the pedestrian; it skirts the Oberhalbstein Rhine, and presents a succession of rocky landscapes.

On a beautiful wooded eminence, in the middle of the valley,

between the road and the Rhine, stands the square watch-tower of the castle of *Splüdatsch*, in tolerable preservation, the view from which repays the ascent. Near (3 M.) *Marmorera* (*Marmels*, 5361'), in a grassy valley, to the r., rises the picturesque ruined castle of that name, situated on an eminence, in a rocky cavity half-way up the hill, but not easily distinguished. The next villages are *Stalvedro* (5613'), *Stalla* (*Stabulum*, 5839') (*Inn), or *Bivio* (*Bivium*, double-way, so named because the road over the Julier, and the bridle-path over the Septimer unite here). This insignificant village possesses two churches, one Rom. Cath., the other Prot.; it is surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and so barren is the soil of the bleak valley that even potatoes seldom attain maturity.

The Bridle-Path over the **Septimer** (unattractive; guide unnecessary in fine weather; to Casaccia $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), one of the oldest Alpine routes, traversed in ancient times by Roman and German emperors with their armies, is now little frequented. It diverges from the road at the S. end of the village, to the r., running for some distance parallel with the latter; near (1 hr.) a group of houses the brook is crossed, some occasionally marshy meadows are traversed to the r., and after a moderate ascent the summit (7582') of the pass is attained (2 hrs. from Stalla). An eminence to the l., above the latter, indicated by two stones, commands a magnificent prospect of the indented snow mountains, of *Piz della Margna* (10,361'), *Piz Fora*, *Monte d'Oro* (10,258'), and *Piz Muretto*. The path on the summit is for a short distance level, passing a dilapidated hospice; it then descends rapidly, principally by the old paved military road, towards the l.; the latter portion stony and precipitous, to (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the pass) *Casacia*, or Casätsch (p. 362), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia (tolerable inns).

The road, completed in 1827, now turns towards the E., and by innumerable windings ascends the bleak and stony slopes of the **Julier** (*Giulio*). The summit of the pass (7503') may be reached on foot in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., by avoiding the windings; a carriage takes 2 hrs., descent barely 1 hr. Near the summit is an inn ('Berghaus'), from the roof of which icicles frequently hang in the early part of summer. From the end of October to the end of May the route is usually traversed by sledges only, although the Julier is the first clear of snow and the least exposed to avalanches of all the Alpine passes.

On the summit of the pass are two round pillars of mica-slate, 5' in height, without inscription, conjectured to be milestones, erected under Augustus, who constructed a military road from *Clavenna* (*Chiavenna*) to the *Curia Rhaetorum* (*Coire*) over the Maloja and the Julier. Others maintain they are of Celtic origin, and the remains of an altar dedicated to *Jul*, god of the sun. Some Roman coins were found in their vicinity in 1854. On the ridge of the pass near these pillars, to the r., is a small clear lake, which contains fish, notwithstanding its great altitude.

In summer large flocks of *Bergamasque* sheep are usually met with on the slopes and heights of the Julier, as on all the S. mountains of the Grisons. The shepherds (*pastori*) in charge of them come chiefly from the Seriana and Brembana valleys and Ticino; they are a rough,

free-spoken race, but honest and trustworthy. Their personal appearance is sufficiently remarkable; they wear long curling locks, mantles of brown or white wool, and brown peaked Calabrian hats. Their food consists solely of a pottage of maize-flour and water (*polenta*), and a little cheese. They arrive in June with their flocks in a miserably lean condition, in consequence of their long journey, and leave again at the end of August, when their sheep present a vastly improved appearance, and are covered with long wool, which is readily purchased by the manufacturers of Bergamo. It is estimated that during the summer 40,000 sheep are thus brought to graze on these lofty pastures; the proprietors pay 1 fr. per head for the right.

On the E. slope of the Julier, 1 M. below the summit, lies the small *Julier Alp*, on which are two chalets. The road runs between continuous lofty precipices. On approaching Silvaplana and the lake, a magnificent view is obtained of the fields of snow and ice on the Bernina (p. 331). The diligence descends to Silvaplana in less than 1 hr.

15 M. **Silvaplana** (5957'), see p. 328. [Excursion to the *Maloja* (7½ M., one-horse carr. 6 fr.), magnificent view of the Val Bregaglia, see p. 362]. From Silvaplana to

7½ M. **Samaden** (5600'), see p. 330.

83. The Upper Engadine from the Maloja to Samaden. Pontresina and its Environs. Piz Languard.

From Maloja to Sils 4½ M., Sils to Silvaplana 3 M., Silvaplana to St. Moritz 4½ M., St. Moritz to Samaden 3 M., St. Moritz to Pontresina, passing by the Lake of Statz, 4½ M. Carriages almost everywhere to be had. The commonest wine in the Engadine is that of the *Valtellina* (p. 342), half-bottle 70 c. to 1 fr. and upwards; other Italian wines and Markgräfler are also consumed; beer generally good.

The *Engadine* (*Oeni-Gadina*, Upper Valley of the Inn), a valley 57 M. in length, and seldom more than 1 M. in width, extending from S.W. to N.E., is watered by the Inn. Its green pastures, 5799' above the level of the sea at Sils, and 3343' near Martinsbruck, are surrounded by the loftiest mountains of the Grisons: to the N.W. the Engadine Alps, to the S.E. the Bernina chain, the snow-fields and glaciers of which are among the most extensive and magnificent in Switzerland. The *Upper Engadine* between the Maloja and Samaden, with its numerous lakes, is the most beautiful part of the district; beyond Samaden, in the *Lower Engadine* (a broad, grassy valley, surrounded by pine-clad hills) the beauty of the mountains alone varies the otherwise monotonous landscape.

The climate of the Upper Engadine between Sils (p. 327) and Puntota (p. 336) is very inclement, resembling that of the N. of Sweden or Finland. The cultivation of corn is unknown, and tillage generally very uncommon, except at Maria and Pontresina, where a few small gardens, miserable potato fields, a few patches of oats, and in very favourable seasons a little rye, is all that greets the eye of the traveller. In consequence of the almost entire want of straw, the litter for the cattle is composed in winter of long grass, moss, or the dried branches of pine trees.

The atmosphere is so dry, that meat may be preserved solely by its influence from October to May between St. Moritz and Soglio (p. 361), and so remarkably clear, even when the weather is warm, that objects are distinctly visible at great distances. The sky in the intensity of its blue vie with that of southern climes. The temperature rises in summer to 66—76° Fahr. in the shade, but a fall of 35—40° within the 24 hrs. is not unfrequent. In winter the thermometer frequently falls to 30° below zero. ‘Nine months winter and three months cold’ is the laconic, but somewhat exaggerated account the natives give of their climate. White frosts and snow are by no means uncommon in August.

One striking peculiarity of the mountains enclosing this narrow valley is the perfect silence which reigns among them. The songs of birds and the rustling of leaves are rarely heard. At first sight the bottom of the valley resembles a vast meadow, in which the eye in vain searches for a tree. The pastureage is excellent, but is seldom in the hands of the inhabitants, being let by them to the Bergamasque shepherds (p. 324), or to speculators who engage reapers from the Tyrol or the Valtellina to collect the hay. During the hay-harvest about 1000 day-labourers repair to the valley; and it is regarded as a fête in which all classes participate. — The barriers on the bridges are for the purpose of preventing the flocks from straying, but pedestrians may cross them at any time.

The lower slopes of the mountains of the Upper Engadine are almost exclusively clothed with larches and beautiful specimens of the *Arce* or Alpine cedar (*pinus cembra*, ‘Siberian pine’), a tree almost unknown in the rest of Switzerland. Its wood is very light, white in colour, and almost indestructible, very fine in grain and extremely fragrant; it is much used and esteemed for cabinet work. The kernels (30 to 40) of the cones are enclosed in a very hard triangular shell, and have an agreeable flavour, not unlike that of the pine-apple. This pine is the only forest tree that occurs at an elevation of 7000'; it prefers open and damp situations and does not flourish in the plains; in Siberia it attains a height of 120'.

The inhabitants of the Engadine usually leave their native country in early life and migrate to all parts of Europe. As sugar-bakers, confectioners, coffee-house keepers, and manufacturers of liqueurs and chocolate, they seem to have a *spécialité*, and in these avocations they frequently amass considerable fortunes; they then return to their native valleys to spend the evening of a busy and active life. To this class belong the picturesque habitations with their small (to exclude the cold) windows and gilded lattices, so common in all parts of the country. These abodes are most comfortably furnished, and their owners are generally well-educated and respectable men, who have acquired in their cosmopolitan pursuits a knowledge of many of the continental languages, sometimes to the partial forgetfulness of their native ‘Ladin’.

The native of the Engadine is sober, industrious, frugal, and intelligent, learning with facility all the kindred dialects of his native tongue. Poverty is rare, though there is not that eager pursuit of wealth so common to the age.

Almost all the inhabitants belong to the reformed faith: the clergy, whose stipends seldom exceed 1000 fr., occupy their cures for a limited number of years only, as appointments for life are prohibited by law. Sermons are usually delivered in the Romansch dialect, German being occasionally employed. The government of this valley is a pure democracy. “Next to God and the sun, the poorest inhabitant is the chief magistrate”, says an old Engadine proverb; nevertheless certain noble families, such as the *Plantas* (p. 330), have for centuries enjoyed a considerable influence, which is far from being extinguished at the present day.

The elevated plateau of the **Maloja** (comp. p. 362), Ital. *Maloggia*, Rom. *Molögia* (5961'), forms the boundary between the Val Bregaglia and the Engadine. At the summit of the pass is the ***Maloja-Inn**.

The traveller will be amply rewarded by an excursion hence to the *Cavlocchio Lake* and the *Forno Glacier*. At the last house of (1½ hr.) *Orden*





the *Ordlegna* is crossed, and its course ascended as far as the mouth of a small affluent; then up the gorge to the l. as far as the (20 min.) saddle of the mountain, and down to the (10 min.) solitary blue **Cavlocchio Lake**, surrounded by lofty mountains. The chalets of *Pian Canin*, opposite the Muretto Pass, are reached in 1 hr. more; then to the r., a climb of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. over debris and moraine, to the **Forno Glacier**, above the precipitous vault of its outlet. The traveller should now ascend on the r. side of the glacier (the middle is to be avoided on account of its crevasses), skirting the *Cima del Largo*, and passing near the moraine, to the (2 hrs.) magnificent *plateau of the glacier, surrounded by the *Cima di Castril*, *Cima di Cantun*, *Pizzo Torrone*, *Mte. Sissone*, and *Cima di Rosso*. The *Monte Sissone*, commanding a fine view of the *Monte della Disgrazia*, may be ascended in 1 hr. from the extremity of the glacier.

The **Fall of the Ordlegna* is reached by descending the windings of the Maloja road for about 1 M., and turning to the l. by a path which leads in 5 min. to a plateau of rock above the principal fall. Hence back to the inn in $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.

A path leads hence towards the S. across the *Muretto Pass* (8616') in 8 hrs. to *Chiesa* in the valley of *Malenco* (descending to the Valtellina), and in 3 hrs. more to *Sondrio* (p. 342). The Val Malenco abounds in minerals. The pass itself is monotonous, the route traversing a glacier and rocky debris (guide necessary). On the farther side, however, a fine view is disclosed of the *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,074'). Two poor inns at Chiesa, not recommended. — From *Chiesa* over the *Canciana Pass* (10,194') to Poschiavo in 9—10 hrs., good guides necessary. — From *Chiesa* across the Fex-Glacier and skirting the S. E. slope of the Chapütschin, to Pontresina in 15—16 hrs., dangerous (see p. 335).

The road soon reaches the infant *Inn*, here termed *Ora d'Oen*, which descends rapidly from the N.W. to the *Lake of Sils* (Rom. *Lej da Segl*, Ital. *Lago di Seglio*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in length). The Glacier and Lake of *Longin* are the sources of the river. Another important feeder of the lake of Sils is the *Fedoz* brook, which issues from the *Vadret da Fedoz*, at the upper extremity of the *Val Fedoz*, between *Monte d'Oro* (10,253') and the *Piz Güz* (11,66'), and flows into the lake near the village of *Isola (Islas)* on the S. bank. At its extremity, on the r. stands

Sils, consisting of three different hamlets, *Sils Baseglia* (5933 ft.), the pleasantly situated *Sils Maria*, and *Fex* (**Alpenrose* at *Sils Maria*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the bridge over the Inn; *Postablage*, a small inn at *Baseglia*), Rom. *Segl*, in a very bleak district.

A beautiful excursion may be made from *Sils-Maria* to the (2½ hrs.) **Fex Glacier** (*Vadret da Fex*). Before reaching the bridge over the *Fex* (*Ora Granda*, great water), beyond *Maria*, the path follows the r. bank of the brook, and soon enters the forest of *Laret*. Beautiful retrospective view. The path, which cannot be missed, leads past some houses (*Vajüa*, *Vals*, and *Muot*) and a chapel, in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Curtins*, the highest village in the valley. Hence across the meadows towards a large barn, before reaching which the path diverges to the r. By the lower chalet the brook is crossed, and then skirted as far as the end of the pastures enclosed by walls, which must be traversed in a straight direction, until the traces of an old paved pathway are reached. This leads to the summit of *Muot Selvas* (wooded hill), from the S. side of which a full *view of the glacier may be enjoyed. The retrospect embraces the valley of *Fex*, in the background the rugged sides of *Piz Lagref* and *Piz Putaschin* (9692'). A very difficult pass (12 hrs.) leads from the valley of *Fex* to the glacier of *Roseg* and *Pontresina* (p. 334).

Those who do not wish to approach the brink of the glacier, need not proceed beyond the Chapel at *Fex* ($2\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), and may return by the gorge, where a view of the beautiful waterfall is obtained. — The *Monte*

Marmoré, which rises near S. Maria, is a fine point of view (ascent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

The peninsula of *Chasté* (i. e. 'castle'), which projects into the lake of Sils, bears traces of the walls of an ancient castle.

The road soon reaches the W. bank of the *Lake of Silvaplana*, which it skirts as far as

Silvaplana (5957') (*Kreuz*; **Wilder Mann*), where it is joined by the road over the Julier (p. 325). The village is pleasantly situated amidst green meadows, on the alluvial deposits of the *Montaraskerbach*, which extend into the lake and divide it into two parts, the lower of which is connected by a canal with the little *Lake of Campfér*, drained by the Inn (here called *Sela*). The river does not assume the name of Inn (or En) until beyond the Lake of St. Moritz.

From Silvaplana to Pontresina by the Baths of St. Moritz (p. 329). The picturesque road diverging to the r. at the lower extremity of the Lake of Campfér (see above), traverses some meadows, crosses the Inn, and skirts the r. bank of the river as far as ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) the Bath-house of St. Moritz; a farm (*Acla*) (good refreshments) is next passed, and also the Lake of Statz, beyond which the two direction-posts must be consulted (comp. p. 329).

From Silvaplana to Pontresina over the Surlej Alp (*Fuorcia da Surlej*) (guide 8 fr.), a very attractive excursion of 7 or 8 hrs. The narrow part of the lake near Silvaplana is crossed by a bridge, 80' long, leading to *Surlej*, where there is a mineral spring. This village, formerly of some importance, is now almost deserted owing to the devastations occasioned by inundations; a calamity of this kind in 1793 destroyed many houses and the church, and covered the meadows with debris. The path to the Baths of St. Moritz (3 M.) (p. 328), which diverges to the l. before Surlej is reached, must be avoided. Beyond the village, the brook must not be crossed, but the path to the r. ascended into the forest; 1 hr., a chalet, beyond which the path turns to the l. over a meadow, in the direction of the *Piz Corvatsch* (11,345'), the ascent of which may be made from *Alp Ota* (comp. p. 334). After $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. the ridge to the l. must be traversed, in the direction of a large black rock, which may even be distinguished from Silvaplana, and serves as an excellent landmark. From this point the path inclines to the l., and soon reaches the summit ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from Silvaplana) of the pass (*Fuorcia*), near the glacier which descends from the *Piz Corvatsch*. The magnificent *Roseg* (pron. *Roságe*) *Glacier* now becomes visible; the path then descends to the l. over some meadows, passing several chalets, near the third of which it improves; after 2 hrs. it crosses the *Roseg* at the bottom of the valley, and follows the course of the stream to ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) Pontresina (p. 331). Path from the *Roseg* Glacier to the *Valley of Fex*, see p. 334.

The road from Silvaplana runs near the W. bank of the little lake of Campfér (see above); $\frac{1}{4}$ M. above Campfér, to the l. of the road, the *Alpina* restaurant. Between ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Campfér* (*Hôtel Julier*) and *Cresta* (p. 330), to the S.E. above the valley, is visible the apparently inaccessible *Piz Languard* (p. 332). Beyond Campfér are seen, on the r. bank of the Inn, far below, the Baths of St. Moritz (see below), to which a road, now traversed by the diligence, diverges from the old road near the lake of Campfér.

St. Moritz (6100'), Rom. *San Murezzan* (**Hôtel Culm* and Post, at the end of the village, R. 2—3, D. 6, pension 5—7 fr.;

Pensions Bavier, Kreuz, and Veraguth; Café Weltstein, also Pension, unpretending; English Church) is situated to the N. above the *Lake of St. Moritz*, which abounds in trout. In a meadow (5445'), on the r. bank of the Inn, 1 M. S. of the village, are the

Baths of St. Moritz (Physician Dr. Brügger; Dr. Berry, in the village. Pension 6 fr. for patients, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr. and upwards, B. 1, D. at $12\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock $2\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1 fr.; travellers also received). The water is a powerful chalybeate, strongly impregnated with carbonic acid and alkaline salts, pronounced the first of its kind in Europe by Paracelsus (p. 298) in 1539, efficacious in scrofula, chlorosis, bowel-complaints, etc., and annually resorted to by numerous patients. The **Curhaus* (teleg. office), erected over the springs in 1855, with a large adjoining building, is capable of accommodating 250 patients (saloons, reading and billiard rooms, a covered promenade, music, etc.). The establishment contains 44 wooden baths (per bath $1\frac{1}{2}$, marble-bath with superior accommod. 5 fr.); the water is heated by steam, and there is also an apparatus for inhaling the gas. The season lasts from the middle of June to the middle of September. Patients will find warm clothing an absolute necessity, as snow not unfrequently falls in August.

The usual promenade is through the forest to the ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Johannisberg*, which commands a beautiful view over the upper lakes; another is to the farms of *Selva* (p. 330) by the lake, and to *Alpina* above *Campfér*. — Also to the summit of the *Rosatsch*, 3 hrs.

One-horse carriage (for 2 pers.), to go and return (single journey less), to Samaden 6, Pontresina 7, Morteratsch Glacier 10, Bernina Inn (comp. p. 339) 12, summit of the pass 15, Sils-Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr.; driver's fee $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr. Boat on the lake 1 fr. per hour.

The *Piz Nair* (10,040'), an easy ascent of 3 hrs. from St. Moritz. The path turns to the l. by the Hôtel Culm and ascends by the *Alp Giop*. Towards the summit the path inclines to the l. Magnificent panorama of the Bernina chain. — The descent should be made by the *Alp Laret*; or in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. down to the *Suvretta Lake*, and through the *Suvretta Valley* (see below) to (2 hrs.) *Campfér*.

Towards Cresta, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond St. Moritz, on a slight eminence between the road and the fall of the Inn, lies a huge mass of rock, the '*Ruinatsch*' (great fall), probably the remnant of a landslip, or an erratic block.

Interesting excursion of 6—7 hrs. from St. Moritz over the *Alp Giop*, through the S. portion of the *Suvretta Valley*, to the little lake (8396') lying between it and the N. *Suvretta Valley*; after passing through the latter and the *Val di Bevers* to the village of that name (p. 335), St. Moritz may be regained by carriage.

From St. Moritz (in 2 hrs.) over the *Alp Laret* to *Celerina* (p. 330) is a beautiful walk with a fine view down the valley.

Excursion on the *Bernina Road* (p. 339) to the Hospice, and visit to the *Morteratsch Glacier* (p. 333) on the way back, in 10 hrs. (carr. see above). The *Grüm Alp* (p. 340) may also be visited from the *Lago Nero*, but too little time would then be left to see the *Morteratsch Glacier* in returning. A good path leads from the Baths on the S. bank of the lake by the farm (*Acta*) (refreshments), through wood and past the *Lake of Statz* in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Pontresina* (comp. p. 328).

Other Excursions. see *Pontresina* (p. 333), *Samaden* (see below), and *Maria* (p. 327).

Below St. Moritz ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) the Inn forms a picturesque fall as it issues from the lake. At a bend of the road, in the forest of larches, as soon as the hill is rounded, an admirable survey is enjoyed of the valley of the Inn, extending nearly in a straight line as far as the mountain at the base of which Zernetz (p. 337) is situated, and which appears to close the valley. The bottom of the valley is visible as far as Zuz. The two villages of *Cresta* and *Celerina*, Rom. *Schlarigna* (Kreuz; *Pension Ronzi, unpretending), are separated by a brook only. [The road from Celerina to Pontresina (3 M.) leads to the r. near the half-ruined church of *St. Gion*; to the r. a forest-path to the *Statzer See* and the Selva farm on the Lake of St. Moritz, see p. 329.] Near Samaden the *Flatzbach* or *Berninabach*, which descends from the Bernina, falls into the *Inn*.

Samaden (5608'), Rom. *Samēdan* (*Somimo d'Oen, Summum Oeni*), (*Hôtel Bernina, view of the Bernina group, R. from 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Hôtel and Pension des Alpes, new; *Engadiner Hof, also new; *Krone, unpretending; Piz Ot. — One-horse carr. to Pontresina 4. Morteratsch Glacier 7. Bernina Pass 12, St. Moritz 4, the Baths 5, Silvaplana 6, Sils Maria 8, Maloja 10 fr.), the chief village (522 inhab.) of the Upper Engadine, possesses many handsome bow-windowed houses, with bright green shutters, and wainscoted with the wood of the Alpine cedar. It is the wealthiest place in the district, and boasts of a banker (*M. Tosio*, also of Trieste), who is in direct correspondence with the principal commercial towns of Europe.

The principal house in Samaden is the residence of the *Planta* family, a name intimately connected with the history of the country for nearly 1000 years. The bear's paw ('*planta*') which figures in the family-escutcheon is often met with in the Engadine. The old church of *St. Peter*, 1 M. to the N.W. of the village, is paved with the gravestones of the Planta, Salis, Juvalta, and other families. A tombstone to the r. by the churchyard wall, bears the inscription: *Quia ais sepulieu il Sig. Landamma Rudolf de Planta (d. 1840), pisserus et omō bap da famiglia, amī fidel, hom actif et bain intenzionō per il public.* (Here is interred the Landammann Rudolph de Planta, a good and beloved father, a faithful friend, an active and patriotic citizen.)

Beautiful view from the **Muottas* (8271') or *Mittelberg*, situated opposite Samaden to the E., ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. The summit overlooks a part of the glaciers of the Bernina, the green Upper Engadine with its lakes, as far as the Maloja, but downwards only as far as Ponte. The ascent is also frequently made from Pontresina (comp. p. 333).

To the W. above Samaden rises a grotesquely cleft limestone rock, the *Piz Padella* (9459'), a rich field for the botanist, and commanding a fine view (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., pleasantest in the afternoon). Behind it is a rocky ridge with three peaks (*Tres Sorellas*), which connect the *Piz Padella* with the imposing pyramid of **Piz Ot* (10,660'). This mountain is frequently

ascended ($3\frac{1}{2}$ —4 hrs.) from Samaden, as the path has recently been improved; it ascends in zigzags to the top, and at difficult places there are iron cramps attached to the rock. (Path direct from St. Moritz also, uniting with that from Samaden at a spring half-way up: thus far riding is practicable.) Guide desirable. View similar to that from the Piz Lan-guard (p. 332).

The road to ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Pontresina (the high-road over the Bernina, R. 85) crosses the *Inn* near Samaden, traverses the bottom of the valley, and ascends gradually by the bank of the *Berninabach*, or *Flatzbach*. On the r., at the extremity of the *Valley of Roseg*, which opens near Pontresina, is seen the magnificent *Roseg Glacier* (p. 333); in the background the *Piz Roseg* (12,891'), and on the E. its nearest and loftiest neighbour, the *Piz Bernina* (see below).

The **Bernina Chain**, a group of mountains scarcely inferior in grandeur to that of Monte Rosa, separates the Upper Engadine and Val Bregaglia (p. 360) from the Valtellina (p. 341). Its highest peak is the *Piz Bernina* (13,294'), or *Monte Rosso di Scerscen*, ascended in 1850, 1858, and 1861, also in 1863 by the Editor, accompanied by the guides *Pet. Jenny* and *Alex. Flury*. The last portion of the ascent, the 'Terrace' as it is termed, and the passage of the 'Steile Wand', are sometimes not unattended with danger. To the E. of this mountain, the *Piz di Palü* (12,835'), especially remarkable for the beauty of its outline and the transparency of its glaciers, becomes visible at Pontresina. The remarkably interesting glaciers (Rom. *Vadret*, Ital. *Vedretta*) and snows of this group, occupying an area of upwards of 350 sq. M., are now frequently explored by mountaineers, a large proportion of whom are English. Inns frequently crowded.

Pontresina and its Environs.

Comp. Map, p. 326.

Hôtels. *Hôtel Roseg*, new, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3, S. 2, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; *Krone* (Post), with view of the Roseg Glacier; *Weisses Kreuz*, R. $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2, B. 1, D. 2, Pension 4 fr., room extra. Private apartments at M. Saratz's. In *Ober-Pontresina*: **Steinbock*, for moderate requirements, well situated.

Guides. *Hans Grass*, *Barthol. Walther*, *Pet. Jenny*, *Jacob* and *Paul Müller*, *Christ. Grass*, *Badrutt Jäger*, *Abrah. Ambühl*, *Fopp*, and *Schnitzler* are trustworthy and experienced. The charges for the different excursions are mentioned in each case.

Dried Plants collected and sold by the schoolmaster *Enderlin* (land-lord of the Kreuz).

Carriages. One-horse to Samaden 3, St. Moritz 5, Ponte 7, Maleja Pass 12, Bernina Inn 8, Lago Nero and Bianco 10 fr.

Pontresina (5915'). a village with 300 inhab., consists of *Lower* and *Upper Pontresina*, almost contiguous. The traveller will be surprised to find at this elevation (10' higher than the Rigikulum) such a variety of flowers as the gardens of many of the inhabitants contain, especially that adjoining the church, at the upper end of Lower Pontresina. Like Grindelwald, Chamonix, and Zermatt, Pontresina forms admirable head-quarters

for excursions on the glaciers. *M. Joh. Saratz*, president of the district, a very successful chamois-hunter, who resides opp. the church, possesses a small collection of stuffed animals, principally the spoil of his own gun.

The ascent (3—4, descent 2—3 hrs.) of the ***Piz Languard** (10,715', 4800' above Pontresina) (*lungo guardo* = extensive view) is deservedly a favourite excursion, from Pontresina (guide unnecessary, 7 fr.; horse to the foot of the peak 10 fr.). This sharp and apparently inaccessible pyramid rises to the E. of Pontresina (not visible thence), immediately opposite the main group of the Bernina. — One-third of the ascent is by a somewhat steep path, winding upwards through forests of larch and 'Alpine cedars', and fringed with rhododendrons, as far as the chalet of the Bergamasque shepherds. The next portion of the way (on a precipitous rock to the l. the rare 'Edelweiss' grows abundantly) is more level, and traverses pastures, ascending the bleak valley of Languard as far as the S. base of the Languard cone (thus far riding is practicable). The latter part of the ascent is rugged and fatiguing. The traveller should start from Pontresina as early as possible, as about 9 a. m. several of the mountain-peaks are generally enveloped in clouds, and in the early morning the path to the foot of the cone is in the shade.

The space on the summit is very limited. Upright blocks of stone afford slight shelter from wind and rain. The extensive panorama (comp. the indicator; a visitors' book is also kept at the top) from the summit comprises the snow-clad peaks and glaciers of E. Switzerland; it extends S.W. as far as Monte Rosa, N.W. the Tödi, S.E. the Adamello-group, N.E. the Zugspitze, the whole resembling a gigantic relief-map. With the exception of Campièr, St. Moritz with its lake, and Cresta, no vestige of human abodes is visible. The most conspicuous mountains are: E. the Oetzthaler Ferner and Ortlerspitze; S.E. the Adamello-group; S., in the immediate vicinity, the huge Bernina-chain with its lakes, to the l. of the Bernina the little blue lake of La Pischa; S.W. Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn (to the r. of the latter, Mont Blanc?); W. the Bernese Alps; and finally the lofty and precipitous chain stretching from the Julier to the Silvretta, with five peaks (*Piz Julier*, *Piz Ot*, *Piz Uertsch*, *Piz Kesch*, and *Piz Linard*) exceeding 10,000' in height. Piz Languard is a rich field for the botanist; the beautiful 'Edelweiss' is also occasionally found. — Experienced mountaineers may descend by *La Pischa* into the *Val da Fain* (p. 334), and return to Pontresina by the Bernina road, an expedition (10—12 hrs., guide 10 fr.) more interesting to the botanist and mineralogist than to the ordinary traveller. In crossing into the *Val da Fain*, the waterfall descending from the lakes higher up must be left several hundred paces to the l.



Nord.



Panorama vom Piz Laugard

Panorama du Piz Laugard

Ascent of the *Muottas* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; guide 5 fr.), see p. 330. To *Silvaplana* by the *Baths of St. Moritz*, see p. 328. By the **Bernina Road* to the Hospice p. 339, or to the Grüm Alp p. 340.

Another interesting excursion is that to the **Morteratsch Glacier** (guide unnecessary), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S. of Pontresina, below the Bernina road (p. 339). About 10 min. from the last house of Pontresina, near a saw-mill, is a beautiful cascade which issues from the Languard valley. The new road is quitted 8 min. farther for the old, which is also quitted after 40 min. more, at the point where the ascent commences. Here, near a rounded rocky eminence (the '*Platten*'), the path diverges to the r., passing the (12 min.) beautiful **Falls* of the Bernina brook, which is precipitated over huge masses of rock (chalet with refreshments). A new bridge commanding a good view of both falls crosses the Bernina brook between them. In a few min. more the glacier is attained. — The path continues to the r. (N.), ascending through a forest of Alpine celars, to the (40 min.) *Morteratsch Alp*, whence the frozen cataract of the Morteratsch, 6 M. in length, is best surveyed. A closer survey may be made from the *Boval* hut (see p. 335), 2 hrs. farther; guide desirable (8 fr.)

The following easy **Glacier Excursion* (with guide), which may be extended at pleasure, is recommended (distances reckoned from Pontresina): from the Morteratsch Alp across the glacier to the *Lakes* 4 hrs. (6 fr.), to the **Isla Persa* $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (8 fr.), summit of the Isla Persa $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more (10 fr.), which is surrounded by the imposing amphitheatre formed by Mont Pers, the Piz Cambrena, Palü, Zupo, Bernina, and Morteratsch. *Diavolezza Expedition* (see p. 331) not recommended from this side.

A visit to the Morteratsch Glacier may easily be combined with an excursion to the *Bernina-Road* and the *Lago Nero* and *Lago Bianco* (p. 340). If the glacier be omitted, the excursion (with aid of carr. or diligence) may be extended as follows: from *Lago Nero* by *Lago Bianco*, the *Cambrena Glacier*, and the *Lago della Scala* to the *Alp Grüm* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from *Lago Bianco*), and across the latter to the point where it terminates. Here a fine view of the valley and lake of Poschiavo (p. 341) and of the *Palü Glacier* is obtained. The traveller now returns by the easily passable outlet of the *Lago della Scala* to the *Gallery* (2 hrs.) on the *Bernina-road*, where his carr. should be in waiting; thence to Pontresina a drive of 3 hrs. — *Bernina Inn*, see p. 339.

The **Roseg Glacier** ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., 5 M. of the way by a tolerable road; guide unnecessary, unless an excursion on the glacier itself is contemplated). Immediately above Unter-Pontresina the road descends slightly, crosses a bridge, and (almost level) leads between the wooded *Piz Chalchagn* on the l. and the *Piz Rosatsch* and *Surlej* to the glacier. Beyond the ($2\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Alp Prüma* the brook is crossed. There is an excellent spring to the r. of the road, a short distance farther. To the l., farther on, the *Misaun Glacier*, descending from the *Piz Tschierva*, is visible far above the road. The valley is terminated by the *Alp Misaun* (refreshm. and a bed of hay), close to the glacier. An attempt to rear reindeer has been made here, but without success. The whistle of the marmot is frequently audible. — *Alp Ota*, to which a path ascends to the

r., $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from the glacier, beyond a kind of grotto, is the best point of view. The *Alp Suvretta* also affords a good survey. The latter is reached by crossing by the second bridge in the valley to the l. bank, and pursuing a straight direction along the slope of the mountain. After 3 min. a stony path ascends to the r., then to the l., by which the Alp is reached in 20 min. (milk).

An interesting extension of the above excursion (from Pontresina and back 10—11 hrs.) may be made to the *Agagliouts*, a mass of rock projecting from the midst of ice, surrounded by the icy walls of the Morteratsch, Bernina, Roseg, Sella, and Chapütschin. This expedition of course requires a guide (10 fr.), but is unattended with danger.

The following excursions are more fatiguing than the above; those denoted by † should be attempted by none but experienced mountaineers.

From Piz Languard by La Pischa to the Bernina-road, see p. 332; Boval, to the lakes, the Morteratsch Glacier, and Isla Persa, see p. 333; Agagliouts, on the Roseg Glacier, see above.

Diavolezza Excursion (10—12 hrs.; guide 12 fr.), fatiguing but interesting. From Pontresina to the Bernina Inn 2 hrs. (if the night be spent here, guides must be ordered from Pontresina). Thence to the r. across the pastures, leaving the *Alp Bondo* to the l., then over the stony *Diavolezza*; finally $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. across a gradually ascending snow-field (from the inn $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs.) to the ridge of *Munt Pers*, whence a magnificent view of the Bernina chain and its ice-cataracts is enjoyed (still finer from the summit of *Munt Pers*). The descent to the Pers Glacier requires caution on account of the steepness and the loose stones. The rocky *Isla Persa* is reached in $3\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by crossing the glacier; thence to Pontresina, see p. 333.

To the Val da Fain (comp. pp. 332, 340), a valley opening above the Bernina Inn, by *La Platta* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), to *La Pischa* ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.), and *La Stretta* (5 hrs.; 7 fr.).

From the Roseg valley to Silvaplana by the Fuorcla da Surlej (9—10 hrs., 8 fr.), see p. 328.

† From Pontresina through the Fex Valley to Sils Maria, 12 hrs.; guide 14 fr. This route ascends the Roseg valley, passing the *Alp Ota* (p. 333); then a precipitous walk of several hrs.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on the *Roseg Glacier*; finally on snow to the *Cima da Fex*, whence a fine panorama. The descent is at first steep and rugged, then 1 hr. over fragments of rock, and down to Curtins; hence to Sils Maria, see p. 327, beyond which meadows are traversed. From the summit to Sils Maria 5 hrs. This is an interesting excursion, but does not afford a complete view of the Bernina-chain.

† Piz Rosatsch (and back 7 hrs.; guide 7 fr.); Piz Chalchagn (also 7 hrs.; 7 fr.), no views worthy of particular mention. Piz Ot (9 hrs.; 7 fr.) and Piz Padella (7 hrs.; 6 fr.), see p. 330. The Alp Laret and Piz Nair, see St. Moritz (p. 329).

† An interesting and imposing route leads across the *Sella Pass* (11,765') from the Roseg-Thal round the S. side of the Berninastock to the Poschiavo valley. Power of endurance and good guides (25 fr. each; to the summit of the pass only and back 15 fr.) are requisite for the expedition (15—16 hrs., 7 hrs. on the ice and snow). The previous night should be spent on the Alp Misau (p. 333). Hence to the summit of the Sella Pass in 4 hrs.; r. beautiful masses of ice descending from the *Sellaspitze*, l. the precipitous rocks of the *Piz Roseg*. Then a slight descent with varying and magnificent views, especially of the Monte Rosso and Monte Muelia; above them the broad Canciana Glacier; more in the foreground the sombre masses of the Monte Moro and Monte Nero, at the feet of the spectator the dark Scerscen Glacier, the whole presenting a most majestic spectacle. The route next leads in a wide curve, close by the S. slopes of the Bernina, to the *Pellarla Glacier*; E. the Adamello-Stock becomes visible. After a walk of 2—3 hrs., the fatigue of which depends on the condition of the

snow, the Fellaria Glacier is quitted; then a steep descent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. to the upper *Fellaria Chalets*, where milk may be obtained in summer, and a bed of hay if necessary (the Editor found these huts closed in Sept. 1867). The route descends hence over the moraines of the Fellaria Glacier, and again ascends rapidly for 1 hr. by a good footpath. From the summit of this height a new view of the Fellaria and Verona Glaciers is disclosed; W. the Monte della Disgrazia; S. the Canciana Glacier, high above the path. In a straight direction hence the Passo Rovano (8596') leads to Poschiavo (p. 341) through the *Val Orse* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; also a footpath to the r., following the lofty E. slopes of the *Val Poschiavino*, and descending to (4 hrs.) Le Prese (p. 341). From the Fellaria Chalets Pontresina may be regained by a direct route over the Bellavista Pass, between the Piz Zupo and Piz Palu, which however is uninteresting and occasionally dangerous; the same may be said of the Cambrena Pass, which leads E. of the Piz Cambrena to the Bernina road (both traversed recently by the Editor). — A similar route leads from the Roseg valley, W. of the Chapatshin, across the Chapatshin Pass to the Fex Glacier; thence S. past the Piz Tremoggia, and across the W. extremity of the Scerscen Glacier to Chiesa (p. 327) in the Val Malenco.

↑ Piz Chapatshin (11,132') (guide 15 fr.); ↑ Morteratsch (12,316') (25 fr.). Of the more difficult excursions in the environs of Pontresina, that which best repays the fatigue is the ascent of the ↑ Corvatsch (11,345') (11—12 hrs.; guide 15 fr., from Silvaplana somewhat less), unattended with danger. The route is by the *Alp Surovel* (p. 334); the *Fuorcla da Surlej* (p. 328) is left to the r., and the *Corvatsch Glacier* (4 hrs.) reached without material difficulty. The latter is crossed towards the l., a precipitous and stony ridge ascended, and the glacier again traversed. Finally a small snow-field, $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from the base of the glacier, is ascended and the summit attained (generally free from snow). The great attraction of the view consists in the immediate proximity of the Bernina-group and the survey of the green Engadine with its villages and lakes, which lie at the spectator's feet. The descent is best made on the E. side of the mountain. In 1 hr. the glacier is traversed, and in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. more Pontresina regained.

An extremely interesting excursion, but occasionally not unattended with danger, may be made to the ↑ Cresta Agiuza (12,703'), the saddle between the Piz Bernina and Piz Zupo, the previous night being passed at the *Boval* hut. The view of the *Monte della Disgrazia* is of surpassing beauty. The ridge itself was scaled for the first time in 1865. — ↑ Piz Bernina, see p. 331. — ↑ Piz Roseg (12,890'), extremely difficult and fatiguing (guide 50 fr.); the N. and highest peak was ascended for the first time in 1865.

84. From Samaden to Nauders. Lower Engadine.

$49\frac{1}{2}$ M. Diligence (arriving from Coire over the Julier, comp R. 82; over the Albula, see R. 81) from Samaden to Schuls in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (with 20 min. halt at Ponte), fare 7 fr. 35 c.; from Schuls to Nauders (new road as far as Martinsbruck) in 4 hrs., fare 3 fr. 40 c. This district is by no means devoid of interest, but is hardly a field for the pedestrian, as it may easily be surveyed from the diligence. — The inns in the Upper Engadine have greatly improved since the number of travellers has increased; many of those in the Lower Engadine are still very unpretending. — Chaises (carriages with springs) and chars-à-bancs can be hired at the more important places; charges moderate.

Below Samaden (5600'), a grand panorama; the valley, 2 M. in width, is enclosed by huge mountains with fields of snow, and the broad glittering bosoms of two glaciers are visible towards the S. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) Bevers (*Post*), a prosperous village, residence of the prefect of the district, is situated at the foot of the indented rocks

of the *Cresta Mora* (black ridge). M. *Kraettli*, an experienced botanist, sells dried specimens of plants.

($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Ponte** (5548') (**Albula*, kept by the schoolmaster *Gartmann*, a good guide; *Krone*, beyond the bridge), with an ancient castle of the Albertini family. (From Ponte to Coire over the *Albula*, see R. 81.)

Piz Uertsach (*Abulahorn*, p. 321) (10,800') may be ascended in 5 hrs. from Ponte, the last 2 hrs. along an almost perpendicular crumbling precipice; view magnificent (guide 10 fr.). — **Piz Kesch** (11,211'), difficult, not to be attempted except by practised mountaineers; ascended for the first time by Mr. Tuckett in 1864. — **Piz Mezzem** (9727'), on the opposite side of the valley, presents no difficulty and commands a fine view.

The road now crosses to the r. bank of the *Inn*. On the E. slope lies *Campovasto*, or *Camogasc*, at the entrance of the narrow *Val Chiamuera*.

On March 9th, 1799, the Austrians and French, on the frozen surface of snow 5' deep, disputed the possession of the bridge for 6 hrs. The Emperor Maximilian penetrated as far as this in 1499, during the war against the Swiss.

Near ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) **Madulein** (5515') (**Hôtel Gurdavall*), where the road regains the l. bank, rise the ruins of the castle of *Guardavall* (commanding a fine view; ascent 10 min.), erected in 1251 by Bishop Volkard to 'guard the valley'.

$6\frac{3}{4}$ M. (3 M. from Madulein) **Zuz** (5548') (**Schweizerbund*; *Weisses Kreuz*), a large village with an old tower, said to be the remains of the ancient residence of the Planta family. The climate now becomes milder, the valley being sheltered from the cold winds from the Maloja, and traces of cultivation become apparent.

***Piz Griatschouls** (9754'), ascended hence without difficulty in 3 hrs., commands an extensive prospect. Descent by the *Sulsanna Valley* to *Capella* (see below).

Near ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Scanfs** (5413') (*Post*; *Kreuz*), a bridge crosses the *Inn*; the road continues on the l. bank. Below Scanfs, the *Val Casanna* opens to the S.E., known as the scene of the campaign of the *Duke de Rohan*, the distinguished Huguenot general, who marched from this place in 1635 into the Valtellina over the Casanna Alps, and defeated the Austrians, June 27th, near Luvigno; nearly opposite, to the N.W., and near ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Capella*, opens the *Val Sulsanna*, through which a rugged bridle-path leads to the *Scalletta Pass* (8592') and *Davōs* (p. 317).

The road continues for a considerable distance in a narrow and wooded gorge, through which the *Inn* flows. Below *Cinuschel* (5302'), near *Brail*, a bridge (*Puntola*, *Pons altus*) spans a brook, emerging from a deep ravine, and separating the Upper from the Lower Engadine. The 'Punt Aut', properly so called, is an old wooden bridge, 50 ft. above the handsome new stone bridge. At the extremity of the gorge a fine view is obtained of the river and the picturesque wooden bridge by which the road crosses to the r. bank. The peculiar furrowed snow-roof





of the *Piz Linard* (11,208') soon becomes visible to the N. Near (7½ M.) *Zernetz* a wide and partially cultivated valley opens, in which the scattered village with its slender spire is situated.

9½ M. *Zernetz* (4912') (**Bär*; *Löwe*, property of the hunter *Jac. Filli*; **Steinbock*; one-horse carr. to Samaden 8 fr.) is a considerable place at the confluence of the *Spöl* and the Inn. The church is a handsome edifice, dating from 1623; the towers formerly belonged to the *Planta-Wildenberg* and *Mohr* families.

To the E. opens the Valley of *Fuorn* or *Ofen* (*Val di Forn*), through which a good bridle-path (road in course of construction) leads in 8 hrs. over the *Ofen* (5918') and *Buffalora* (6729') passes to *St. Maria* (4580') (Weisses Kreuz) in the Münsterthal; thence in 3 hrs. to the Stelvio (p. 345), or in 4 hrs. to *Mals* in the Vintschgau (p. 346). Travellers arriving from the Tyrol should engage a guide at *Mals* or *Tauffers* (4286', p. 346); those of *St. Maria* are somewhat extortionate in their demands. At *Cierf* (5456') a tolerable inn; that at *Fuorn* (5939') is good, though unpretending. The forest near *Zernetz* is to this day a refuge for bears, several of which are shot annually.

Below *Zernetz* the road recrosses the Inn, and enters a narrow, pine-clad gorge, extending as far as (3¾ M.) *Süs* (4715'), Rom. *Susch*. The ruins of a fortification, probably of Roman origin, crown an eminence rising from the valley. (*Flüela Route* to *Davos*, see p. 317.) Over the *Fless Pass* to *Klosters*, see p. 316.

5½ M. **Lavin** (4782') (*Post*), about 1¾ M. from *Süs*, is a place of some importance. In the churchyard a tombstone bears a quaint inscription beginning: 'Quia ais semnd per la grand Racolta', etc. (here is sown for the great harvest). The bear's paw of the *Plantas* appears on many of the grave-stones. (Through the *Val Lavinuoz* and over the *Laviner Joch* to *Klosters*, see p. 316.)

Piz Mezdi (9593') may be ascended from *Lavin* or *Süs* in 4 hrs. without difficulty. Magnificent prospect of the Engadine, *Silvretta*, etc. — ***Piz Linard** (11,208'), the loftiest peak of the *Silvretta* group, commands a strikingly imposing panorama. New path in course of construction. Ascent at present very difficult, recommended to none but experienced mountaineers.

The r. bank of the Inn is generally precipitous, and affords few sites for villages, whilst on the l. bank, on broad, sunny eminences are situated the ancient villages of *Lavin*, *Guarda*, and *Ardetz*, said to be of Etruscan origin, picturesquely commanded by towers and ruined castles. The entire valley is enclosed by the snowy heights and glaciers of the *Silvretta* on one side, and by a lower range of densely-wooded heights on the other. Numberless brooks descend from the lateral valleys to swell the Inn, which flows through so profound a gorge that in some places only the noise is audible. *Lavin* and *Ardetz* are possibly Romansch corruptions of *Lavinium* and *Ardea*, two ancient towns near Rome, after which these villages were named by Roman colonists who took refuge here B. C. 391 to escape from the Gauls, and who were the first inhabitants of the Engadine.

The new road follows the l. bank of the Inn; *Guarda* (5413'), a village situated on a precipitous height to the l., lies on the old road. Near the village of (514 M.) **Ardetz** (4823') (*Post; Sonne*), rise the picturesquely situated ruins of the castle of *Steinsberg* (from which the village derives its German name).

At Ardetz is the entrance of the wild **Val Tasna**, bounded by the *Piz Cotschen* (9335', easily ascended from Guarda, see above, in 3 hrs., fine view) and *Piz Minschun* (10,076'). From the upper part (*Val Urschai*, terminated by *Piz Fatschalv*, 10,430'), a difficult route crosses the *Futschöl Pass* (9078') (between the *Augstenberg* and *Fluchthorn*) to the *Jamthal*, and to *Guthür* in the *Paunaun* (p. 349).

A circuit by the Old Road from Ardetz to Schuls is recommended to pedestrians. It crosses the Tasnathal (with fine waterfall), and traverses the lofty N. slopes of the mountain, passing (4½ M.) *Fettan* (5403') (*Pens, Crastan), whence a good new road descends to (3 M.) **Schuls** (see below), affording several very beautiful views, especially towards the end of the way. The *Muotta Naluns* (*Piz Clüna*, 9147') is easily ascended from Fettan in 3½ hrs.; magnificent view, perhaps the most extensive in Lower Engadine.

A footpath leads from Ardetz on the r. bank of the Inn to Tarasp (see below). The road crosses the brook *Tasna*, and gradually descends on the l. bank of the Inn, passing *Nairs*, to

12 M. **Schuls** (3970'), Rom. *Scuol*, divided into *Upper* (*Hôtel Piz Chiampatsch*) and *Lower Schuls* (**Hôtel Belvédér*). The neighbourhood abounds in mineral springs (saline, sulphureous, and chalybeate), and in gaseous cavities or 'mofettes'.

From the **Piz Chiampatsch* (9580'). N. of Schuls, a precipitous ascent of 4 hrs., an admirable survey is enjoyed of the Lower Engadine and the mountain-chains to the E. and S. Towards the W. the view is intercepted by the *Piz Minschun*, and towards the N. by the *Piz Fatschalv* (see above).

A good road leads from Schuls to the ***Baths of Tarasp**, situated on the grassy and wooded terraces on the S. bank of the Inn, and noted for their mineral springs. The new **Curhaus* affords excellent accommodation (R. 3, B. 1¼, D. 3, L. and A. 1 fr., pension from 6 fr.). Mineral springs and 'mofettes' abound in the neighbourhood. The water of the *Luciusquelle* is admirably adapted for drinking. The baths are supplied from a chalybeate spring. Post and telegraph offices in the house. Dr. Killias of Coire is the physician. Less expensive quarters may be procured at *Vulpera* (*Volpers*, 4183'), situated higher up (**Zur Salzquelle*, **Belvedere*, *Carl*, *Arquint*, **Pension Zanolli*). A number of patients also establish themselves at Schuls (see below), whence an omnibus runs every morning to Tarasp. The handsome, but dilapidated *Castle of Tarasp* (4911'), the property of M. de Planta, was the residence of Austrian bailiffs until 1815. Beyond it is the village of that name, the only one in the Engadine where German is spoken, and where the inhabitants are of the Rom. Cath. faith.

From Bad Tarasp to St. Maria in the Munsterthal. Near Vulpera the **Valley of Scarl** opens, through which an interesting route of the same length as that mentioned p. 337, leads to St. Maria via *Cierfs*, where the paths unite. — Another attractive route is from the Scarlthal over the *Cruschetta* (*Scarlthal*); and through the *Val Avigna* to *Taufers* and *Mals* (p. 346).

S. of Tarasp rises the **Piz Pisoc** (10,427'); ascent difficult, accomplished for the first time in 1865.

Beyond Schuls a new road leads l. to the beautifully situated and considerable village of **Sins** (4701'), Rom. *Sent.* At (6 M.) **Remüs**, Rom. *Ramuosch* (4022'), which, with the ruined castle of *Tschunuff* (*Canities*), is left high up on the l., the road crosses the *Val Sinestra*, a deep ravine. The valley now contracts. On the r. bank of the Inn, about 300' above it, is the *Fontana Chistaina*, a small intermittent waterfall, which descends from the *Val d'Assa* and flows once in 3 hrs. only. A fine view is soon disclosed of the loftily situated *Schlerns*; above it the *Muttler* and the indented *Schlammer-Spitz*. The r. bank of the Inn, here a stream of considerable volume, is clothed with dark woods.

The next village (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.) is **Strada**. Near (3 M.) **Martinsbruck** (3343'), Rom. *Punt Martina* (Inn), the landscape becomes grander. The bridge over the Inn forms the boundary between Switzerland and the Tyrol. On the l. are the ruins of the castle of *Serviez*. [A path on the l. bank of the Inn leads hence to the very interesting **Pass of Finstermünz* (4 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), high above which is the *Hoch Finstermünz* post-road, hewn out of the solid rock; p. 347.] The road to Nauders ascends rapidly on the r. bank of the Inn, and then slightly descends. Beautiful retrospective view of the Engadine from the summit. Between Schuls and Nauders there is no inn affording tolerable quarters for the night.

15 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Nauders** (4164') (*Post; Mondschein*), see p. 347. Austrian custom-house formalities. Nauders is 3 M. distant from Martinsbruck; from Nauders to Finstermünz (p. 347) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ M.

85. From Samaden over the Bernina to Tirano.

From Tirano through the Valtellina to Colico.

Comp. Map, p. 326.

34 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. Diligence from Samaden, from June 15th to Sept. 15th, once daily to Poschiavo in 5 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (8 fr. 10 c.), to Tirano in 7 $\frac{1}{3}$ hrs. (10 fr. 40 c.) (between Poschiavo and Le Prese also an omnibus, 40 c.). This route, although somewhat long, is also recommended to pedestrians.

The Bernina Pass (road completed 1863), the only route over the Bernina-chain (p. 331) practicable for carriages, is the principal line of communication between the Engadine and the Valtellina, and is much frequented even in winter.

From *Samaden* to

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Pontresina**, see p. 331; thence to the *Morteratsch Glacier*, p. 333. The new road soon begins to ascend, and affords a magnificent prospect of the Morteratsch Glacier and the Bernina-group, sufficiently attractive to repay an excursion from Pontresina, Samaden, or St. Moritz. About 6 M. from Pontresina, the solitary houses of the **Bernina** (6723') (**Inn*) are attained. After an ascent of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. more, the road reaches the *Ospizio Bernina* (R. 2, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.), beautifully situated above the *Lago*

Bianco (see below), and opposite the Cambrena Glacier. The passage of the latter to the Fellaria Chalets (p. 335) is very fatiguing, and requires experienced guides (p. 331).

To the Baths of Bormio (p. 343) on the Stelvio road (10 hrs.) a path diverges a few min. above the inn, leading through the *Val da Fain*, by *La Pischia* and *La Stretta* (comp. p. 334), a rich field for the botanist.

Vegetation becomes scanty; the road ascends and skirts three small lakes; the two smaller are termed *Lago Minore* (Rom. *Lej Minur*) and *Lago Nero* (Rom. *Lej Nair*), the larger (2 M. in length) *Lago Bianco* (Rom. *Lej Alv*). The narrow barrier which separates these lakes is the watershed, or culminating point, between the waters of *Lago Nero*, which descend to the Inn, and those of *Lago Bianco* which feed the Adda. *Lago Nero* contains spring-water, whilst *Lago Bianco* is supplied from the glaciers; hence the difference in colour. These lakes are frozen over from the beginning of Nov. till the middle of June. On the S.W. side is the *Vedretta di Cambrena*.

**Piz Lagalp* (9718'), the W. base of which the road skirts, may easily be ascended in 2 hrs., and commands an admirable survey of the Bernina, etc. — *Corno di Campascio* (8544'), an isolated cone S. of the Ospizio (easy ascent, 1 hr.) affords a beautiful prospect of the Bernina, etc.

The Footpath to Poschiavo effects a saving of 1 hr., and is more picturesquc than the high road, but somewhat fatiguing. It ascends to the r. at the commencement of the *Lago Nero*, skirts the W. side of the *Lago Bianco* [to the r. of which is the *Cambrena Glacier* at the base of the lofty *Piz Cambrena* (11,834') and the beautiful *Piz d'Arlas*], and on the height approaches the magnificent **Palü Glacier*, 11½ hr. from the Bernina route. The path traverses the *Alp Grüm* (comp. p. 333), an eminence opposite the glacier, commanding a view of the villages of Poschiavo and Le Prese in the ravine below. The path now descends rapidly through the wood to the Alpine hamlet of *Caraglia* (where milk may be procured), crosses some pasture-land, and re-enters a wild district. The *Caragliasco*, dashing through narrow gorges, is crossed by a bridge, where the pedestrian must turn to the r.; view of the valley and lake of Poschiavo; finally a long descent by a newly constructed bridle-path.

The new road skirts the N.E. side of the lakes, and ascends to the summit of the **Bernina Pass** (7658'), indicated by crosses, 1 M. from the Hospice. The pass, bleak and uninteresting, is never free from snow till late in the season. The road traverses a gallery and descends rapidly for 3 M., passing the Inns of *La Motta* (6495'). and ¾ M. farther, *La Rusa* (6161'), the better of the two; good dried meat (see p. 326) to be had. (Above *La Motta* a narrow road leads to the l. to *Livigno* by the *Forcola*, which, though narrow, is practicable for carriages; near it there are extensive strata of gypsum and alabaster.)

Where the road passes to the E. slope of the mountain, a fine view is obtained of the upper part of the narrow valley of the *Poschiavino*, as far as Poschiavo. [Through the *Valle di Campo*, which diverges by a small brook to the E., near *Pisciadella*, 3 M. below the *Rusa* inn, *Bormio* (p. 343) on the Stelvio road may be reached in 10 hrs.] As Poschiavo (7½ M. from the *Rusa*, 15½ M. from the Bernina inn) is approached, a view of

the Glacier, which descends from the *Pizzo di Verona*, is obtained to the W.

19 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Poschiavo** (3317'), Ger. *Puschlav* (**Croce alla Posta*, formerly a château, also post-office; *Hôtel Albricci*; *Hosig's Brewery*), a small town with a population of 2893 (one-third Prot.), possesses several handsome houses. The traffic and manufactures are considerable; language Italian. The Rom. Cath. Church dates from 1494, but the tower is much more ancient. The charnel-house bears the inscription: ‘*Noi siamo stato in figura come voi, e voi sarete in sepultura come noi. Oggi son vivo e dimani morto*’. The Prot. Church is a handsome building.

The *Pizzo Sassalbo* (9377'), E. of Poschiavo, a fatiguing ascent of 5 hrs., affords a magnificent mountain-panorama: W. the Bernina, E. the Ortler, S.E. the Adamello.

The road crosses the Poschiavino river, passes *N. Antonio*, traverses the picturesque level valley, and leads to (3 M.) **Le Prese** (3215'), a watering-place at the N. extremity of the *Lago di Poschiavo*. The *Bath - establishment is beautifully situated on the lake, and affords good accommodation (R. 1—3, B. 1, S. inc. W. 2, A. $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; pension inc. W. 6 fr.). The baths (1 fr. 20 c.; sulphureous water heated by steam), are constructed of yellow Italian marble. Delightful place of sojourn, with Italian climate, a favourite resort of the Milanese. Diligence-communication daily in both directions; omnibus (40 c.) to Poschiavo; other conveyances also to be procured. The lake, which abounds in trout, and is, strictly speaking, a basin of the *Poschiavino*, is 2 M. in length. The road skirts its W. bank, passing the remnants of fortifications, destroyed in 1814, and a cross, erected to the memory of three brothers who perished here by an avalanche in 1836. At the S. extremity is the village of *Meschino*.

The road now descends through a narrow and rocky ravine, passing a succession of waterfalls, till *Madonna di Tirano* (see below) is reached. In the background a glimpse of the Valtellina.

Brusio (2471'), Rom. *Brüs* or *Brusch* (**Trippi*, moderate), 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the lake, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Poschiavo, 3 M. from *Madonna di Tirano*, the last Swiss village of importance (pop. 1146, one-third Prot.), possesses a Rom. Cath. and a Prot. church.

The road traverses plantations of walnut and chestnut-trees, and descends (picturesque waterfall of the *Sujento* to the r.) to

9 M. **Campo Cologno** (1759'), near the ‘*Confine Svizzero*’, or Swiss frontier, where the vineyards commence. The Italian custom-house is near the ancient fort *Piatta Mala*. At (3/4 M.) **Madonna di Tirano** (**S. Michele*) the *Valtellina*, the broad valley of the *Adda*, is reached. This district, which till 1797 belonged to the Canton of Graubünden (Grisons), is frequently devastated by inundations. The fertile slopes by which it is enclosed produce

excellent red wine. The road unites here with the Stelvio and Colico route (R. 86), on which, $\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Madonna, is situated

1½ M. Tirano (1509') (Due Torri, by the post-office), a small town containing old palaces of the Visconti, Pallavicini, and Salis families. In the background, E. of Tirano, rises *Monte Mortirolo*.

From Tirano to Colico through the Valtellina 45 M.; diligence daily in $7\frac{1}{2}$ —8 hrs.; one-horse carr. to Sondrio 8 fr., thence to Morbegno also 8 fr., Morbegno to Colico 5 fr. Travellers coming from the Bernina need not proceed to Tirano unless they fail to obtain a conveyance at Madonna di Tirano. This road, the continuation of the Stelvio route (R. 86), although picturesque, is hardly suitable for the pedestrian.

At *Tresenda*, $3\frac{1}{4}$ M. below Madonna di Tirano, a bridge crosses the Adda to the new road which leads on the S. slope of the mountain by the *Passo d'Aprica* (4019'), to Edolo, and through the *Valle Camonica* to the Lago d'Iseo and Brescia (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*). The old watch-tower of *Teglio* on the height gives the name to the valley (*Val Teglino*).

18 M. Sondrio (1198') (Posta; Maddalena), situated on the impetuous *Malero*, is the capital of the Valtellina. The brook, which has frequently endangered the town, now flows through a broad artificial channel. The extensive building on the outskirts of the town, formerly a nunnery, is now a prison: the castle of the former governors is employed as barracks.

Farther to the W. rises the church of *Sassella*, built on a rocky eminence and supported by galleries. This luxuriant district, producing figs, grapes, pomegranates, etc., is commanded by the snow-peaks of *Monte della Disgrazia* (12,057'), one of the Bernina range.

15 M. Morbegno (Regina d'Inghilterra, or Posta) (853') is noted for its production of silk. The lower part of the Valtellina is rendered unhealthy by the inundations of the Adda. Before reaching

12 M. Colico, the Splügen route is joined (see p. 360).

86. From Tirano to Nauders by the Stelvio.

Comp. Map, p. 360.

83½ M. Messagerie from Tirano to Bormio daily in 6 hrs. Omnibus daily from Bormio over the Stelvio to Eyrs in $9\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., fare 6 fl.; also from Malo by (3½ hrs.) Nauders to Landeck (p. 348) in $8\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

The Stelvio Road, the highest in Europe, 9230' above the level of the sea, constructed by the Austrian government in 1820—25, is in an engineering point of view, as well as from the imposing character of the scenery, one of the most remarkable in Europe. The landscape traversed comprehends the rich vine-clad slopes of the Valtellina and the huge glaciers of Monte Cristallo and the Ortler. In spring, on the melting of the snow, the devastations caused by avalanches become apparent, the road being frequently entirely carried away, or covered with huge masses of rock. On the Italian side the road is in good condition, whilst on the Tyrolese it was much neglected after the cession of Lombardy, but is now entirely repaired.

Pedestrians are strongly recommended to follow the carriage-road and avoid the short cuts, as the former alone commands an unobstructed view. These paths however, effect a saving of 3 M. — The Baths of Bormio, and the inns at Trafoi and Franzenshohe afford good quarters for the night.

The road ascends from Tirano (see above) through the vineyards to the valley of *Sernio*. To the N. rises the precipitous *Piz Masuccio* (9252'), a landslip from which in 1807 blockaded the narrow bed of the *Adda*, and converted the populous and fertile valley into a lake. At *Lovera*, 3 M. above Tirano, a house bears the following inscription: 18' from the ground: *Cudle il monte*

di Sernio e si ristette l'Adda impedita nel suo corso usato; fin qui montaron l'acque ed è notato tal caso 1807. The devastation caused by subsequent inundations is still observable. *Grosotto* (Albergo Pini), is a considerable village.

11½ M. **Bolladore** (*Post). On the W. slope of the mountain stands the picturesque church of *Sondalo*. The valley now contracts, the southern character of the vegetation ceases; along the bottom of the valley dashes the grey glacier-water of the Adda. About 5 M. from Bolladore, the defile of *La Serra*, 1 M. in length, separates the Valtellina from the territory of Bormio, the '*Paese Freddo*'. At the entrance to the r. are the fragments of an old fortification, and beyond them the ruins of a more modern building. The *Ponte del Diavolo* was the scene of a sharp skirmish between Austrian and Garibaldian troops. June 26th, 1859. At the farther extremity of the defile stands a group of houses (*Morignone*) in a green dale; the church is situated on the mountain far above. The next group of houses is *S. Antonio*.

Beyond the village of *Ceppina* opens the broad green valley (*Piano*) of Bormio, enclosed by lofty, precipitous, and barren mountains, partially covered with snow. With the exception of a few alders, willows, and pines, the vegetation is scanty. The road traverses the valley in a straight line, crosses the muddy *Frodo*, which below the bridge unites with the Adda, and takes a N.E. direction to

12 M. **Bormio** (4012'), Ger. *Worms* (*Posta*; a more agreeable resting-place is the New Bath, 1½ M. above Bormio, see below), an old-fashioned little town, situated at the entrance to the *Val Furva*, and sheltered from the N. winds by lofty limestone rocks.

On the Frodo in the *Val Furva*, 3 hrs. S.E. of Bormio, is situated **S. Caterina** (5699'), a bath-establishment with about 50 rooms, unpretending but tolerably comfortable. The strong chalybeate water is exported in large quantities.

The **Monte Confine** (11,076') (ascended without difficulty from S. Caterina in 3½ hrs.) commands an admirable survey of the Ortler chain: W. the Bernina, S.W. the Mt. della Disgrazia, S. the Adamello, etc.

The **Piz Umbrail** (9915') is another excellent point of view. The Stelvio-road is followed as far as the 4th Cantoniera (Inn), 9 M. from Bormio; then a tolerable footpath ascends N.W., across meadows where numerous Alpine plants are found, to the top, whence a splendid view of the Mts. of Tyrol and Bernina. Carriages to the Cantoniera may be hired at Bormio. Guide unnecessary.

Very interesting excursion for practised mountaineers from Bormio by *Pedenos*, *Trepalle*, and *Livigno*, to *Ponte* in the Engadine (p. 336); an experienced guide necessary.

At Bormio the windings of the new road begin. The ***New Bath** (*Bagni Nuovi*, 4580'), a handsome building situated on rising ground, commanding a fine view of the valley of Bormio and the surrounding mountains, was destroyed by Garibaldian troops in 1859, but was afterwards re-erected by a Swiss company (R. 2½, B. 1½, L. and A. 1¼ fr.). It is much frequented in July and August, but is closed towards the end of Sep-

tember. The water (117°) is conveyed by pipes from the springs, situated 1 M. higher, near the *Old Bath* (*Bagni Vecchi*), which is perched upon the face of the rock, and affords good accommodation. The bridge at the *Bagni Vecchi* was destroyed by the Austrians in 1859, during a series of skirmishes with Piedmontese Alpine riflemen. Fine view from the first bridge.

The first cutting is now reached, the *Galleria dei Bagni*. To the l. is the Old Bath and a deep, gloomy ravine. Magnificent retrospect of the valley from Bormio to Ceppina, of *Monte Colombano* (9656') to the S.W., the *Val Pedes* to the W., the snow-clad *Gavia* (11,434') and the ice-pyramid of *Piz Tresero* (11,604') to the S.E. About 1 M. farther the *Brauglio*, commonly termed the *Source of the Adda*, is precipitated from the rocks to the l.; beyond it are several other waterfalls.

A succession of galleries, partly of wood, and partly hewn in the rocks, constructed to afford protection against avalanches and waterfalls, convey the road through the defile (*Il Diroccamento*) to the *Cantoniera di Piatta Martina* (5971'), a hospice for the reception of travellers, and the *Cantoniera al piede di Spondalonga* (6906'), the latter a ruin since its destruction by the Garibaldians in 1859. Adjacent to it are two picturesque waterfalls of the Brauglio, which is precipitated from a cleft in the rock above, and beyond it several others.

The road now ascends by innumerable windings, which the pedestrian may avoid. The *Casino dei rotteri di Spondalonga* is used by the road-menders; then the *Cantoniera al piano del Brauglio* in a green dale, and finally the *Cantoniera al giogo di S. Maria* (8327').

12½ M. **S. Maria** (*Inn*), the Ital. custom-house, is situated in a bleak mountain basin, almost destitute of vegetation, and surrounded by barren mountains. The ascent by carriage from Bormio to this point occupies about 4½ (the descent less than 2) hrs.; the pedestrian can accomplish the ascent more expeditiously, especially if he avail himself of the short-cuts.

A rough and narrow road (not recommended for driving), formerly the only means of communication between the Vintschgau and Valtellina (valleys of the Adige and Adda), diverges to the r. from the *Cantoniera S. Maria* to the *Wormser Joch* or *Umbrail Pass* (8245'), descending in 3 hrs. (ascent 4½) through the *Muranza Valley* to the Swiss village of *S. Maria* in the Munsterthal (p. 337), and thence by *Taufers* in 4 hrs. to *Mals* (p. 346) in the Etschthal. This walk will repay the pedestrian.

The *Cantoniera S. Maria* lies 849' below the culminating point of the Stelvio Pass, which is attained in less than 1 hr. The road affords occasional glimpses of the Münsterthal. Vegetation gradually disappears; a scanty covering of moss alone grows on the masses of rock. Immediately to the r. of the road rise the huge icy masses of *Monte Cristallo* (11,470'). The pass is never free from snow except in the height of summer, in warm

seasons; even in July snow-drifts, 6—8' in depth, are seen on the road-side.

On the **Stelvio Pass** (9045'), Ger. *Stilfser Joch*, stands a road-menders' house; a pillar to the r. marks the boundary between Italy and the Tyrol. About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the N. is the frontier of Switzerland (Grisons).

A footpath ascends by the workmen's house to the l. in 20 min. to a rocky summit which commands an almost unlimited "panorama. The view of the **Ortler** (12,812'), with its snowy summit surrounded with numerous ice-peaks, which appear quite close to the spectator, is particularly striking. To the S.E. rises the lofty *Königswand* (*Monte Zebro*, 12,648'), beyond it the *Monte Ceredale* (12,379'). Nearer are vast masses of ice (*Monte Cristallo*) and the ravines of the Stelvio route. In the distance to the S. the three snow-clad peaks of the *Corno dei Tre Signori* are visible; to the N.W. the Engadine range; to the N.E. the snowy *Weisskugel* and the mountains of the Oetzthal. The barren red summit of *Monte Pressura* in the foreground intercepts the view of the Münsterthal.

The road now descends, skirting the talc-slate precipices, by numerous windings, to the former post-station of

9 M. **Franzenshöhe** (7162') (*Wallnöfer's Inn*, well spoken of) destroyed in 1848 by Italian irregular troops, but now restored. The huge *Mondatsch* or *Madatsch Glacier*, descending from the Ortler, extends many hundred feet into the valley, and is approached by the road at the *Cantoniera al Bosco*, destroyed in 1848. The *Madatsch-Spitz* is a black mass of rock, which rises from the midst of the ice. Lower down, the two *Trafoi Glaciers* descend from the Ortler. In the background to the N. rises the broad snow-pyramid of the *Weisskugel*, the highest point of the Oetzthal range. Far below lies the small village of

$\frac{4}{1}/2$ M. **Trafoi** (5079') (*Post), consisting of some half dozen houses. (One-horse carr. to *Prad* $\frac{2}{1}/2$ fl.)

From Trafoi a visit to the ($2\frac{1}{4}$ M.) **Three Holy Springs**, which rise below in the valley at the foot of the Ortler, is particularly recommended. The path (guide unnecessary) leads at the same level through meadows, wood, and finally moraine. At the end of the valley are figures of Christ, St. Mary, and St. John, protected by a roof; from the breast of each flows the very cold 'holy water'. Adjacent are a chapel, and a house which affords accommodation to pilgrims. The entire scene, the black *Mondatsch*, the snowy *Eiswand*, and the blue glacier, with the little chapel below, surrounded by pines, is singularly impressive, surpassed by few among the Alps.

The road from this point downwards follows the course of the *Trafoi-Bach*. At *Gomagoi* (Inn), the Austrian custom-house, where large 'Defensive-Barracks' were erected in 1860, the wild *Suldenthal*, 9 M. in length, terminated by the *Sulden Glacier*, which is not visible from the Stelvio road, opens to the E. [The principal place in the valley is *St. Gertrud* or *Sulden* (accommod. at the curé's). From the *Gampenhof*, $1/2$ hr. beyond *St. Gertrud*, there is an imposing view of the Ortler, which was ascended hence for the first time in 1865. Joh. Pinggera, a good guide.]

The narrow valley scarcely affords room for the road and river. The latter forms several picturesque waterfalls. On the height to the l. is situated the village of *Stilfs*, Ital. *Stelvio*, from which, though not on the road, this route derives its name; the houses are perched on the rocks like swallows' nests. Near Prad the narrow, rocky passage expands, and the road enters the broad Valley of the *Adige*.

9 M. **Prad** (3100') (*Post*), *Bivio di Prad*, or *Brad*. The road now intersects the broad valley of the *Etsch*, or *Adige*, crossing a marsh and the river by a long bridge, the frontier between the Upper and Lower *Vintschgau*, and reaches *Spondinig* (**Inn*), $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Prad, on the high-road from Bozen and Meran to Landeck and Innsbruck.

Pedestrians may avoid the shadeless and fatiguing road from Prad by Spondinig to Mals by proceeding from Prad on the r. bank of the *Adige*, skirting the mountains, to *Aguns*, *Lichtenberg* (see below), and *Glurns* (3255'), a small fortified town with ancient church, about $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. distant. — Those who desire to visit the *Stelvio Pass* and its vicinity only are recommended to adopt the following plan: From Prad to *Trafoi* in 3 hrs. ('Holy Fountains' and back in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.), *Franzenshöhe* 2. *Ferdinandshöhe* (summit) $2\frac{1}{2}$. S. *Maria* $1\frac{1}{2}$, Baths of *Bormio* 3 hrs. Back (ascent) to S. *Maria* in 4 hrs., thence by the *Wormser Joch* to S. *Maria* in the *Münsterthal* (p. 337) in 3 hrs., *Münster* $3\frac{1}{4}$, *Taufers* $3\frac{1}{4}$, Mals $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Guide nowhere necessary. On the Tyrolese side the scenery is the finest; on the Ital. side the construction of the road is very remarkable.

With *Post-horses* (other conveyances seldom to be procured) from Prad to *Trafoi* in $1\frac{1}{2}$, S. *Maria* 3, New Bath of *Bormio* 2 hrs., ascent from the Bath to S. *Maria* $\frac{1}{2}$, summit of the pass 1, Prad 4 hrs. drive. *Omnibus* see p. 342.

The road to Nauders now skirts the base of the mountains at some distance from the *Adige*, and traverses the Upper *Vintschgau*. To the l., on the opposite bank of the river, rises the handsome half-ruined castle of *Lichtenberg*, the property of Count Khuen. To the r. of the road, before *Schluderns* is reached, is the *Churburg*, a château of Count Trapp, containing a valuable collection of ancient armour. To the l. is situated *Glurns* (see above), near which the *Rambach* descends from the *Münsterthal* (comp. p. 337) to the *Adige*. *Tartsch* is next passed, and, near Mals, the ancient tower of the *Fröhlichsburg*.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Mals** (3477') (**Post* or *Adler*; *Hirsch*; *Gans*) is a market-town of Roman origin. The church contains a picture of considerable merit, 'The Death of Joseph'. Quaint fountain by the road-side on quitting the town.

On the opposite bank of the *Adige*, on the slope of the mountain, rises the extensive Benedictine Abbey of *Marienberg*. To the l., farther on, is the village of *Burgeis*, with its red spire, and the castle of *Fürstenburg*, now occupied by a number of poor families. The road ascends and attains the E. bank of the *Heider-See*, through which the *Adige* flows. Fine retrospective view, the *Ortler* in the background. Mals, Glurns, and Tartsch lie so close together, that when seen from the height, they appear to form one large straggling village. Beyond the *Heider-See* the road reaches

7 M. *St. Valentin auf der Heide* (4695') (*Post), formerly the hospice of the bleak and rocky *Malser Heide*, where, in 1499, 8000 troops of the Grisons defeated an army of the Emperor Maximilian of double that number.

The road skirts the E. bank of the *Mitter-See*, and leads to *Graun*, a village at the entrance of the *Lang-Tauferer-Thal*, which is terminated by huge glaciers (*Gepaatsch* and *Vernagt*). To the l. lies the muddy *Reschen-See*, the outlet of which is one of the sources of the Adige. Magnificent *retrospect of the snow and ice-fields of the Ortler range which form the entire background; to the l. are the *Sulden* and *Laas* glaciers, in front of these the *Tschengelser Hochspitz*, more distant the icy masses of the *Zufall* (*Ceredale*), then the lofty pyramid of *Monte Zebro* (*Königsspitze*, 12,648'), finally to the r. the imposing *Ortlerspitze* (p. 345) itself. This view is most strikingly grand and impressive when the spectator approaches it from Nauders. *Reschen* (4574') (**Sonne*), lies at the N. extremity of the lake. Beyond it the summit of the *Reschen-Scheideck* (4898') is reached, the watershed between streams descending on one side to the Black Sea, and on the other to the Adriatic. The road now descends by the *Stille Bach* to

9 M. **Nauders** (4437') (*Post*; *Mondschein*); the old castle of *Naudersberg* contains the district courts of judicature.

Malleposte to *Bozen* twice weekly in $13\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. Comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

87. From Nauders to Bregenz by Landeck and Feldkirch. Finsternmünz. Arlberg.

70½ M. Mallepost from Nauders to Landeck 4 times weekly in 5 hrs., from Landeck to Feldkirch once daily in 11 hrs., from Feldkirch to Bregenz once daily in $3\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. *Stellwagen* (very slow) between Nauders and Landeck daily; also *Post-onnibus* daily between Landeck and Feldkirch (stopping for the night at St. Anton in going, and at Landeck in returning).

The road through the **Finstermünz Pass*, completed in 1855, traverses the mountain-side at a great height, the rocks having been blasted in several places to afford it a passage (3 tunnels, 2 galleries as a protection against avalanches), and commands beautiful views of the narrow valley of the Inn. [The route into the Engadine, R. 84, crosses the narrow ridge W. of Nauders, which separates the valley of the *Stille Bach* from the *Innthal* (see above).]

At the commencement of the pass are some small fortifications. Beyond these, a picturesque waterfall. The principal point of interest on the entire route is **Hoch Finsternmünz*, a group of houses with an inn. Far below is the ancient *Finsternmünz* (3294'), with its tower and a bridge over the *Inn*; the narrow ravine through which the *Inn* flows presents a most

picturesque scene, the mountains of the Engadine forming the background.

The new road descends gradually, and crosses the Inn near $9\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Pfunds* (**Traube*; **Post*), which consists of two groups of houses separated by the Inn; the group on the r. bank, in which the parish-church stands, is termed the '*Dorf*'; that on the l. bank, through which the road runs, is the '*Stuben*'. To the E. the distant Oetzthal glaciers are visible. The road again crosses to the r. bank by a handsome bridge near *Tösens*.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Ried* (2881') (*Post*; *Adler*), a considerable village, with the castle of *Siegmundsried*, seat of the district tribunal. The Capuchin monastery on the S. side was erected in the 17th cent., with the object of counteracting the advance of the Reformation from Switzerland. *Prutz* (*Rose*), where the road crosses to the l. bank, lies in a marshy plain at the mouth of the *Kaunserthal*, in which is situated the shrine of *Kaltenbrunn*, a favourite resort of pilgrims.

To the l. above Prutz, on an abrupt precipice on the l. bank, stand the ruins of the castle of *Laudegg*; near it lies the village of *Ludis*, with sulphur-baths (moderate charges), 1 hr. from Prutz; $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. higher is *Obludis*, a handsome edifice surrounded by forest, and delightfully situated, with celebrated mineral springs and baths, the best-regulated establishment of the kind in the Tyrol (the property of a company), but unfortunately inaccessible by carriage.

The road now recrosses to the r. bank of the river by the *Pontlatz Bridge*, 6 M. from Landeck.

The Pontlatz Bridge has on various occasions proved a scene of disaster to the Bavarians during their incursions into the Tyrol. In 1703 the Tyrolese militia (Landsturm) here so completely annihilated the Bavarian army which was endeavouring to force its way through the Vintschgau into S. Tyrol, that only a mere handful of fugitives escaped to convey the tidings to the Elector Max Emmanuel at Innsbruck. A body of 1200 Bavarians who had entered the country with a similar intention, met with the same fate on August 8th and 9th, 1806. The bridge of Prutz (see above) had been destroyed by the Tyrolese, but that of Pontlatz was vigorously defended by the Bavarians. The alarm-bell was pealing from every church and chapel on the mountains: armed men flocked in from all quarters; rocks and trunks of trees were hurled upon the enemy, and the well-directed fire of the sharpshooters thinned their ranks. The dragoons, the artillery who followed them, and a battalion intended to cover the retreat, found themselves unable to recross the bridge; the waggons and cannon were crushed by falling masses of rock, some of them from 6' to 8' in diameter, or were precipitated, together with their drivers, into the gorge of the Inn below. The defile was soon covered with masses of rock, trees, and dead and wounded soldiers and horses, presenting a scene of indescribable horror and confusion.

Above *Flies* stands the château of *Bideneck*. A short distance beyond, on the l. bank, a fall of the *Urgbach*. The Inn here dashes through a narrow gorge, and forms a series of cataracts.

$9\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Landeck* (2640') (*Schwarzer Adler*; *Post*; *Goldener Adler*), situated on both banks of the Inn, is a considerable

village; above it towers the ancient *Feste Landeck*, now tenanted by several poor families. The routes of the Arlberg, the lower valley of the Inn, and the Vintschgau unite here. (From Landeck to Innsbruck diligence once daily in 10 hrs.; comp. *Baedeker's S. Germany.*)

The Arlberg road crosses the Inn by a handsome wooden bridge, with a span of 110'; it then quits the river, turns towards the E., and crosses the *Sanna*, which falls into the Inn below the bridge. The *Sanna* is formed by the confluence of the *Trisanna*, which emerges from the *Paznauner Thal*, 4½ M. higher up, and the *Rosanna*, which issues from the *Valley of Stanz*. The road now traverses the latter valley, after passing through the beautifully situated village of *Pians* (*Pöll, near the church). At the mouth of the *Paznauner Thal*, upon an isolated rock, stands the ruined castle of *Wiesberg*, a very picturesque object, visible from various points of the road. This entire district, indeed, affords a succession of pleasing pictures, especially near *Strenge*n, a short distance farther. The *Rosanna* dashes through its narrow and rocky gorge, forming several waterfalls. The road is steeper on the E. side of the Arlberg than on the W., and ascends by numerous windings on the bank of the stream.

9 M. **Flirsch** (3786') (*Post*). From Flirsch to the Arlberg a monotonous Alpine valley. The *Klamm* near *Schnan* (4003') is a remarkable defile, 390' long and 30' wide, enclosed by precipices 500' high, which approach each other so nearly as almost to meet. From this gorge emerges the *Schnanerbach*. Pedestrians should ascend to this ravine, and traverse it as far as a crater-like basin, about 1 M. from Schnan.

7½ M. **St. Anton** (4866') (**Post*), a small village on the E. slope of the Arlberg. The hospice of *St. Christoph*, consisting of a church and inn, lies ½ M. below the summit of the Pass (5902') of the **Arlberg**, or **Adlerberg**, the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. A short distance beyond is the boundary between the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg, indicated by posts. The road now winds down to

7½ M. **Stuben** (4324') (**Post*), an insignificant village at the W. foot of the Arlberg, at the upper extremity of the *Kloster-Thal*, through which the *Alfensbach* flows, and the road descends. (*Bregenzer Wald* and *Schräcken* see p. 351.)

About 1½ M. beyond Stuben is a waterfall; then a more considerable one (after passing *Klösterle* and *Wald*) between

7½ M. **Dalaas** (2743') (**Post*) and *Bratz* (on the I.). Near the nunnery of *St. Peter*, now used as an hospital, the road reaches the *Ill*, which issues from the Montafuner Thal (see below), and immediately beyond it,

9 M. Bludenz (1758') (*Post; *Kreuz*), with a manufactory on the l. The scenery here is very picturesque.

The picturesque green Montafuner Thal, watered by the Ill, is a populous valley abounding in cherry-trees, from the fruit of which a much-esteemed 'Kirschwasser' is exacted. The chief village is Schruns (2034') (Taube, Löwe), 12 M. from Bludenz. Several passes (*Schlappiner Joch*, *St. Antonier Joch*, *Drusen Thor*, *Schweizer Thor*) lead from the Montafuner Thal to the Prättigau (p. 314), commanding magnificent views.

The highest mountain of the Reticorn Chain (p. 314) is the *Seesaplane* (19738', *seesa* seat, *plana* flat), the summit of which, in the form of a truncated cone, is named by the inhabitants of the district *Sennkopf*, *Schitan*, or *Braundner Ferner*. It is usually ascended from Bludenz, a fatiguing, but not dangerous excursion; *Neye* is recommended as a guide. The path passes through *Brand*, where guides may also be obtained, and skirts the E. side of the beautiful *Lüner Lake*, bordered with rhododendrons, on the S. side of which is a chalet (4988'), where a night's lodging may be procured; distance from Bludenz about 4 hrs. The remainder of the ascent occupies 4 hrs., 3 hrs. across loose stones, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. climbing, $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. on the ridge of the mountain (10 min. on the highest arm of the S.W. glacier). The ascent may also be made by *Vandans*, a village in the Montafuner Thal, through the *Rells-Thal* to the Lüner Lake, returning to Bludenz by *Brand*. The ascent on the Prättigau-side, from *Seewis* (p. 315), is more difficult. The view embraces the whole of Swabia as far as Ulm, the Lakes of Zurich and Wallenstadt, the mountains of Appenzell, Bern, and the Tyrol as far as the Gross-Glockner, and the entire valley of the Rhine.

The entire breadth of the valley beyond is occupied in several places by the stony bed of the river. The ravine contracts near the bridge. Near Feldkirch the Ill has forced a passage through a lofty precipice of limestone rock, before descending to the broad valley of the Rhine.

15 M. Feldkirch (1462') (*Post; *Englischer Hof*, R. 70, L. 20, B. 50 kr., D. 1 fl.; *Engel*, *Löwe*), an episcopal residence, with an important Jesuit seminary (*Stella Matutina*), situated on the high road from Switzerland to the Tyrol, and surrounded by mountains, is a natural fortress, and the key to the Tyrol on this side. Above the town are the ruins of the castle of *Schattenburg*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1487, possesses a 'Descent from the Cross' attributed to Holbein; another painting on the same subject is in the *Cupuchin Church*. A beautiful view over the entire valley of the Rhine, from the Falknalsalp to the Lake of Constance, and over the gorge of the Ill, is obtained from the **St. Margarethenkapf*, a park-like eminence, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. W. of Feldkirch (the path diverges to the l. near the bridge over the Ill). [Diligence crossing the Rhine to rail. stat. *Haag* (p. 283) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr., to stat. *Oberried* (p. 283) in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.]

This neighbourhood, and especially the Deffle of Feldkirch, has frequently been the scene of sanguinary encounters. In 1799, after taking the intrenchments of Feldkirch by storm, *Masséna* advanced on the town, but was repulsed by the Austrians. General *Molitor* was not more fortunate the following year.

The *Ill*, the *Frutz*, which falls into the Rhine near Götzis, and the latter river itself have converted this district into a marshy plain. Above the debris at intervals rise several wooded knolls,

the most considerable of which is the *Kumerberg*, 850' above the Rhine. Near *Götzis* are the ruins of two castles of the Montfort family.

9 M. **Hohenems** (*Post*), a town situated at the foot of abrupt rocks, with the castles of *Neu* and *Alt-Hohenems*. The abundant timber of the neighbourhood is employed in the construction of wooden houses, which are taken to pieces and exported to Switzerland. The *Church* contains a fine relief in marble at the high-altar; the cardinal's hat of S. Carlo Borromeo is also preserved here. The castle, erected in 1564, belongs to the princes of Waldburg-Zeil.

From Hohenems and Dornbirn *Diligence* to stat. *Au* (see p. 283) twice daily in 1 hr.

Dornbirn, a straggling town, 3 M. in length, is a manufacturing place, with an air of great prosperity. The new church bears the inscription '*Domus Dei et Porta Coeli*' (Path to the *Schräcken*, see below).

12 M. **Bregenz** (1315') (**Oesterreichischer Hof*, R. 54, B. 30, L. and A. 30 kr.; **Schwarzer Adler*, smaller, both on the lake; **Gold. Adler*; **Krone*), the chief town of the Vorarlberg (i. e. 'district in front of the Arlberg'), the *Brigantia* of the Romans, lies on the S.E. bank of the Lake of Constance. The *Old*, or *Upper Town*, on an eminence, occupies the site of an ancient *Roman Camp*, and formerly possessed two gates, of which that to the S. no longer exists.

Steamboats on the Lake of Constance, see p. 20.

The *Gebhardtsberg*, or *Schlossberg* (2231') ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr. ascent, the latter part through wood), on the summit of which are a ruined castle of the Counts of Montfort, an inn (good telescope), and a pilgrimage-church, commands an extensive prospect, embracing the entire Lake of Constance, the valley of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, the Alps, and the snow-mountain of Appenzell and Glarus; the foreground is formed by picturesque pine-clad mountains. The path to the Schlossberg passes by the church-yard, which contains a monument to the Austrian Field-marshal *Hotze*, a Swiss by birth, who fell in 1799 near Scharis (p. 42) in an engagement with the French.

Another fine point of view, recommended to those who do not care to ascend so high, is the *Bregenzer Klause*, $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. from Bregenz. — An uninterrupted prospect over the mountains of the Tyrol, the Algau, and Switzerland is commanded by the summit of the *Pfander* (3478') (inn with 2 beds), to the N.E. of Bregenz (ascent $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). In favourable weather Monte Rosa is said to be visible by the side of the Tödi.

Diligence to St. Margarethen (p. 283) twice daily in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.

From Bregenz to the *Schräcken* is a very interesting excursion of 12–14 hrs. through the *Bregenzer Wald*, the N.W. portion of the Vorarlberg Alps, a thickly peopled district traversed by the *Bregenzer Ach*. The broad valley of the Rhine is first ascended as far as *Schwarzach* (1870'), then the mountains on the E. to (9 M.) *Alberschwende* (2205') ('Taube') for better still by *Dornbirn*, see above, and on foot over the *Hochalp* (4700'), and *Schwarzenberg* ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) ('Hirsch'). Then by *Mellau* (beyond the Ach, to the r.), is the small watering place *Reutte* to (9 M.) *Schnepfau*; (3 M.) *Au* ('Rössle'); (3 M.) *Schoppenau* (2963') ('Krone'). The journey may be accomplished thus far in a light carriage.

From this point the steep ascent to the *Schräcken* (3842'), through wild scenery, passing the small sulphur baths of *Hopfreben*, occupies 3–4 hrs.

At the bottom of a vast basin, around which mountains rise to the height of 6000'-8000', covered with forest and pastures at their base, and with snow, on their summits, on a grassy terrace enclosed by precipices and the foaming waters of the Ach which precipitates itself from the mountains, is seen the little church of Schrœcken, and adjacent to it a new "Inn and a small group of houses (3740'). The tableau is especially striking when approached from the Arlberg, from *Stuben* (p. 349) (6 hrs.) by the village *Am Lech* or *Thamberg* (4364') ("Krone), situated at the confluence of the sources of the Lech, whence a guide is necessary.

From the *Felt-Alp*, $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from the Schrœcken, is seen to the N. the rocky pyramid of the *Widderstein* (7904'), and a superb waterfall of the Ach, and to the S.W. a glacier on the sides of the *Rothe Wand* (8852'), whence a brook precipitates itself.

Mountain-paths from the Schrœcken (N.E.) to the Illerthal, as far as *Oberstdorf* in Bavaria, see *Baedeker's S. Germany*.

88. From Coire to Splügen. Via Mala.

Comp. Map, p. 306.

32½ M. Diligence three times daily to Splügen (9 fr. 90 c.) in 7, thence to Chiavenna twice daily in 6 hrs.; 3 seats in the coupé, 6 in the interior, 1 by the conductor, and 1 on the box (comp. Introd. IX). Correspondence with the early train from St. Gall and Rorschach, see p. 282. From Splügen travellers proceed at once by another diligence over the Bernardino (p. 362). Those who wish to enjoy the scenery, should secure a place which commands a view, or avail themselves of the diligence as far as Thusis only, thence proceeding to Andeer ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.), or Splügen (17 M.) on foot. The road from Coire to Reichenau (6 M.) is unsuited for pedestrians in hot and dusty weather; but the walk from Reichenau to Thusis (11 M.) is replete with interest. Two-horse carr. from Coire to Splügen 60, to Chiavenna 125, to Colico 150 fr.

As Coire is quitted, the *Barracks*, the esplanade, and an agricultural school for poor children are seen on the r. The scenery is uninteresting as far as Reichenau. On the opposite bank of the Rhine (crossed by a new bridge), at the foot of the *Calanda* (p. 285), lies the village of *Felsberg*, which is menaced with a fate similar to that of Goldau (p. 54). Large masses of the rock fell in 1850.

The road passes through the handsome Romansch village of **Ems**, Romansch *Donat* (1879', Rom. Cath.), near the ruins of the ancient castle of *Hohenems*. The chapel on the eminence contains an image of the Virgin, said to have been brought down from the Oberland and deposited here by the waters of the Rhine. Some geologists maintain that the various hills in this neighbourhood, and those around Reichenau, have been formed by alluvial deposits. (A footpath diverging to the l. from the road above Ems enters the forest, and then skirts the r. bank of the Rhine to Thusis; it is 1 hr. shorter than the high-road, but disagreeably stony and not recommended.) Near Reichenau the road crosses the Rhine by a dark covered bridge of one arch, 252' long, and 8.5' above the river.

6 M. **Reichenau** (1922') (**Adler*, R. 1, B. 1 fr., formerly a monastery, rooms with vaulted ceilings), a group of houses belonging to the castle, lies at the confluence of the *Vorder-Rhein* and the *Hinter-Rhein*. The best view of the rivers is obtained from the

terrace of the garden of *M. de Planta*, near the hotel. In the struggle of the two streams at their junction, the Vorder-Rhein, in spite of its superior volume, is driven back by the impetuous current of the Hinter-Rhein, which descends from the Bernardino. On the W. the snow-clad *Brigelser Horn* towers above the mountains of the Oberland. The garden, which is always accessible, is pleasantly laid out, and contains a well-kept hot-house, etc. The château, opposite the entrance to the garden, was erected by the Bishops of Coire, and was named by them after the Abbey of *Reichenau* on the Lake of Constance (p. 20). It is now the property of *M. de Planta*. In 1794 Louis Philippe sought refuge here, and several memorials of his visit still exist.

A second covered wooden *Bridge* (in passing through which outside passengers must stoop) crosses the *Vorder-Rhein* above Reichenau, immediately before its confluence with the Hinter-Rhein. In the vicinity is a large *Saw-mill* with several circular saws. (Post-road to Dissentis see p. 307; footpath to Bad Pfäffers by the Kunkelsalp, p. 287.)

The fruitful valley, of which the E. side is termed *Domleschg*, Roman. *Domgiasca*, or *Tomiliasca* (*vallis domestica*), the W. side *Heinzenberg*, Roman. *Montagna*, traversed by the road to *Thusis* on the l. bank of the Hinter-Rhein, is $7\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 2 M. wide. The Rhine, which until a few years ago occupied nearly the entire width of the valley, is now confined within due limits by large embankments. The sides of the valley are remarkable for their fertility, their charming scenery, and the numerous castles whichrown from almost every eminence on the r. bank. The mixture of languages and creeds in this district cannot fail to strike the traveller. At *Coire* the German language and Protestantism prevail, *Ems* is Romansch and Rom. Cath., *Reichenau* Germ. and Prot., *Bonaduz* (separated from Reichenau only by the Vorder-Rhein), *Rhäzüns*, and *Katzins* Roman. and Rom. Cath., the *Heinzenberg* Prot. and (in part) Germ., *Thusis* Germ. and Prot., *Schams* (Zillis) Andeer, and the mountain-villages (Roman) and Prot. The German villages of the Rheinwaldthal from *Surera* to *Hinter-Rhein* form the limit of Protestantism and the Romansch language. Then, beyond the Bernardino, the valley of *Misox*, belonging to the Grisons, is Ital. and Rom. Cath.

The road soon ascends for a short distance. 1 M. **Bonaduz** (2146') (Post; *Krone*, on the l. at the end of the village). Rom. 'Pan-a-tots' (bread for all), is probably so named from the fertility of its fields. $\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Rhäzüns** (*Ruetia Ima*), a village with a handsome castle on a rock rising from the Rhine, the property of the *Vieli* family. From the road a fine retrospective view of the castle of *Rhäzüns*, the chapel of St. George, the church of Tamins, the Calanda in the background, and the church of *Feldis* above, on an eminence on the r. bank of the Rhine. The two banks are connected by the *Bridge of Rothenbrunnen*.

On the right bank is the ruined castle of *Nieder-Juvalta*; farther on are the Baths of *Rothenbrunnen*, a weak chalybeate; above it the ruins of *Ober-Juvalta*, and the handsome châteaux of *Ortenstein* and *Paspels*. Farther on are the ruins of the church of St. *Lorenz*, and the châteaux of *Canova*, *Rietberg*, *Fürstenau*,

Baldenstein (on the Albula), and *Ehrenfels*, the latter near *Hohen-Rhaetien* (p. 355).

On the left bank, on an eminence, stands the ruined castle of (3 M.) *Realta*, not visible from the road. Below this castle by the road-side is a large country-inn, 'Zur Rheincorrection'. On the l. side of the road, the large *Penitentiary* of the Canton of the Grisons. Near (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Katzis* (2188') (*Kreuz*) a nunnery on the r.; beautiful landscape. To the S. is the snow-clad summit of the *Piz Curver*; beyond this, to the l., the Schyn Pass with the majestic *Piz St. Michel* in the background; to the N. the *Tinzenhorn* with the *Ringelspitz* (10,971'). Near Thusis, on a terrace by the cheerful village of *Masein*, stands the castle of *Tugstein* with pleasure-grounds, formerly the ancestral castle of the Capol family, as an inscription over the portal records. The *Landsgemeinde* (p. 75) meets every two years on the meadows near *Cresta*.

11 M. *Thusis* (2326'), Ital. *Tosanna*, Rom. *Tusaun* (*Tuscia*) (**Via Mala* in the principal street, R. 3, B. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$, A. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ft., with the dépendance **Pension Via Mala*, finely situated; **Adler* or *Post*; **Rhaetia*; pension in all. Beer at the *Felsenkeller* on the *Rosenbühl*), 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. from *Katzis*, on a spur of the Heinzenberg, has been rebuilt in a superior style since a fire in 1845. Like many other villages in the Grisons, it is believed to derive its name from fugitive Tuscans. It is well adapted for a stay of some duration, and as head-quarters for excursions.

From Thusis to *Tiefenkasten*. The *Schyn Road* constructed in 1868 and 1869 (not to be confounded with the old *Schyn-Pass*, p. 319) leads on the S. side of the Albula (diligence once daily in 2 hrs., in connection with the diligences across the Julier and Albula). This route forms, as it were, a central connecting link in the network of roads extending over the Grisons, and commands a succession of picturesque and imposing views. Immediately beyond Thusis it crosses the *Nolla* and the Rhine at the foot of the *Hohen-Rhaetien*. Before (3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Sils* (Inn 'Pass Mal') is reached, the road passes the ruin of *Ehrenfels*, then the small château of *Baldenstein*; it next ascends to *Campi* (*Campo Bello*), ruin of the ancestral seat of the Campell family) and the farm of (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Ramplagna*. Pretty view hence of the church of *Solis*, which continues in sight. Then through the ancient forest of *Verzasca*. A ravine on the r. is crossed by a bridge of the old *Mutten* road, visible high above the new road. The 'Pass Mal', which begins here, has rendered galleries of masonry and extensive cuttings in the rock necessary in the construction of the road. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. Small inn. Fine view of the ravine of *Mutten* from the bridge which crosses it. The new road to the r. ascends to (3 M.) *Mutten* (Inn unpretending, but good. The *Multner Horn*, 6609', commanding a fine prospect, may be ascended hence in 1 hr.; first part of the way by a good path, then across grassy slopes). 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Unter-Solis*, a hamlet with a spring containing iodine. On the height to the l. are the chalets (p. 319) and the village of *Oberatz*. Near the last gallery a fine retrospect is obtained of the Heinzenberg and the peaks of the Albula group. The road now crosses the Albula by the **Solis Bridge*, 257 ft. above the stream, and ascends by a curve to the village of (2 M.) *Alvaschein* (*Postablage*, poor). Near *Stürvis* a waterfall. Farther on, to the r. below the road, is the church of *Mästail*, the oldest in the Albula valley, and formerly used as a burial-place. At *Unter-Mästail* there is an alkaline mineral spring. The road unites with the Julier route near *Tiefenkasten* (p. 323).

The *Nolla* flows into the Rhine on the S. side of Thusis. On Sept. 27th. 1868, its swollen and turbid stream was discharged like a vast torrent of mud into the Rhine, the waters of which it forced back for some distance, thus contributing considerably to increase the devastations in the lower Rheinthal.

The *Lüsch* (6003'), situated on the Heinzenberg (p. 353), above the village of *Tschappina*, has no visible outlet. Its water softens the porous slate of its banks to the consistency of mud, large masses of which periodically slide down to the *Nolla*. *Tschappina* itself is built in part on a shifting foundation, some of its buildings having been ascertained to change their positions.

The view from the *Nolla* bridge is very remarkable. In the background of the valley towers the barren *Piz Beverin* (9843'). On the r. bank of the gorge, through which the Rhine flows, stand the ruins of the castle of *Hohen-Rhaetien* or *Hoch-Reult* (*Hoch Ryatt*, *Raetia Alta*), 596' above the river. This is the most ancient castle in Switzerland, founded, according to tradition, by the legendary hero *Raetus*, leader of the Etruscans during their retreat before the Gauls, B. C. 587, 166 years after the founding of Rome. On the N. side of the mountain is the *Chapel of St. John*, the most ancient Christian church in the valley. Fine view of the entire Domleschg (p. 353).

From 1470 to 1822 the road here ascended the course of the *Nolla* through forest, and entered the gorge below *Rongellen* (see below). The path through the gorge, the celebrated **Via Mala*, was then only 4' wide, and followed the l. bank the whole way. The new road was constructed, and the old path considerably widened, in 1822. The limestone-rocks rise almost perpendicularly on both sides to a height of 1600'. A short distance from the entrance, near the *Känzeli*, the retrospective view is very fine. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Thusis is a *Gallery*, 200' in length, penetrating the solid and perpendicular rock. Immediately beyond it is a partially open gallery, over which the rocks project. The roaring river is visible at the bottom of the gorge, from the point where the side-wall ceases and the wooden railings recommence. The *retrospective view, through the narrow and gloomy defile, of the solitary tower of *Hohen-Rhaetien*, and the sunny slopes of the Heinzenberg beyond, is singularly beautiful.

Near the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Post-station (refreshments and a few beds) of the little village of *Rongellen*, which stands on an eminence to the r., the gorge expands into a small basin. Soon after, however, the precipices again approach each other. The road crosses the river three times at short intervals: $\frac{3}{4}$ M. (from the post-stat.) first bridge, built in 1738; $\frac{1}{4}$ M. *second bridge, built in 1738, where the scene is most imposing. The Rhine, 300' below the road, winds through a ravine so narrow that the precipices above almost meet. On Aug. 27th. 1834, and on Sept. 28th., 1868, the river rose to within a few feet of the

arch of the bridge. At the ($1\frac{1}{4}$ M.) third bridge (2736') (erected after the inundation of 1834) the *Via Mala* ends.

The road now enters the more open *Valley of Schams* (2838') (*Vallis Sexamniensis*, 'valley of the six streams' descending from the mountains on the r. and l.; Ital. *Sessame*), the green meadows and cheerful habitations of which look doubly attractive to the traveller after the sombre passage of the *Via Mala*. In the background to the S. are the peaks of the *Hirli* (5628'). Above the old bridge, the Rhine forms a small waterfall. The first village in the valley of Schams (6 M. from Thusis) is **Zillis**, Rom. *Ciraun* (3061') (refreshments at the post-stat.), with the most ancient church in the valley, of which the tower is the oldest part.

Piz Beverin (9843'), commanding a magnificent prospect, may be ascended from Zillis, Andeer, or Schams, in 7–8 hrs.; guide 5 fr. A very fatiguing excursion, but unattended with danger.

On the eminence to the r., on the l. bank of the Rhine, above the village of *Donat*, behind which rises the *Piz Beverin*, stands the ruined castle of *Fardün*, or *La Turr*, formerly the residence of the governors of the valley. About the middle of the 15th cent., the brutal behaviour of one of these officials, like that of Gessler 150 years previously, was the cause of the emancipation of this district from their oppressive sway. Entering the cottage of a peasant, against whom he harboured some resentful feeling, the tyrant spat into the boiling broth prepared for the midday meal. The peasant, *Johann Calder*, seized him by the throat, plunged his head into the scalding liquid, exclaiming: 'Eat the soup thou hast seasoned' ('*Malgia sez il pult cha ti has condüt'*), and strangled him. This was the signal for a general rising.

Near the *Baths of Pigneu* (destroyed by an inundation in 1834, and afterwards by fire; the waters, which contain iron and alkali, are conveyed by a conduit to Andeer, and there used for baths) a glacier-torrent is crossed by a bridge, which was the last completed on this route, and bears the following inscription on the E. parapet: '*Jam via patet hostibus et amicis. Cavete Rhaeti! simplicitas morum et unio servabant avitum libertatem.*'

$7\frac{1}{2}$ M. **Andeer** (3212') (**Krone*, or *Hotel Fravi*), the principal village of the valley, with a Prot. Romansch pop. of 583. Near the village stands the tower of the castle of *Castellatsch*; fine view of the valley from the church (erected in 1673).

From Andeer to *Stalla* (12 good hrs., the traveller should take provisions and wine from Andeer, and start early), a laborious expedition which perhaps scarcely repays the fatigue. The path ascends the wild *Valley of Ferrera* (see below), passing through *Ausser-Ferrera* and *Inner-Ferrera* (or *Canavil*, 4859', Ger. *Hundeloch*), $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. S. of Andeer (refreshments at the cure's). The upper part of the valley, with a German population, is named the *Averser Thal*. From ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Cresta* (6295') (Inn very unpretending) towards the E. to the summit of the pass, the *Stallerberg* or *Taletta Pass* (8478') $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.: descent in 2 hrs. to *Stalla*, see p. 324. — From *Juf* a path leads towards the S.E. over the *Forcellina* (8769') direct to the *Septimer* (p. 321).

From Canicül to Pianazzo on the Splügen route (guide necessary; the son of the pastor at Canicül recommended). The path ascends through the forest in the *Val Emet*, skirting the precipice on the r., to the chalets of the *Emet* Alp (6191'), whence the 'stone man' on the summit of the *Passo di Madesimo* (7484') is visible, though there still remains two good hours' walk over the soft and uneven soil of the Alp before that point is reached. Retrospective view of the *Pit Bererin*, and beyond this the *Callanda*; from the summit of the pass, which forms the frontier of Switzerland and Italy, the *Tambohorn* (p. 363) is visible to the W., and the *Galligione* (10,289') to the S.E. On the S.W. side of the pass it is necessary to slide down a short snow-slope in a sitting position; then along the N. side of the beautiful little *Lago di Emet*, down by the l. bank of the *Madesimo*, afterwards across meadows, through the village of the same name (4 hrs. from Canicül); then on the r. bank of the *Madesimo*, reaching the Splügen route $\frac{1}{2}$ M. below *Pianazzo* (p. 359).

The Splügen route winds upwards, passes the inconsiderable ruins of the *Bärenburg*, and enters the **Rosfla Ravine*, bearing some resemblance to the *Via Mala*, a gorge 3 M. in length, in which the Rhine forms a series of waterfalls. Near the entrance the *Averser-Rhein* precipitates itself from the *Ferrera-Thal* and joins the (3573') *Hinter-Rhein*. A short distance up the valley (steps ascend from the road, then a descent to the l.) the former stream forms a picturesque cascade, the spray of which rises in clouds to a considerable height. (Route through the *Ferrera Valley* to Stalla, see above.)

Towards the end of the gorge, the *Einshorn*, covered with snow in the early part of summer becomes visible. An ancient bridge here crosses the Rhine; farther on, a rocky gateway, about 16 yds. in length (*Sasa plana*), is passed. The open Alpine landscape of the *Rheinwaldthal* (*Val Rhein*) is now disclosed; to the r. the village of *Savers*, or *Sufers* (4672'); opposite the traveller rise the *Pizzo Uccello* (8910') and the *Einshorn* (9649'); to the l. of Splügen, near the *Pizzo Uccello*, the *Tambohorn* (10,748'); opposite, towards the W., the *Zapporthorn* (9803') and other mountains, see p. 363.

$8\frac{1}{4}$ M. **Splügen** (4757') (**Hotel Bodenhaus*, R. $2\frac{1}{2}$, D. 3—4 fr., diligence passengers breakfast here), Rom. *Speluga* (from *Spelua*, without corn; or *Specula*, watch-tower), is the capital (523 inhab.) of the *Rheinwaldthal*, the upper part of which valley resembles that of Ursern. The village is enlivened by the traffic on the Splügen and Bernardino routes on which it is situated. It consists of half-a-dozen handsome houses and a number of smaller ones, with a church. In autumn large herds of cattle are constantly encountered in this village, on their way to the Italian markets. At this elevation oats seldom attain maturity. Numbers of Bergamasque shepherds (comp. p. 324) are also to be found with their flocks on both slopes of the Splügen. (Excursion to the *Source of the Hinter-Rhein*, see p. 362.)

89. From Splügen to the Lake of Como.

39 M. Diligence twice daily to Chiavenna (9 fr. 40 c.) in 6 hrs., to Colico (12 fr. 30 c.) in $8\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., corresponding with the steamboats to Como, and to Lecco, in connection with the trains for the south. The seats on the r. afford the best view.

The road divides near the village of *Splügen* (4757'), that in a straight direction leads to the Bernardino (p. 362); that to the l., which crosses the Rhine (the old wooden bridge was destroyed by the flood of 1868, and is to be replaced by an iron bridge), winds upwards and traverses a gallery 280' long. Outside-passengers must be careful to avoid the beams which support the gallery. The barren *Kalkberg* rises above Splügen in the rear. The road then enters a bleak valley and ascends on the W. side by numberless zigzags, passing the lonely *Berghaus* (6677') to the summit (6945') of the **Splügen Pass** (*Speluga*, *Coldo del Orso*), 3803' below the precipitous *Tambohorn*, or *Schneehorn* (10,748', ascent 3—4 hrs., not unattended with danger: the view extends N. to Swabia, S. to Milan, whence this mountain is visible, and embraces a large portion of the mighty glacier-world). The ice-mountain on the E. is the *Surettahorn* (9925'). This narrow ridge forms the boundary between Switzerland and Italy. An ancient tower stands on the summit.

The Splügen was one of the Alpine passes with which the Romans were acquainted; till 1818 it was only a bridle-path. Between Nov. 27th and Dec. 4th. 1800, General Macdonald led his division, which was to cover the flank of the Italian army commanded by Brune, over this pass during a severe snow-storm. Whole columns of troops were precipitated into the abyss of the *Cardinell* (see below) by avalanches. The Austrian government caused the present road to be constructed in 1819—21, in order to secure a passage to Lombardy in this direction also, after the completion of the Bernardino route.

Beyond the summit the road passes the first *Cantoniera* (refuge), and then reaches (3/4 M., 8 M. from Splügen) the **Dogana** (6246'), the Italian custom-house, a group of houses with a poor inn, at the upper end of a bleak valley surrounded by lofty mountains. The snow here often reaches in winter to the windows of the first-floor. Bells are rung in the four highest houses of refuge during snow-storms, as a guide to travellers.

The old bridle-path turned to the r. near the second wooden bridge, and traversed the *Cardinell* gorge direct to Isola, a route much exposed to avalanches. The new road descends gradually by numberless zigzags along the E. precipice, and is protected against avalanches in many places by long galleries (the first 744' long, the second 682', the third 1640'). These are constructed of solid masonry and covered with sloping roofs supported by pillars, to enable the snow to slide off; they are lighted by apertures at the sides, resembling embrasures.

As the second gallery is quitted, a beautiful view is obtained of the old road (destroyed by an inundation in 1834), and the village of *Isola*. The new road avoids the dangerous *Lira* gorge

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between Isola and Campo Dolcino. Immediately beyond *Pianazzo*, near the entrance to a short gallery, the considerable stream of the *Madesimo* precipitates itself from a rock to a depth of 700' into the valley below. This beautiful *waterfall is best surveyed from a small projecting platform by the road. The conductor sometimes detains the diligence for a short time to enable passengers to alight and view the cascade. A Latin inscription on a stone tablet in the rock records the date of the construction of the route. (From *Pianazzo* to *Canicùl* over the *Passo di Madesimo*, see p. 357.)

15½ M. **Campo Dolcino** (3553') consists of two large groups of houses, the first of which contains the church, surrounded by ash-trees, and the cemetery ('*Campo Santo*'). In the second group, ½ M. farther, is the inn (*Posta*). Beyond this point is another Latin inscription on the rock, in honour of the Emperor Francis, who constructed the route from '*Clavenna ad Rhenum*'.

The *Lira Valley* is strewn with fragments of rock, but the wildness of the scene is somewhat modified by the luxuriant foliage of the chestnuts visible lower down, from which the slender white campanile of the church of *Madonna di Gallivaggio* gracefully rises. Near *S. Giacomo* there are whole forests of chestnuts, which extend far up the steep mountain slopes. The vineyards of Chiavenna are now soon reached, and the rich luxuriance of Italian vegetation unfolds itself to the view.

8½ M. **Chiavenna** (1319'), the *Clavenna* of the Romans, afterwards the capital of the County of Clavén (**Hôtel Conradi*, R. and L. 2½, B. 1½, D. 4, A. ¾ fr., adjoining the post-office, carriages; *Chiave d'Oro*). The Chiavenna beer is considered the best in N. Italy), an ancient town with 3800 inhab., is charmingly situated on the *Maira*, at the mouth of the Val Bregaglia (p. 360). Opposite the post-office are the extensive ruins of a castle, formerly the property of the *De Salis* family, and frequently besieged in ancient times. Picturesque view from the castle-garden, or '*paradiso*' (½ fr. gratuity), which extends along an isolated rock, and is festooned with vines.

S. Lorenzo, the principal church, near the post-office, has an elegant slender clock-tower, or *campanile*, which rises from an enclosure surrounded by arcades, formerly the *Campo Santo* or burial-ground. Interior uninteresting. Adjacent are two *Charnel-houses*, in which the skulls and bones are carefully arranged. The *Battisterio* contains a very ancient font, decorated with reliefs.

The road to Colico at first traverses vineyards; farther on, the effects of the inundations of the *Maira*, and its tributary the *Lira*, which joins it below Chiavenna, become apparent. Almost the entire valley, being enclosed by lofty mountains, is exposed to these inundations. Near

6 M. **Riva** the road reaches the *Lago di Riva*, or *di Mezzola*,

so completely shut in by mountains, that, previously to the construction of the road, the lake had to be crossed by boat. This piece of water originally formed the N. bay of the Lake of Como, but the deposits of the *Adda* have in the course of ages almost entirely separated the two lakes, which are now connected only by a narrow channel, recently rendered navigable. The road skirts the E. bank of the lake, in some places supported by embankments and masonry, in others passing through galleries, and crosses the *Adda*. Before the junction of this road with that of the Stelvio (p. 342), the ruins of the castle of *Fuentes*, erected by the Spaniards in 1603, and destroyed by the French in 1796, are seen on the r. It was formerly situated on an island, and considered the key of the Valtellina. At

9 M. **Colico** (722') (*Albergo Piazza Garibaldi*, on the lake; *Isola Bella*, both in the Ital. style) the *Lake of Como* (p. 381) is reached. The Swiss diligence runs as far as Lecco by the road mentioned at p. 386. *Steamers* on the lake, see p. 381. *Messagerie* (*Impresa Fojanini*) to Sondrio in 5, Bormio in 14, Tirano in 9 hrs., see RR. 85, 86.

90. From Chiavenna to Samaden. Maloja.

Comp. Maps, pp. 358, 326.

33½ M. Diligence once daily in 8½ hrs. (9 fr. 60 c.). In this direction the diligences are usually less crowded than on the return-journey, for which coupé-places should be engaged several days in advance.

The **Val Bregaglia** (*Praegallia* of the Romans, so named from its position 'in front of their province of Cisalpine Gaul'), Ger. *Bergeller Thal*, opens near Chiavenna, and extends upwards towards the E. as far as the Maloja. This valley, in most parts narrow, is watered throughout its entire length by the *Maira* or *Mera*. The lower part exhibits the luxuriance of southern vegetation, the upper is Alpine in character. The route from Chiavenna to the Swiss frontier, between masses of rock clothed with dense chestnut woods, is strikingly beautiful, and rich in picturesque landscapes, but its habitations, roads, and bridges are in a lamentable state of dilapidation, the sole exception being the well constructed high-road itself. No sooner, however, is the Swiss frontier crossed, than the contrast becomes most marked; the roads are good and the houses well built. In the Bregaglia alone are purely Italian communities to be found professing the Reformed faith (at Poschiavo, p. 341, mixed). Many of the inhabitants (1638 in number), like those of the Engadine, seek their fortunes in foreign lands.

At Chiavenna the road diverges to the E., and ascends the course of the *Maira*. On the road, 1½ M. from Chiavenna, is a picturesque waterfall, the two arms of the stream forming a double cascade; 1½ M. beyond are two small villages, designated as '*Del comune di Piuro*'.

Opposite, on the l. bank of the *Maira*, formerly stood the wealthy and flourishing town of *Plurs* (*Piuro*) with 2430 inhab., and surrounded by numerous country-residences. This town was entirely destroyed by a land-slip in 1618. For several days previously to the catastrophe, masses of rock had become detached from the slopes of Monte Conto, and numerous fissures were observed to form and widen in the mountain. The inhabitants, however, disregarded these admonitory phenomena, and were buried, together with all their possessions, by a mass of earth and rock 60' in thickness, all

attempts to penetrate which proved fruitless. Every trace of the town has disappeared, and the mass of debris is now clothed with a luxuriant forest of chestnuts. The name of the town still survives in that of the little village of *Plurs*, where a traffic is carried on in articles manufactured of a soft kind of stone (talc. *lapis ollaris*), mentioned by Pliny under the name of '*Lapis Comensis*'.

The road remains on the r. bank of the Maira, and passes through *Villa*, or *Villa di Chiavenna*. Immediately below *Castasegna*, the stream forms the boundary between Italy and Switzerland. **Castasegna** (2362') (**Schuhmacher's* restaurant). 6 M. from Chiavenna, is on the Swiss frontier. The name of this closely-built but pleasing village indicates that its principal resources are derived from its chestnut-trees. The silkworm and white mulberry continue to flourish here, and as far N. as Bondo.

Agreeable walk through a beautiful chestnut forest, passing the waterfall of the *Acqua di Stoll*, to **Soglio** (3560') (*Gioranoli*), a village with 406 inhab., 1 hr. N.E. of Castasegna, the site of the deserted palaces and gardens of the Salis-Soglio family. Here the *pinus cembra*, or 'Alpine cedar' (p. 326), is seen in strange juxtaposition with the chestnut. Fine view of the Bondasca Glacier.

Spinò, a group of houses on the road below Soglio, possesses a brewery (good beer). Opposite, near **Bondo**, where the impetuous *Bondasca* falls into the Maira, stands a castle erected by the Counts of Salis in 1770. For three entire months the sun does not shine on Bondo. Rhododendrons and chestnuts flourish here side by side. The latter do not occur beyond this limit; the walnut ceases near *Stampa*.

The road crosses the *Maira* above its confluence with the *Bondasca*. **Promontogno** (2687') (Inn) (excursion of 3 hrs. to the interesting *Bondasca Glacier*, of which a fine view is obtained by ascending the slope to the l. by the last chalet in front of the moraine), a village belonging to the commune of Bondo. Above it tower the ruins of the considerable castle of *Castelmur*. Two lofty and massive walls descend into the valley. The road passes through a rocky gallery (*Portu*), which, like the Platifer (p. 82) in the Leventina, forms the boundary between two zones of vegetation. Near the tower of the castle, on the side of the mountain, stands a handsome church, erected by Baron Castelmur in 1855 on the ruins of an ancient edifice, formerly the principal church in the valley.

The church of *S. Pietro* is picturesquely situated on an eminence; then *Stampa* (3379') and *Borgonuovo* (*Bornöv*, 3471'), which, with *Coltura* on the slope opposite, form the parish of **Stampa** (373 inhab.). On the height near *Coltura* stands the château of Baron Castelmur.

11½ M. **Vicosoprano** (3566'), Rom. *Vespran* (**Corona* or *Posta*), the capital of the valley, with 323 inhab., at the confluence of the Maira and the *Albigna*, which forms a beautiful cascade near its glacier. The formation of the mountain ridges is here very peculiar.

The narrow *Albigna Valley* may be ascended from Vicosoprano as far as the *Albigna Glacier* (*Ghiacciajo dell' Albigna*), an interesting excursion of 4 hrs. — Those who are not liable to giddiness are recommended to ascend (6 hrs.) the *Piz Duan* (10,253'), which commands a rich and varied panorama. The forester *Giov. Stampa* at Stampa and *Giac. Prevosti* at Vicosoprano are recommended as guides.

The road soon after winds upwards (the old road, following the telegr. posts, is shorter) to (4½ M.) **Casaccia** (4790'), Rom. *Casätsch* (*Post; *Mich. *Mayer*, the lowest house on the l.; **Agostino Zuan*; the two last without signs), the highest village in the Val Bregaglia. (Bridle-path to *Stalla* on the Julier route over the *Septimer*, see p. 324.) *Pietro Torriani* is recommended as a guide.

The road which crosses the *Maloja* (the W. slope of which is remarkable for its luxuriant vegetation) passes the ruins of the Gothic church of *S. Gaudenzio* on the l., and ascends through beautiful fir-woods by steep zigzags, reaching the summit of the pass (5961') (p. 326). 4½ M. from Casaccia. (From one of the windings a path to the r. leads in a few min. to the beautiful fall of the *Ordlegna*, the spray of which is visible from the valley below. The path to it is easily missed unless the zigzags of the road be followed; comp. p. 327.) On reaching the summit of the Maloja, travellers should not fail to mount the rock opposite the Maloja Inn, a few paces from the road, as it commands a fine view of the valley; the diligence halts here for a few minutes, during which the ascent may easily be made.

From *Maloja* to *Samaden*, see p. 326.

91. From Splügen to Bellinzona. Bernardino.

Comp. Map, p. 358.

45½ M. Diligence in 7½ hrs., fare 14 fr. 30 c. Two-horse carr. from Coire to Bellinzona 170, to Lugano 200 fr.

Splügen (4757'), see p. 357. The road intersects the upper *Rheinwaldthal* (*Val Rhein*), where many traces of the devastation caused by the flood of 1868 are still visible. 1½ M., *Medels* (5029'); 1¼ M., pasture of *Ebi* (4960'), where the Landsgemeinde (comp. p. 75) used formerly to assemble biennially on the first Sunday in May; 1¾ M., *Nusénen*, Ital. *Novenna* (5170') (*Hössli*), the church of which is roofed with copper. About 2 M. farther,

6¾ M. **Hinterrhein** (5315') (*Post*), the highest village in the valley.

Source of the Hinter-Rhein. The '*Sprung*', or '*Ursprung*' (source), is 1 hrs. to the S.W. (to the Zapportalp 3 hrs., thence to the source 1 hr. rough walking). The interest of this excursion (guide necessary) perhaps hardly repays the fatigue. The path, which is injured annually by inundations and landslips, for some distance traverses loose stones brought down by the river, which is crossed several times. The inhabitants of the valley say that the most favourable time for this excursion is the end of June, as avalanches are then no longer to be apprehended, although the snow is still

lying, on which it is less fatiguing to walk than on the loose stones. On approaching the source from the last chalet occupied by the shepherds (p. 324), a wild and barren rock is seen on the r. bank, at the base of which the infant Rhine forms a small cascade. This bleak district is known as the *Hölle* ('hell'). Beyond, on the same side, is a rock partly covered with earth, on which in August rhododendrons bloom luxuriantly; this, by way of antithesis, is termed the *Paradies* ('paradise'). This narrow valley is terminated by the *Rheinwald* or *Zapport Glacier*. The Hinter-Rhein issues from an aperture (7274'), in shape resembling a cow's mouth. The stream, which from the first is of considerable volume, is soon augmented by numerous small tributaries issuing from crevices of the glacier. On the l. bank lies the sunny *Zapportalp* (6417'), with its flocks of sheep and goats. From this Alp, which faces the S., the *Rheinwald Glacier* may be ascended, in order to obtain a good view of the vast mountains which enclose the *Rheinwaldthal*: the *Marschhorn*, or *Moschelhorn* (*Piz Moësola*, 9521'), the *Rheinwaldhorn* (11,148'), the *Güferhorn* (11,132'), etc.

The *Bernardino Road* crosses the first bridge (5301'), which spans the Rhine with three arches, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. beyond Hinterrhein. It then winds up the steep S. slope in zigzags, commanding a fine view of the valley of the Rhine. On reaching the ridge, it leads through a narrow and desolate valley to the **S. Bernardino** (6991'). The Romans were acquainted with this pass, which, until the beginning of the 15th cent., was known as the *Vogelberg*. At the period when St. Bernardino of Siena preached the gospel in this district, a chapel was erected on the W. slope, whence the pass derived its present name (not to be confounded with the Great and Little St. Bernard, pp. 237, 234). Near the ($\frac{3}{4}$ M.) small *Lago Moësola*, where several species of rare and beautiful Alpine plants are met with, stands the large *Casa di Rifugio* (inn). From the S. extremity of this lake, the *Moësa* emerges, by which the road runs as far as its confluence with the Ticino above Bellinzona. The river is first crossed by a handsome bridge, named after King *Victor Emmanuel I.*, the principal promoter of the construction of this route. Before reaching the bridge the river forms a fine *Waterfall*. The *Moschelhorn* (9521') is visible from the foot of the bridge, through the arch of 70' span. Farther on, the road is protected from avalanches by a roof. The S. slope of the mountain is far more precipitous than the N., but the windings of the road are so ingeniously contrived, that the drivers can trot their horses down the entire descent.

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. **S. Bernardino** (5334') (*Hôtel Brocco*; *Hôtel Ravizza*, pension 5—7 fr.; *Hôtel Motto*, pension 6 fr.), the highest village of the *Val Mesocco* or *Mesolcina*, with a mineral spring, the *Acqua Buona*, which attracts many invalids in summer. The valley opens into the *Riviera* (p. 83) near Bellinzona. The lower part of this valley contrasts strongly with the *Rheinwaldthal*, in language, manners, cultivation, and climate. Everything here is Italian, and the inhabitants are exclusively Rom. Cath., Cardinal Borromeo (p. 374) having successfully crushed the first germs of the Reformation.

$1\frac{3}{4}$ M. Fall of the *Moësa*, $1\frac{3}{4}$ M. *S. Giacomo*, $\frac{1}{2}$ M. *Cebbia*. In order to see the fall to advantage, the traveller should take the footpath between *S. Bernardino* and *S. Giacomo*, which runs first on the l., then on the r. bank of the stream. The road on the l. bank describes numberless zigzags, and discloses exquisite landscapes during the descent. From the bridge of *S. Giacomo* (3757') a beautiful distant view of the valley is obtained, with the extensive ruins of the *Castle of Mesocco* and its four towers, destroyed by the inhabitants of the Grisons in 1526. This bridge is situated below the ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) village of

9 M. **Mesocco** (2592'), or *Cremeo* (**Toscani*, adjoining the post-office; *Hôtel Desteffanis*). Nut-trees, chestnuts, vines, and rich crops of maize indicate the Italian climate. The situation of Mesocco is charming. The valley is enclosed by mountain-slopes, from which numerous brooklets are precipitated over the rocks; between Mesocco and Lostallo there are 8 considerable waterfalls.

Beyond ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Soazza* (2005') the bottom of the valley is attained, and the road becomes level. On the other side of the *Moësa*, traces of the inundation of 1868 (comp. Introd. XV) are still observable.

Near the second bridge below Soazza, the brook *Buffalora* forms a beautiful cascade near the road. Near ($2\frac{3}{4}$ M.) *Cabbio* (1476'), a waterfall. 1 M. *Lostallo* (1562') (Post) with extensive vineyards. At

$9\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Cama** (1260'), $2\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Lostallo, the first figs and mulberries are seen, near the Capuchin convent. $3\frac{1}{4}$ M., *Leggia* (1125'); $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Grono* (1000'), capital of the valley, with the massive tower of *Florentina*, near which is a chapel adorned with ancient frescoes. The vines are here trained on trellis-work. $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. *Roveredo* (974') (Posta; Croce), capital (1171 inhab.) of the lower Val Mesocco, with the ruined castle of the once powerful *Trivulzio* family.

S. Vittore (882'), the last village of the Grisons; *Lumino*, first village of Ticino. Before the *Moësa* bridge is crossed, the *Bernardino* route joins the St. Gotthard Road (p. 83). Below the confluence of the *Moësa* and the *Tessin* (Ticino) stands *Arbedo* (797'), a village connected with a sad event in the history of Switzerland. On July 30th, 1422, a battle took place here between 3000 Swiss and 24,000 Milanese, in which 2000 of the former fell. They were interred beneath several mounds of earth, termed *Chiesa Rossa* from their red colour, near the church of St. Paul.

$9\frac{3}{4}$ M. **Bellinzona**, see p. 83.

Travellers may proceed from Bellinzona to Milan (p. 388) via Lago Maggiore (R. 95) or Lugano (next route); comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

92. From Bellinzona to Como (and Milan). Lake of Lugano.

Comp. Map, p. 366.

37½ M. Diligence twice daily in 10 hrs. through Como to the Camerlata station. The passage of Monte Cenere and the journey from Lugano to Capolago may be agreeably performed on foot.

The road leaves the valley of the Ticino near *Cadenazzo* (751'. p. 369), 3¾ M. from *Bellinzona* (p. 83), and winds upwards through a beautiful chestnut wood, along the slope of **Monte Cenere** (4½ M.), commanding a variety of fine *views of Bellinzona and the valley of the Ticino, the influx of the latter into the Lago Maggiore, the N. part of that lake, and Locarno. On the summit of the pass (1814') stands a guard-house (*Corpo di Guardia*), and near it the *Osteria Nuova*. The road then descends between the mountains, in a fertile valley, and reaches

9¾ M. *Bironico* (1483'), where the *Vedeggio* (a stream which rises at the foot of *Monte Camoghè*, a few miles to the E., usually dry in summer) is reached.

The **Monte Camoghè** (7306') is usually ascended (6–7 hrs.) from Bellinzona or Bironico. Magnificent view of the broad plain of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain from Piedmont to the Valtellina. Travellers are not recommended to spend the night in the chalets on the summit. Those who are disinclined for this fatiguing walk, may enjoy a survey of the Italian lakes by ascending from the *Osteria Nuova* (in 2 hrs.) to the summit of **Monte Cenere** (see above).

Beyond Bironico the scenery is picturesque, and the soil rich and fertile; the double-peaked Camoghè is kept constantly on the l.; 3¾ M., *Taverne Superiori*; ¼ M., *Taverne Inferiori*, good inn; 2½ M., *Cudempino*; 1 M., *Vezia* (view from the church of *Madonna di S. Martino*); 1½ M. *Lugano*.

Towards Lugano, during the descent, the beauty and fertility of the country increase. The hill and shrine of *Monte S. Salvadore* first become visible; then the lake, in the clear green water of which the beautiful mountains of the neighbourhood are reflected. The road passes a number of villas, and then reaches the town with its flat-roofed houses; in the foreground extensive *Barracks*.

9¾ M. **Lugano** (932'), *Monte S. Salvadore*, etc., see R. 93.

The road from Lugano to Como skirts the base of *Monte S. Salvadore* (p. 308) and the lake. After passing (2¼ M.) *S. Martino*, the calcareous rock is replaced by dolomite: this becomes gradually purer and whiter, until near (2½ M.) *Melide* it changes into dark porphyry. An unsightly stone *Dam*, ½ M. long, 24 ft. wide, crosses the lake, and connects Melide with *Bissone*. It was completed in 1846 at a cost of 700,000 fr.; its two extremities are arched. The road now skirts the E. bank of the lake, commanding beautiful views, and passes through *Maroggia*, *Melano*, and (1½ hr.) **Capolago** (Inn, on the lake),

where it quits the lake. Omnibus from Capolago to Como 2 fr. 10 c., Camerlata 2 fr. 40 c., Mendrisio 1 fr.; tickets issued on board the steamboat.

11 M. **Mendrisio** (1191') (*Angelo*; new hotel in course of construction), 3 M. from Capolago, a small town with 2337 inhab., in a luxuriantly fertile district, with large wine-cellars and handsome hospital.

Monte Generoso (5561') (*M. Gionnero*, or *M. Calvaggione*), the Rigi of Italian Switzerland, is ascended (guide unnecessary) from Mendrisio (where horses may be hired) in 4—5 hrs. A good bridle-path ascends by the wine-cellars of *Salorino* in zigzags (beyond Salorino pedestrians follow the telegraph-wires) to a shaded dale, at the upper extremity of which a spring and a chalet (refreshments) are situated. Farther on, the path passes between beautiful chestnuts, then through beech-forest to the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) excellent new *Hôtel du Générose* (R. 2, A. $\frac{1}{2}$, L. $\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr.; post and telegr. offices), recommended for a prolonged stay. $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. farther, beyond the ridge, are the chalets of *Cassina*, where a fine breed of cattle is reared. From the hotel to the hut on the summit a steep ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., past several peaks of the Generoso. The view embraces the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, and Lago Maggiore, the populous plains of Lombardy, and the entire Alpine chain to the N. At the foot of the mountain, figs and grapes thrive luxuriantly; higher up are dense forests of chestnuts and beeches, and beyond these, broom and scanty herbage. This mountain abounds in the rarest plants.

Monte Generoso may also be ascended from *Rovio* in 4—5 hrs., a fatiguing walk.

From Mendrisio to *Balerna* (Inn) $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., then ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Chiasso** (820') (*Angelo*, or *Posta*), the last Swiss village. *Ponte Chiasso*, on the opposite side, belongs to Lombardy, and is the seat of the Ital. custom-house. The road crosses the *Monte Olimpino*; during the descent the view is very fine, embracing the Lake of Como, the Villa Raimondi (p. 386), and Como, above which rise the Corni di Canzo (p. 387) on the l., and the Castello Baradello (see below) on the r. The road traverses *Borgo Vico*, the W. suburb of Como.

Como, see p. 386. The station of the Milan railway is at

7 M. **Camerlata**, 2 M. distant from Como (omnibus from the steamboat to the station in 35, in the opposite direction in 20 min., fare $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Opposite the station is the *Caffè della Stazione ed Albergo*. High above Camerlata rises the lofty and venerable tower of the *Castello Baradello*, where Frederick Barbarossa occasionally resided. Railway to Milan in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., see R. 99.

93. *Lugano and its Environs.*

Hotels. *Hôtel du Parc*, in the former monastery of *S. Maria degli Angioli*, on the S. side of town, R. 2—3, L. $\frac{3}{4}$, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr., pension 6—9 fr., in winter 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6; *Hôtel Washington*, in the old government buildings, R. 2, D. 4, L. and A. 1 fr., pension 5—8 fr.; *Grand Hôtel Suisse*; both the latter belong to the same proprietor. — *Hôtel de la Couronne* in the town, tolerable, but without view. *Belle Vue*, new. — Post and telegraph office in the Gov. Buildings (p. 367).

Diligence to *Luino* (p. 371) once daily in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., coupé 3 fr. 60 c., intérieur 2 fr. 90 c.; steamboat-tickets for *Lago Maggiore* are also issued

Bornstein & Wagner.





the office (two-horse carr. 20, one-horse 12 fr., incl. fee); to *Lucerne* i Bellinzona and the St. Gotthard twice daily; to *Couire* over the Berdin once daily; to *Camerlata* twice daily.

Steamboat to *Capolago* (p. 365) 1 fr. or 60 c.; to *Porlezza* $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 fr.

Boats to *Porlezza* (p. 380) with one rower 7 fr., two 12 fr., three $1\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; to *Capolago* 6, 10, or 12 fr., incl. fee.

English Church Service at the *Hôtel du Parc* during the season.

Lugano (932'), the most considerable town of the Canton of *Ticino*, with 6024 inhab. (124 Prot.), is charmingly situated on the lake of the same name, and enjoys a southern climate (theloe blooms here in the open air), without the oppressive heat of the Italian towns. It is a most agreeable place for a lengthened sojourn; the environs display all the charms of Italian mountain-scenery; numerous white villas and country-seats are scattered along the margin of the lake; the lower hills are covered with vineyards and gardens, contrasting beautifully with the dark foliage of the chestnuts and walnuts in the background. To the S., immediately above the town, rises *Monte S. Salvadore*, wooded to its summit (p. 368); among the mountains towards the N. the double peak of *Monte Camoghè* (p. 365) is conspicuous.

The interior of the town, with its arcades, workshops in the open air, and granite-paved streets, also presents a thoroughly Italian appearance. On market-day (Tuesday) the Italian costume is to be seen here in every variety.

The monasteries here were formerly very numerous, but were suppressed between 1848 and 1853, with the exception of two. The most important was that of *S. Maria degli Angeli*, now the *Hôtel du Parc*. The adjacent church contains three *Frescoes* by Luini, the *Crucifixion, one of his finest works, the Last Supper (on the l. wall) in three sections, formerly preserved at the Lyceum, and a *Madonna* (1st chap. on the r.).

S. Lorenzo, the principal church, on an eminence (fine view from the terrace), said to have been designed by Bramante, has a tastefully adorned marble façade.

Adjoining the Theatre are the handsome *Government Buildings*, with the inscription: ‘*In legibus libertas; quid leges sine moribus et fides sine operibus*’.

In a small temple at the *Villa Tanzina*, $\frac{1}{4}$ M. S. of the *Hôtel du Parc*, is a bust of Washington: ‘*magnum sacrorum decus*’. The proprietor of the villa, in which apartments are let, is an Italian who amassed a fortune in America. — The garden of the neighbouring *Villa Vasalli* contains some fine cypresses. — Superb view from the tower in the garden of the *Villa Endelin*, to which access is permitted by the proprietor.

The handsome **Park of M. Ciani* (d. 1867), extending along the N. bay of the lake (strangers readily admitted, gardener 1 fr.), contains a marble *Monument* erected by the late proprietor to the memory of his parents, and executed by Vinc. Veliu in 1850.

Opposite the *Hôtel du Parc*, on the new and broad quay, is

a *Fountain* with a *Statue* of *William Tell*, 8 ft. in height, in white sandstone, designed by *Vinc. Vela*, and erected at the cost of M. Ciani.

In front of the church of *S. Pietro* near *Pambio*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. S.W., stands a *Statue* (also by *Vinc. Vela*) of *Captain Carloni*, who was killed in 1848 near *Somma Campagna*, fighting as a volunteer '*per la libertà e l'indipendenza d'Italia*'. — 1 M. to the W. of *Pambio*, in the churchyard of *S. Abbondio*, near the ($\frac{1}{4}$ M. W.) church of that name, is a white marble **Monument* of the *Torriani* family, also by *Vela*, an admirably executed work.

Delightful excursion to **Monte S. Salvador* (2982'), ascent 2 hrs., descent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., guide (1 fr.) superfluous, as the path cannot be mistaken; horse 9 fr., mule 8 fr., incl. fee. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Hôtel du Parc*, between a detached house and the wall of a garden, a good paved path diverges to the r. from the road to *Como*; 2 min. farther, where the road divides, not to the r., but straight on to the houses; between these the road ascends, past the handsome and conspicuous (25 min.) *Villa Marchino* to (5 min.) the village of *Pazzallo*, from which *Monte Rosa* is visible through a mountain gorge. Here the path diverges to the l. from the broad road, through the gateway of the fourth house, and ascends to the l. by a stony, but easy ascent in $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the *Pilgrimage Chapel* on the summit (refreshments at a house near the top). The view embraces all the arms of the Lake of *Lugano*, the mountains and their wooded slopes, especially those above *Lugano*, sprinkled with numerous villas. To the E. above *Porlezza* is *Monte Legnone* (p. 382), to the l. of which, in the extreme distance, are the snow-peaks of the *Bernina*; N. above *Lugano* the double peak of *Monte Camoghè* (p. 365), l. of this the distant mountains of the St. Gotthard; W. the chain of *Monte Rosa*, with the *Matterhorn* and other Alps of the *Valais* to the r. This view is seen to the greatest advantage in the morning, when *Monte Rosa* gleams in the sunshine. In descending, the route through *Carona* (1959') and *Melide* (p. 365) (somewhat longer) may be chosen.

The ascent ($2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) of **Monte Brè* (3100'), N.E. of *Lugano*, is another easy excursion, scarcely less interesting than the former (a boy should be engaged as a guide at *Brè*). A road runs inland towards several mills at the foot of the mountain. Thence a broad and well-constructed path winds upwards to the r. to the small village of *Desago*, passing a few groups of houses. Another route to *Desago* from the town skirts the lake to the foot of the mountain, and then ascends from hamlet to hamlet through gardens, etc. Above *Desago* the path divides; both routes are broad, and well-constructed, leading round the mountain, to the village of *Brè* on its farther side (Inn, bread and wine only). The route to the r., above the lake, is of surpassing beauty; that to the l. also commands a fine inland view. Near the church of *Brè* a narrow forest-path ascends to the summit of the mountain. This path also divides; the branch to the r. traverses the highest ridge of the hill, that to the l. leads to a spur of the mountain in the direction of *Lugano*. The summit may be attained by either. The view of the several arms of the Lake of *Lugano*, especially in the direction of *Porlezza*, and the surrounding mountains, is remarkably fine. *Lugano* itself is not visible from the summit, but from the above-mentioned spur a good view of it may be obtained. All these paths are easily traced. From *Lugano* to *Brè* about $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.: from *Brè* to the summit by the longest way about 1 hr.

Monte Caprino, opposite *Lugano*, on the E. bank of the lake, is much frequented on holidays by the townspeople, many of whom possess wine-cellars (*cantine*) in the numerous cool grottoes, by which the side of the mountain is honey-combed. These receptacles are guarded by numerous huts, which from a distance present the appearance of a village. Wine of good quality and icy coolness is sold at some of these cellars ('Asti' recommended).

94. From Bellinzona to Magadino and Locarno.

Comp. Map, p. 366.

Diligence to Magadino twice daily in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr. (2 fr.), in correspondence with the steamboats on Lago Maggiore; to Locarno twice daily in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (2 fr.).

The lower *Valley of the Ticino* is a broad, grassy, and partially wooded plain, to which the mountains, although distant, form an imposing background. The soil is well cultivated, and the hills are covered with vines; but the low ground is marshy and unhealthy.

At Cadenazzo (751') the road to Magadino diverges to the W. from that leading S. to Lugano over Monte Cenere (p. 365).

9½ M. **Magadino** (*Bellevue*, at the steamboat pier), consisting of two villages, the Upper and Lower, is situated on the N. bank of *Lago Maggiore*, at the mouth of the *Ticino*, in a marshy district. Steamboats on the Lago Maggiore, see p. 370.

The road from Bellinzona to Locarno crosses the *Ticino* by a long bridge (p. 84). It passes *Monte Carasso*, which affords a good survey of the mountains on the l. bank, of Monte Cenere, the ancient town of Bellinzona, and the snowy heights of the Alps. Then (3 M.) a bridge over the *Sementina*, issuing from a gorge. Near the *Bridge of Verzasca*, where the road approaches the lake (3 M. from Locarno), the scenery becomes very attractive.

12 M. **Locarno** (682') (**Corona*, on the lake; **Albergo Svizzero*, in the town, clean), one of the three capitals (2667 inhab.) of the Canton of Ticino, and a town of thoroughly Italian character, although politically Swiss, lies on the W. bank of Lago Maggiore, at the mouth of the *Maggia*. Citron and orange trees, the vine hanging in festoons from the plane-tree, elms and poplars, the graceful campanili, the pretty chapels on the hills, and the azure lake, all tell of the land of which it is no exaggeration to say in the poet's words:

'Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other climes' fertility.'

In the 14th cent. Locarno numbered 5000 inhab., and was a very prosperous town. In 1553, a decree of the intolerant Rom. Cath. inhabitants banished those of their fellow-citizens who had espoused the Reformed faith. A number of the wealthiest of the latter repaired to Zürich, where they established the silk-manufactories which flourish to this day. Amongst the emigrants were the influential families of the *Orelli*, *Muralto*, etc.

The *Collegiate Church* contains a few good pictures. The handsome *Government Buildings* are situated in a large 'piazza' and public garden. The pilgrimage church of **Madonna del Sasso* (1168'), on a wooded eminence above the town, commands a remarkably fine view.

The much frequented market at Locarno, held every alternate Thursday, affords the visitor an opportunity of observing the variety of costumes of the peasants of Ticino and the neighbouring Italian districts. On Sept. 8th, the Nativity of St. Mary, every one appears in holiday attire.

From Locarno to Domo d'Ossola ($12\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) an interesting, but fatiguing route leads through the valleys of *Centovalli* and *Vigezza*; (6 M.) *Intragna* (1299') (Bustalli's Inn), where the carriage-road terminates; (9 M.) *Borgnione* (2316'); ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) *Malesco* (Leone d'Oro), where the road again becomes practicable for carriages; ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *S. Maria Maggiore* (*Leone d'Oro-Stella, Croce di Malta), the most considerable place on the route, $10\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Domo d'Ossola (p. 261).

From Locarno to Airolo. The carriage-road ascends (N.W.) the *Val Maggia*, following the course of the stream, which abounds in cascades; it reaches first (8 M.) *Cevio* (1381') (Inn, moderate); next *Bignasco* (1424') (**Posta*), and then *Pecchia* (2746'), where the carriage-road ceases, and (4 hrs.) *Fusio* (Inn). *Airolo* (p. 81), at the S. base of the St. Gotthard, is 7 hrs. distant; route easy. The more interesting of the two paths leading to it is from Fusio over the Alp *Campolungo* (highest point 7625'), passing the little *Lago Tremorgio* (6000'), to *Dazio Grande* (p. 82). From Locarno to Bignasco diligence daily in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (2 fr. 90 c.).

From Cevio to the *Val Formazza*, see p. 141.

95. Lago Maggiore. The Borromean Islands.

Comp. Map, p. 366.

Steamboats ply on the lake 3 times daily during the summer: from Magadino to Arona in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., from Luino to Isola Bella in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., from Isola Bella to Arona in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; fares from Magadino to Arona 4 fr. 80 c. or 2 fr. 65 c., from Luino to Isola Bella 1 fr. 85 or 1 fr. 15 c., from Isola Bella to Arona 1 fr. 70 or 95 c., *landing and embarking included*. The steamboats are the best and cheapest conveyance to Isola Bella, especially for a single traveller (from Pallanza 60, from Stresa 40 c.); and as they touch at the island 4—5 times daily, frequent opportunities are afforded for the excursion. Stations (those with which the steamers do not communicate regularly are printed in *Italics*, those with piers are mentioned in wider printing; the communication with the others is by small boat; for particulars see the '*Horaire pour la Navigation à Vapeur du Lac Majeur*') : Magadino, Locarno, Ascona, Brissago, Cannobio, *Maccagno*, Luino, *Cannero*, *Oggebbio*, *Ghiffa*, *Porto Val Travaglia*, *Laveno*, *Intra*, Pallanza, *Suna*, *Fariolo*, Baveno, Isola Bella, Stresa, Belgrate, Lesa, Meina, *Angera*, Arona. — On board the boats from Arona to Magadino, agents of the inn-keeper at Magadino offer to provide passengers with carriages for the passage of the St. Gotthard; see p. 67, private posting.

Boats. Travellers coming from the Simplon usually take a boat at Baveno (p. 373) to visit the Borromean Islands. The charge for an excursion not exceeding 2 hrs. is fixed for each rower at $2\frac{1}{2}$ fr.; for 1—3 pers. 2 rowers, for 4—6 pers. 3, more than 6 pers. 4 rowers, so that the half-hour's passage to the Iso a Bella is somewhat expensive. Half-way between Stresa and Baveno, opposite the island, there is a ferry where 1—2 fr. is exacted for a passage of scarcely 10 min.; the other boatmen demand 5 fr. The passage from Stresa for 1—2 pers. costs 2 fr., for 3 or more pers. with 2 rowers 4 fr., according to tariff. For the return from the island to the mainland, to Baveno, Stresa, etc., the boatmen demand 5 fr., but they reduce their terms as the time for the departure of the steamboat approaches (see above). From Isola Bella to Isola Madre and back, incl. stay, 3 fr. with two rowers. Travellers should, if possible, avoid making their bargain through the medium of a waiter or commissaire, whose intervention tends greatly to increase the price.

Railway from Arona to Milan, Genoa, Turin. see *Baedeker's N. Italy*. Railway-tickets may be procured on board the steamboats, on the arrival of which the trains leave Arona.

Diligence from Arona twice daily in 6 hrs. to Domodossola (p. 261), in correspondence with the diligence over the Simplon (R. 63). -- From Luino Swiss diligence daily in $2\frac{3}{4}$ hrs. to Lugano, see p. 379. From Magadino (in $1\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) and Locarno (in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.) Swiss diligence twice daily to Bellinzona (see p. 369), thence in summer twice daily over the St. Gotthard to Lucerne in 18 hrs. (R. 23), and once daily over the Bernardino to Coire in 17 hrs. (R.R. 91, 88).

Lago Maggiore (646', greatest depth 2841'), the *Lacus Verbanus* of the Romans, is 37 M. in length, and averages $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. in width. The canton of Ticino possesses only the N. bank for an extent of 9 M.; this portion of the lake is also called the *Lake of Locarno*. The W. bank beyond the brook *Valmara*, and the E. bank from *Zenna* belong to Italy. Its principal tributaries are on the N. the *Tessin* (*Ticino*), on the W. the *Tesa*, on the E. the *Tresa*, flowing from the Lake of Lugano. The river which emerges from the S. extremity of the lake retains the name of *Ticino*. The N. banks are bounded by lofty mountains, for the most part wooded, whilst the E. shore towards the lower extremity slopes gradually away to the level of the plains of Lombardy. The W. bank affords a succession of charming landscapes. The water is of a green colour in its N. arm, and deep blue towards the S.

The Steamboat leaves *Magadino*, the most N. harbour (p. 369), and steers first N.W. to

Locarno (p. 369). It now follows the W. bank, passes *Ascona* with its castle and seminary, *Ronco*, and *Brissago* (**Albergo Antico*), a delightful spot, with picturesque white houses conspicuous from a great distance, and an avenue of cypresses leading to the church. The slopes above the village are covered with fig-trees, olives, and pomegranates; even the myrtle flourishes in the open air. *S. Agata* and *Canobbio* (*Serpente*) are the first Italian villages. The latter, one of the oldest and most prosperous on the lake, is situated on a promontory at the entrance of the *Val Canobbino*, and enclosed by richly-wooded mountains. Near it is the new Hydropathic Estab. of *La Salute* (pension 8—10 fr.); omnibus at the pier.

The boat now steers for the E. bank and touches at the village of *Maccagno*, which consists of two parts, the *Superiore*, and *Inferiore*. Then **Luino** (**Hôtel Simplon*, fine view; *Posta*), with the château of *Grievelli* surrounded by pines, the station for Lugano (p. 366), frequently selected by strangers as a summer abode on account of its beautiful situation and environs. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S., at the mouth of the *Margorabbia*, is situated *Germignaga*, with the extensive silk-spinning (*flanda*) and winding (*flatoja*) factories of Messrs. Cesare Bozotti and Co. of Milan (whose written permission must be procured by intending visitors). On

the W. bank rise two grotesque-looking castles (*Castelli di Cannero*), half in ruins, the property of Count Borromeo. In the 15th cent. they harboured the five brothers Mazzarda, notorious brigands, the terror of the district. **Cannero** is beautifully situated in the midst of vineyards and olive-groves, which extend far up the slopes of the mountain. The W. bank is clothed with the richest vegetation, and studded with innumerable white houses and a succession of picturesque villages.

The small villages of *Oggebbio* on the W. bank, and *Porto Valtravaglia*, as well as the more important **Laveno** (**Posta; Moro; Stella*) on the E., are stations where the steamers do not always stop. The last named, beautifully situated in a bay at the mouth of the *Tresa*, was formerly a harbour for the Austrian gunboats, and strongly fortified. The most beautiful mountain on the entire lake is **Il Sasso del Ferro** (3556'), which rises behind Laveno, and commands a magnificent view of the lake and the snow-peaks of the Monte Rosa chain. — Omnibus daily by *Varese* to *Como*, see p. 387.

As the boat approaches *Intra*, a rotunda with a statue, belonging to the *Villa Prina*, becomes visible. The valley, which here opens to the W., suddenly discloses a strikingly picturesque view of the N. neighbours of Monte Rosa: the *Cima di Jazi*, the *Strahlhorn*, and the *Mischabel* with its three peaks. They are lost to view as the steamboat turns the point between *Intra* and *Pallanza*, but soon re-appear, and remain visible until *Isola Bella* is reached. From the island itself they are hidden by the mountains of the valley of the *Tosa*.

Intra (*Vitello d'Oro*), a flourishing town where most of the manufactories have been established by Swiss, is situated on an alluvial soil, between the mouths of two mountain streams, the *S. Giovanni* and *S. Bernardino*. — Omnibus daily between *Intra*, *Pallanza*, *Gravellona*, *Omegna*, and *Orta*; comp. pp. 261, 376.

On the promontory of *S. Remigio*, which here projects into the lake, stands a church, on the site of an ancient Roman temple of Venus. This is the widest part of the lake. The little *Isola S. Giovanni*, with its chapel, house, and gardens, is one of the Borromean Islands.

Pallanza (**Grand Hôtel Pallanza*, on the quay, also diligence-office, beautifully situated; *Posta; Italia*. — *Boat* with two rowers to the islands and back 4 fr., a trip of 3 hrs.; to *Baveno* 3 fr. — *Diligence* to *Domo d'Ossola* in 5 hrs., on the arrival of the steamboat from *Magadino*. *Omnibus* to *Orta*, see above), the seat of the authorities of the province, is a thriving little town (2950 inhab.), most delightfully situated opposite the Borromean Islands. *Boat* with two rowers to the islands and back 4 fr., an excursion of 3 hrs.; to *Baveno* 3 fr. *Diligence* to *Domo d'Ossola* in 5 hrs., on the arrival of the boat from *Magadino*. *Omnibus* to *Orta*, see above.

The lake here forms an extensive bay, $4\frac{1}{2}$ M. long and 2 M. wide, running in a N.W. direction, at the N. extremity of which is the influx of the impetuous *Tosa* (*Toce*). On the N.E. bank lies *Suna*, on the S.W. *Fariolo* (Leone d'Oro), where the Simplon road leaves the lake (comp. p. 261); the steamboat does not always touch at these two stations. Then **Baveno** (**Beaurage*; **Bellerue*), a small town with 1300 inhab., the usual starting-point of travellers from the Simplon for a visit to the

***Borromean Islands**. The steamers touch at the *Isola Bella*, the most S. of these, which, together with the *Isola Madre*, belongs to the Borromeo family. Between these two is situated the *Isola dei Pescatori*, or *Superiore*, the property of the fishermen who inhabit it. The fourth island to the N. is the *Isola S. Giovanni*, already mentioned.

Count *Vitaleo Borromeo* (d. 1690) erected a château on ***Isola Bella**, and converted the barren rock into beautiful gardens, rising on 10 terraces 100' above the lake, and containing the most luxuriant products of the south: lemon-trees, cedars, magnolias, cypresses, orange-trees, laurels, magnificent oleanders, etc. (evening light most favourable for the view). Grottoes of shells, fountains (dry), mosaics, statues, etc. meet the eye in profusion, but in somewhat questionable taste.

The *Château*, the size of which is quite disproportionate to the extent of the island, is richly decorated, and contains a *Collection of Pictures* more numerous than valuable. The N. wing is in ruins. The view through the arches of the long galleries under the château is very striking. A domestic hurries visitors through the château (fee $1\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fr. for each pers.), and consigns them to a gardener, who shows the garden with equal despatch for a similar fee. Adjacent to the château is the **Hôtel du Dauphin* or *Delfino* (R. 2, L. $1\frac{1}{2}$, B. 1, D. 4, A. $3\frac{3}{4}$ fr.). Excursion of 2 hrs. by boat to the other islands with one rower $2\frac{1}{2}$, with two 5 fr.

The **Isola Madre** on its S. side resembles the *Isola Bella*, and is laid out in 7 terraces, with lemon and orange-trellises; on the upper terrace, a dilapidated 'Palazzo'. On the N. side it is laid out with walks in the English style, which render it a pleasanter resort than the *Isola Bella*. On the rocks on the S. side are many beautiful aloes, some of which are generally in flower (fee 1 fr.). — The **Isola dei Pescatori** is entirely occupied by a small fishing village, the single open space being just sufficient for drying the nets.

The scenery around the Borromean Islands rivals that of the Lake of Como in grandeur, and perhaps surpasses it in the softness of its character. Monte Rosa is not visible; the snow-mountains to the N.W. are the glaciers and peaks of the Simplon; of the nearer mountains the most conspicuous are the white granite-rocks near Baveno (p. 262). The traveller coming from the N. cannot fail to be struck with the loveliness of these banks,

studded with innumerable habitations, and clothed with southern vegetation (chestnuts, mulberries, vines, figs, olives); the extensive lake with its deep blue waters, and the beautiful girdle of snowy mountains, combining the stern grandeur of the High Alps with the charms of a southern clime. Rousseau at one time intended to make the Borromean Islands the scene of his 'Nouvelle Héloïse', but considered them too artificial for his romance, in which human nature is portrayed with such a masterly hand.

The steamboat now steers S. to

Stresa. (**Hôtel des Iles Borromées*, with diligence-office, situated $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the N. of the village, R. 2—3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, L. and A. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. 4 fr., pension in summer $7\frac{1}{2}$ — $9\frac{1}{2}$ fr., in winter 5—6 fr., boat $1\frac{1}{2}$ for the first, 1 fr. for each subsequent hr.; **Hôtel de Milan*, moderate, and **Hôtel du Simplon*, both new; *Albergo Reale*, Ital. inn; *one-horse carr.* to Domo d'Ossola 15—20 fr., *two-horse* 30—35 fr.; to Arona with one horse 6 fr.; carriages for the Simplon route to Sion may also be procured. No supplementary carriages provided when the diligence is full), situated on the coast opposite the Isola Bella. The handsome *Rosminian Monastery*, half-way up the mountain is now occupied by a school. At the N. extremity of the village is the *Palazzo Bolongaro*. Beautiful cypresses in the *Churchyard*. — Ascent of Monte Motterone, see p. 375.

As the steamer pursues its course along the W. bank, the construction of the high-road, in many places supported by piers of masonry, attracts attention from the difficulties which had to be overcome. The banks gradually become flatter, and Monte Rosa makes its appearance in the W. The boat touches at *Belgrate* (*Hôtel du Port-Franc*), *Lesa*, and *Meina* on the W.; and at *Angera* (only once daily) on the E. bank; the handsome château above the latter belongs to Count Borromeo. The steamer then finally stops at the railway-station below Arona.

Arona (742') (**Italia* or *Post*, diligence-office; **Albergo Reale*, both on the quay; *Café* adjoining the *Albergo Reale*; *Café du Lac*, by the quay), an ancient town on the W. bank, with 3153 inhab., extends upwards on the slope of the hill. In the principal church of *S. Maria*, the chapel of the Borromean family, r. of the high-altar, contains an *Altar-piece, the Holy Family, a genuine work of *Gaudenzio Vinci*; it is surrounded by 5 other smaller pictures, the upper representing God the Father, at the sides eight saints and the donatrix.

On a height overlooking the entire district, $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. of the station and pier, is a colossal **Statue of S. Carlo*, 70' in height, resting on a pedestal 32' high, erected in 1697 in honour of the celebrated Cardinal, Count Carlo Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, born here in 1538, died 1584, canonised 1610.

The head, hands, and feet of the statue are of bronze, the robe of wrought copper. Notwithstanding its enormous dimensions, the statue is not devoid of artistic merit, except that the ears are somewhat out of proportion. The various parts are held together by iron clamps, and by stout masonry in the interior. By means of ladders, kept in readiness in the neighbourhood (fee), the lower part of the robe can be attained on the W. side, whence the interior may be entered. The venturesome climber may now ascend by means of iron bars to the head of the statue, which

will accommodate 3 persons. A window is introduced at the back of the statue. The suffocating heat and the number of bats which infest the interior render the ascent far from an enjoyable undertaking.

Relics of S. Carlo are preserved in the neighbouring *Church*. Near it an extensive *Ecclesiastical Seminary*.

Pedestrians returning to Switzerland should direct their luggage at Arona to Domo d'Ossola, poste restante, and after visiting the Borromean Islands, proceed by Stresa to Orta over ^{the} Monte Motterone, see below; thence, or, if more convenient, from Gravellona (p. 261), on foot or by carriage to Domo d'Ossola (p. 261), from which the Swiss diligence to Brig over the Simplon starts.

Railway by Novara to Turin, Alessandria, and Genoa, see Baedeker's *N. Italy*.

The Railway from Arona to Milan (in 2½—2½ hrs.; fares 8 fr. 5, 5 fr. 85, 4 fr. 15 c.) runs on the S. bank of the lake, crosses the *Ticino*, the boundary between Piedmont and Lombardy (till 1859 the frontier of Austria and Italy), and reaches *Sesto Calende* (Posta), at the S.E. extremity of the Lago Maggiore, at the eflux of the Ticino. Stations *Vergiate* and *Sonoma*. A sandy and sterile tract is traversed until the train reaches stat. **Gallarate** (where the line to Varese diverges), a considerable town (5200 inhab.) at the S.E. base of a chain of hills, and at the commencement of the extensive and fertile plain which the railway to Milan now traverses. Maize, mulberries, and vines flourish here luxuriantly. Stations *Busto Arsizio*, *Legnano*, *Parabiago*, *Rhd*, *Musocco*. Milan, see p. 388.

96. From Stresa to Varallo.

Monte Motterone. Lake of Orta. Val Sesia.

Three days suffice to explore a district, which, though seldom visited, is one of the most beautiful of the S. Alps. Travellers from the Simplon should, after visiting the Borromean Islands, commence this excursion at Stresa (p. 374), and terminate it at Arona; or Gravellona (p. 261) may be taken as the starting-point, and Stresa the termination, in which case the portion between Orta and Varallo must be traversed twice. From Stresa or Isola Bella to Orta 7, from Orta to Varallo 5 hrs. walking, from Varallo to Arona or Novara about 6 hrs. drive. — A guide (to the summit of the pass 4, to Orta 8 fr. and gratuity; *Giovanni Morandi* at Baveno speaks French) should be taken as far as the culminating point of the pass, or to the chalets, especially if the traveller propose to ascend to the summit of the mountain (2 hrs. additional), which in favourable weather he should not fail to do. A supply of provisions is also necessary for the excursion, as little besides milk can be procured. Guides are more easily met with at Stresa than on the island. At Orta, mules may be hired, but at high charges.

The **Monte Motterone**, a long mountain ridge, separates Lago Maggiore from the Lake of Orta, and is crossed by a footpath (7 hrs.) from Stresa or Isola Bella to Orta. The path commences at the landing-place of the boats opposite the island, and ascends rapidly by the r. bank of the brook as far as the (½ hr.) village, beyond which it pursues a N. direction through the chestnut-wood on the slope of the mountain (½ hr.), commanding a beautiful view of Lago Maggiore. On (½ hr.) emerging from the wood, the path ascends to the W., traversing heath and pasture; in ½ hr. it passes three masses of rock, crosses the brook, and (¾ hr.) reaches a small group of houses ('Ristorante all' *Alpe Volpe*'), 10 min. below the culminating

point of the pass. The summit of the mountain may be attained hence in 1 hr.

The extensive prospect commanded by the summit of "Monte Motterone (4892'), or *Margozzolo*, which might be termed the Rigi of the S. Alps, embraces the entire amphitheatre of mountains from Monte Rosa to the Ortler in the Tyrol. To the r. of Monte Rosa appear the snow-mountains of Monte Moro, Pizzo di Bottarello, Simplon, Monte Leone, Gries, and St. Gotthard, farther E. the conical Stella above Chiavenna, and the long, imposing ice-range of the Bernina, which separates the Val Bregaglia (p. 360) from the Valtellina (p. 341). At the spectator's feet lie six different lakes, the Lake of Orta, Lago Maggiore, Lago di Monate, Lago di Comabbio, Lago di Biandrone, and Lago di Varese; farther to the r. stretch the extensive plains of Lombardy and Piedmont, in the centre of which rises the lofty cathedral of Milan. The Ticino and the Sesia meander like silver threads through the plains, and by a singular optical delusion frequently appear to traverse a lofty table-land. The simultaneous view of the Isola Madre in Lago Maggiore and the Isola S. Giulio in the Lake of Orta has a remarkably picturesque effect. The mountain itself consists of a number of barren summits, studded with occasional chalets shaded by trees, but its base is encircled by chestnut-trees, and surrounded by a rich and fertile plain.

At the chalets, 25 min. from the summit of the pass, milk may be procured; ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) the solitary church of *Madonna di Lucciago*, ($\frac{3}{4}$ hr.) *Chegino*, ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.) *Armēno*, (40 min.) *Masino* are successively passed, and ($\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) the high-road is reached ($\frac{3}{4}$ M. from Orta) near the pension *Ronchetti Posta*. A short distance beyond the latter a path diverges from the road to the r., ascending in 10 min. to the *Sacro Monte* (see below), which may now be most conveniently visited in passing.

Orta (1217') (**Leone d'Oro*; *Hôtel St. Jules*, one-horse carr. to Gravellona 8 fr.; both on the quay), a small town with narrow streets, paved with marble slabs, is most picturesquely situated on a promontory extending into the lake, at the base of a precipitous cliff. At the S. entrance of the town is the handsome villa of the Marquis Natta of Novara.

Omnibuses and Diligences from Orta daily to *Omegna* (Posta), situated at the N. extremity of the Lago di Orta, and thence via *Gravellona* (p. 261) to Pallanza (p. 372); also daily to *Gozzano*, terminus of the railway to *Novara* (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*).

Above Orta rises the **Sacro Monte* (ascent between the two hotels), a beautifully wooded eminence, laid out as a park, on which 20 chapels were erected in the 16th cent. in honour of St. Francis of Assisi, each containing a scene from the life of the saint. The life-size figures are composed of terra cotta, highly coloured, with a background 'al fresco'; as a whole, though destitute of artistic worth, the representations are animated and effective. The best groups are in the 13th, 16th, and 20th chapels, the latter representing the canonisation of the saint and the assembly of cardinals. The **Tower* on the summit of the hill commands an admirable panorama; the snowy peak of Monte Rosa rises to the W. above the lower intervening mountains. The '*Eremita del Monte*' expects a fee of 1 fr., for showing the above-mentioned three chapels.

In the **Lake of Orta** ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M. in breadth, 9 M. in length), opposite Orta, rises the rocky island of **S. Giulio**, covered with trees and groups of houses (boat there and back 1 fr.). The Church, founded by St. Julius, who came from Greece in 379 to convert the inhabitants of this district to Christianity,

has been frequently restored; it contains columns of porphyry, a mosaic pavement, several good reliefs, some ancient frescoes, and in the sacristy a Madonna by Gaudenzio Ferrari.

On the W. bank of the lake, opposite the island, the white houses of the village of **Pella** peep from the midst of vineyards, chestnut, and walnut-trees. Boat from Orta to Pella with 2 rowers 2 fr.

A path towards the S. winds upwards from Pella, through a grove of chestnut and fruit-trees, in 1½ hr. to *Madonna del Sasso*, the picturesque church of the village of *Boletto*. An open space by the church, on the brink of a precipice rising many hundred feet perpendicularly above the lake, commands a fine prospect.

At Pella mules may be procured for the journey over the Colma to Varallo (5 hrs., guide unnecessary). A steep path ascends the hill to the W., traversing luxuriant gardens (vines, figs, pumpkins, fruit-trees); in 12 min. the ascent to the r. must be avoided. In 1 hr. (from Pella) *Arola* is reached, at a small chapel beyond which the ascent to the r. must again be avoided; the path pursues a straight direction and soon descends. The *Pellino*, a mountain torrent, descending from the Colma, forms (5 min.) a picturesque waterfall. Beautiful retrospective views of the lake. The path now ascends through a shady wood, between disintegrated blocks of granite which crumble beneath the touch, to the *Col di Colma* (2½ hrs. from Pella), a ridge connecting *Monte Pizzigone* with *Monte Ginistrella*. The prospect of the Alps is beautiful, embracing Monte Rosa, the lakes of Orta and Varese, and the plain of Lombardy. In descending on the W. side (to the r.), the traveller overlooks the fruitful *Val Sesia*, with its numerous villages. The path, again traversing groves of chestnut and walnut-trees, carpeted with turf and wild-flowers, now leads through the *Val Duggia* to (1 hr.) *Ciriasco* and (1 hr.)

Varallo (1299') (**Italia*; **Posta*; *Falcone Nero*), the principal village (3200 inhab.) in the valley of the *Sesia*, a stream which is frequently dry in summer. The old town and the *Sacro Monte*, when seen through the arches of the bridge, have an extremely picturesque aspect. In the town a monument has been erected to Victor Emmanuel.

The ***Sacro Monte**, the object of numerous pilgrimages, rises in the immediate vicinity of the town. It is attained in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. by a path shaded by beautiful trees, but the enjoyment is somewhat marred by the importunities of numerous beggars. The summit, surmounted by a chapel and crucifix, commands a magnificent view. Besides the church, fountains, etc., there are in all 46 Chapels, or Oratories, on the Monte Sacro, many of them buried among the trees. They all contain representations of scenes from the life of the Saviour, in terra cotta, with life-size figures arranged in groups. Each chapel is devoted to a different subject; the 1st, for example, represents the Fall, the 2nd the Annunciation, and so on to the 46th, which contains the Entombment of the Virgin. Some of the frescoes by *Pellegrino Tibaldi* and *Gaudenzio Ferrari* are well worthy of inspection; even the external decorations are not entirely devoid of interest. This 'Nuora

Gerusalemme nel Sacro Monte di Varallo was founded by Bernardino Caloto, a Milanese nobleman, with the sanction of Pope Innocent VIII. As a resort of pilgrims, it did not come into vogue until after the visits of Cardinal Borromeo (p. 374) in 1578 and 1584, from which period most of the chapels date.

Varallo is admirably adapted as head-quarters for excursions to the very attractive and easily accessible valleys in the vicinity.

The carriage-road to Arona descends the picturesque valley of the Sesia to (6 M.) *Borgo-Sesia*, ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Romagnano* (Post); quitting the Val Sesia, it then crosses the mountains to ($7\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Borgomanero*, and (6 M.) *Arona* (p. 374). — Omnibus twice daily from Varallo to Novara, junction of the railways to *Arona*, *Milan*, *Alessandria* (*Genua*), and *Turin*. Comp. *Baedeker's Northern Italy*.

From Varallo to Macugnaga (p. 263) several mountain-paths lead, all fatiguing, and traversing difficult passes. The shortest (15 good hrs.) leads by Carcoforo in the Val Sermenza and the Col di Botiggia (*Passo Piana*). From Varallo by *Valmaggia* and *Vocca* to *Balmuccia* in the Val Sesia is a drive of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. (One-horse carr. 6 fr., including fee.) The entire Val Sermenza must then be ascended on foot by a rough, half-paved path, by *Boccioletto* and *Rimasco* (the higher of the two poor, but expensive inns is the better), in 5 good hrs. to *Carcoforo*, where an experienced guide should be engaged for crossing the pass. In the Val di Quarazza, into which the pedestrian descends to the N.W., are two magnificent waterfalls, frequently visited by travellers on their way to Macugnaga from the N. or E. From Carcoforo to Macugnaga $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. — Another path leads from *Rimasco* (see above) N.W. through the *Valle Piccola* to *Rima* (poor inn), 7 hrs. from Varallo, whence another extremely fatiguing pass ('Little *Turlo*'), by no means recommended, traverses the mountain to the Val di Quarazza (from Rima to Macugnaga 8 hrs.) — Others prefer making a digression to *Alagna* (3950', see below), in a singularly beautiful situation, and the *Turlo Pass* (9091'), which, however, is also difficult and deficient in interest. — Another route ascends N. through the Val Mastallone by *Fobello* to *Ponte Grande* (p. 262), and thence to Macugnaga.

From Varallo by Gressoney to Le Breuil (p. 263) two days' excursion. Conveyance from the post-office at Varallo daily in 2 hrs. to (12 M.) *Piode*, ascending the Val Sesia (see above), with which the Val di Sermenza unites at *Balmuccia*. Thence a gradual ascent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to *Mollia* ('Albergo Valsesiano), and (1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.) *Riva* (tolerable inn). Here several of the peaks of Monte Rosa become visible, of which a still finer view is obtained from *Alagna* (3950'). The inn at Alagna, where German is spoken, is better than that of Riva, but travellers proceeding to Gressoney must return to Riva. To the W. of Alagna lies the *Passo d'Ollen* (9200'), leading to *S. Giacomo la Trinità* (*Gressoney la Trinité*).

Ascending gradually from Riva for $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. in the *Val Vogna*, the path passes through several miserable villages, then forms a sharp angle to the r. and mounts a precipitous slope (in 2 hrs.) to the Col di *Valdobbia* (8359'), the hospice of which is visible during the last $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr. Here refreshments and rough accommodation for the night may be procured. The path descends still more precipitously, at first traversing a snow-field and loose stones, and finally pine-forest, in 2 hrs. to Gressoney St. Jean (4900') ('*Hôtel et Pension Mont Rose*'). The view from the Col di Valdobbia is insignificant, but embraces a charming survey of the Val Gressoney with its rich pastures, pine-clad slopes, groups of cottages, and picturesque waterfalls. Towards the N. it is terminated by the *Lyskamm* (comp. p. 275); to the N.W. rises the snow-clad *Grau-Haupt* (11,037').

Descending the valley from Gressoney, the traveller reaches *Pont St. Martin* in the Dora Valley, on the road from Aosta to Ivrea (see *Baedeker's N. Italy*), in 5 hrs.; or in 4 hrs. over the *Ranzola-Furka* to *Brusson* (4410'), and in 4 hrs. more by the *Col de Jon* to *Châtel* (p. 270).

The direct route from Gressoney to Le Breuil is more interesting, but more fatiguing. The path gradually ascends in the *Val Gressoney* for 2 hrs., then turning to the l., ascends rapidly in 1 hr. to a chapel commanding a magnificent prospect of the Lyskamm, the Lys Glacier, and three peaks of Monte Rosa. After another hour's climbing, the **Furca di Betta** (8638') is attained, whence the chain of the Pennine Alps, rising above the *Val d'Ayas*, and the imposing snow-clad *Grand Combin* (p. 237) are visible.

After a steep descent of 1 hr., *Resel* or *Resy* is reached; at the first chalet (scanty refreshments) a mule may be hired. The path to Le Breuil traverses the *Col des Cimes Blanches*. At *St. Jacques*, half-way between the Furca di Betta and the *Col des Cimes Blanches*, at the upper extremity of the Ayas Valley, there is a clean **Inn*. By the same route the Matterjoch, or Theodul Pass (p. 269), may also be attained without passing through Le Breuil; this path is, however, more dangerous than that from Le Breuil on account of the crevasses of the glacier. The path from Resel descends and ascends for 1 hr., skirting the glaciers of Ayas and Aventina, and avoiding the ravines of the glacier-brooks and the huge fragments of granite by various circuits, and finally ascends rapidly to the chalets of *Aventina*, where the direct path to the Matterjoch diverges to the r. The path to Le Breuil mounts in 1 hr. to the **Col des Cimes Blanches** (9879'), whence the mountains of Val Tournanche and the entire Alpine chain from Mont Blanc to Aosta are visible. A small lake lies to the l.; far and wide the scene is one of utter desolation. After descending from the Col, the path to the r. must be selected, by which in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (to the l., also $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., to the church of *Val Tournanche*, p. 270) *Le Breuil* (p. 269) is reached. (The passage of the Matterjoch is considered less fatiguing from Le Breuil than from Zermatt on the N. side. Distances from the Hôtel du Mont Cervin near Le Breuil: to the S. base of the glacier $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr., to the summit of the pass 1 hr., to the N. base of the glacier 1 hr., to Zermatt $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., altogether 6 hrs., two of which are occupied in crossing the glacier, comp. p. 269.)

These three passes, the *Col di Valdobbia*, the **Furca di Betta**, and the *Col des Cimes Blanches*, are also practicable for mules. The guides on the Italian side of Monte Rosa are sometimes unreasonable in their demands and not strictly trustworthy. From Riva to Gressoney ($5\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) a charge of 10 fr., including fee, is made, from Gressoney to Le Breuil ($11\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.) 10 fr., provisions (which must be taken from Gressoney), and fee. Mule from Resel to the summit of the *Col des Cimes Blanches* 8 fr. Guide from Le Breuil to Zermatt 15 fr., including fee. This route is, however, one of the most interesting and imposing Alpine excursions which can be undertaken, and far surpasses the *Tour du Mont Blanc* (comp. p. 229).

97. From Luino on Lago Maggiore to Menaggio on the Lake of Como. Lake of Lugano.

Comp. Map, p. 366.

Diligence from *Luino* to *Lugano* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ hrs. (coupé 3 fr. 60, interior 2 fr. 90 c.); two-horse carr. 20, one-horse 10—12 fr.; return-carr. occasionally met with at Luino at a moderate charge. Steamboat from *Lugano* to *Porlezza* (once daily), on Tuesdays 3 trips, fare 2 or 1 fr.; tickets may be procured on board the steamboats for the omnibus, with which it generally corresponds ($2\frac{1}{2}$ fr., coupé 3 fr.), and for one-horse (6 fr.) and two-horse (12 fr.) carr. from *Porlezza* to *Menaggio* (in 2 hrs., distance 9 M.). Complaints are frequently made with regard to the vetturini of Porlezza and Menaggio. Rowing-boat from *Lugano* to *Porlezza* with one rower 7, with two 12, with three $16\frac{1}{2}$ fr. — Steamboats on *Lago Maggiore*, see p. 370, on the *Lake of Como*, see p. 381.

A good road leads from *Luino* (p. 371) to *Lugano*, ascending immediately in the rear of *Luino*, and commanding a fine retrospective view of *Lago Maggiore*. After 3 M. the Italian and

Swiss frontier is attained on the height, at *Fornasette*, the seat of the Italian custom-house.

The road now descends; the background to the E. is formed by *Monte S. Salvadore*, with the chapel on the S. peak (p. 368). The river *Tresa* is then approached and skirted as far as ($4\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Ponte Tresa**, situated on a bay of the Lake of Lugano, and so enclosed by mountains as apparently to form a separate lake. A bridge over the *Tresa* (which the road does not cross) here connects the Swiss with the Italian bank. The *Tresa*, the outlet of the *Lake of Lugano*, falls into *Lago Maggiore*, $3\frac{3}{4}$ M. to the S.W. of *Luino*.

The road leads by the N.W. bank of this arm of the Lake of Lugano to ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Mugliaso*, with an ancient castle of the Beroldingen family, and ($1\frac{1}{2}$ M.) **Agno** (968'), crossing the river of that name; it then gradually ascends (to the l. the small *Lake of Muzzano*) an eminence, at the E. base of which (3 M.) **Lugano** (p. 366) is situated.

The ***Lake of Lugano** (889'), Ital. *Lago Ceresio*, presents a succession of the most beautiful landscapes, and is a worthy rival of its more celebrated and imposing neighbours, the Lake of Como and *Lago Maggiore*. In the vicinity of *Lugano* the banks are picturesquely studded with villas and chapels, and planted with the vine, fig, olive, and walnut. The W. side of the S. arm also presents several delightful points of view (p. 366). On the N. bank (l.) *Castagnola*, r. (S.) the 'cantine' (p. 368) of *Monte Caprino*; l., charmingly situated at the base of *Monte Brè* (p. 368), *Gandria*, with its hanging gardens (on lofty arcades) and vine-terraces. Beyond this point the lake assumes a wilder character. The next villages are (l.) *Bellarma* (frontier), *Oria* with the *Villa Bianci*, *Albogasio*, S. *Mametto* at the influx of the *Soldo*. To the r. the bank is studded with wine-cellars ('cantines'). To the l. *Leggio*, *Cresogno*, and *Cima*, opposite which (S.) lie *Osteno* (in the vicinity of which is a remarkable rocky gorge, resembling that of Pfäffers), and *Claino*. At the N. extremity of this E. bay lies **Porlezza** (*Inn*, on the lake), seat of the Italian custom-house, possessing a harbour. Rowing-boat to *Lugano* 10—12 fr. Steamboat and omnibus, see above.

A good road leads from *Porlezza* to *Menaggio* (carr. see p. 379). The walk (3 hrs.) from the Lake of *Lugano* to the Lake of *Como* affords an uninterrupted series of beautiful views, terminated by a magnificent prospect from the highest point, near *Croce*, of the greater portion of the Lake of *Como*. Near *Croce*, $2\frac{1}{4}$ M. before *Menaggio* is reached, a footpath leads to the r. direct to *Griante* and *Cadenabbia* (p. 383). From the carriage-road to *Menaggio* (p. 382) the *Villa Vigoni* (p. 383) near *Lorenzo* may be conveniently visited.

98. The Lake of Como.

Comp. Map, p. 366.

Steamboat 3 times daily from Colico to Como in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.; to Lecco 3 times weekly. Fares from Colico to Como 4 fr. or 2 fr. 10 c. (restaurant on board indifferent). Stations: *Colico, Domaso, Gravedona, Dongo, Cremia, Dervio, Rezzonico, Bellano, Menaggio (pier), Varenna, Bellaggio (pier), Cadenabbia (pier), Tremezzina, Lenno, Canpo, Argegno, Nesso, Torrigia, Laglio, Carate, Moltrasio, Torno, Como.* Embarkation and landing included in the fare (the tickets have a coupon which is given to the boatman). Between *Cadenabbia, or Menaggio, and Bellaggio*, the steamboat is the cheapest conveyance, especially for a single traveller. Those who embark at intermediate stations between Como and Colico must provide themselves with a ticket at the pier; otherwise they are liable to be charged for the whole distance from Como or Colico.

Boats (barca). First hour with one rower $1\frac{1}{2}$, with two 3 fr., three $4\frac{1}{2}$ fr., for each additional hour 1 fr. per rower. From Bellaggio to Cadenabbia and back 3 fr., with two rowers 4 fr.; Bellaggio to Menaggio and back 4 fr.; Bellaggio to Varenna and back 1 fr.; Bellaggio to Villa Melzi, Villa Carlotta, and back 4 fr.; Bellaggio to Villa Giulia and back 4 fr. One rower generally suffices, unless the traveller's time be limited. If a second be anxious to join the party, he may be got rid of by the words '*basta uno*' (one is enough). More favourable terms than the above may sometimes be agreed to by the boatmen when customers are not numerous. In making a bargain the following questions will be found useful: '*Quanto volete per una corsa d'un ora (di due ore)? Siamo due (tre, quattro) persone. E troppo, vi darò un franco (due franchi)*', etc. — The boatmen generally expect a gratuity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fr. in proportion to the length of the trip, in addition to their fare.

The **Lake of Como** (699'; greatest depth 1929'), Ital. *Lago di Como*, or *Il Lario*, the *Lacus Larius* of the Romans, extolled by Virgil (*Georg. II. 159*), is in the estimation of many the most beautiful of the lakes of N. Italy. From its N. extremity to Como it is 30 M. in length. At Bellaggio (p. 383) it divides into two arms, the Lake of *Como*, properly so called, and that of *Lecco*. The latter, from the Punta di Bellaggio to Lecco, is $12\frac{1}{2}$ M. long. The lake attains its greatest width, $2\frac{3}{4}$ M., between Menaggio and Varenna. The *Adda*, by which the lake is fed at the N. extremity, emerges from it again at Lecco.

Numerous gay villas of the Milanese aristocracy, surrounded by luxuriant gardens and vineyards, are scattered along the banks of the lake. In the forests above, the brilliant green of the chestnut and walnut contrasts strongly with the greyish tints of the olive, which to the unaccustomed eye bears a strong resemblance to the willow. The mountains rise to a height of 7000'. The scenery of the lake, as seen from the deck of the steamboat, faintly resembles that of the Rhine, though on a far grander scale, the banks on both sides being perfectly distinguishable by the traveller. — The population of the banks of the lake is of an industrial character, and is principally employed in the production and manufacture of silk. — The *Lacus Larius* derives a classic interest from its connection with the two Plinies, natives of Como, the elder of whom prosecuted his philosophical researches in the surrounding district. — The lake abounds in fish; trout of 20 lbs. weight are not unfrequently captured. The '*Agone*' are small, but palatable.

Eastern Bank.
Colico see p. 360.

Dorio and Corenno.

Dervio, at the mouth of the *Varrone*, at the foot of *Monte Legnone* (8566') (which rises almost perpendicularly from the lake), and its prolongation, *Monte Legnoncino* (4951').

Belluno, at the foot of *Monte Grigna* (7254'), at the mouth of the *Pioverna*. This valley extends inland towards Lecco, and is noted for its ironworks.

Gittana, landing-place for the hydropathic establishment of *Regoledo*, situated 500' above the lake. Pension 5 fr., 2 fr. additional for baths, etc. Donkey from Gittana to Regoledo 1 fr., horse or litter 2 fr.

Varenna (**Albergo Reale*). In the vicinity, especially towards the N., are some remarkable galleries hewn in the rock for the passage of the road (p. 342). The marble procured from the neighbouring quarries is polished and worked in the town.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the S. of the town the *Fiume Latte*, or milk-stream (so named from its white colour) precipitates itself in several leaps from a height of 1000 ft. The volume of water is very impoing between March

Western Bank.
Domaso (Inn), delightfully situated, possesses several handsome villas, especially *Villa Calderara* and *Villa Lasquez*.

Gravedona (Hôtel del Sasso), the most populous village on the lake, picturesquely situated at the entrance of a gorge. The handsome villa with four towers at the upper extremity was built by Cardinal Gallio of Milan, and is now the property of a private individual. The Church, dating from the 13th cent., contains two Christian inscriptions of the 5th cent.

Dongo, with a Dominican monastery. On the height above Dongo lies *Garzeno*, whence a path leads over the *Passo del Jorio* to (10 hrs.) Bellinzona.

On a precipitous rock above *Musso* are the ruins of the castle of that name, the former proprietor of which, after the battle of Pavia (1525), founded a principality here embracing the entire Lake of Como.

Pianello and *Cremia*, with picturesque church.

Rezzonico (*Ruetionicum*), with the picturesque ruins of a fortress of the 13th cent. Next *S. Abbondio*.

A dangerous footpath crosses the wild precipice of *Il Sasso Rancio* ('the orange rock'), traversed by the Russians under *Bellegarde* in 1799, on which occasion many lives were lost.

At *Menaggio* (*Vittoria; Corona*), whence a road leads to Porlezza on the Lake of Lugano (p. 380), there is an extensive silk manufactory, to which visitors are readily admitted.

EASTERN BANK.

and May. Admirable view from the ruined castle of *Torre di Vesio* situated high above the town.

WESTERN BANK.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. to the N. of Menaggio, near the church of *Loveno* (*Inn), stands the *Villa Vigoni* (*view), formerly the property of Herr Mylius, of Frankfort (d. 1854), a liberal patron of art, and the benefactor of the entire neighbourhood, as the monuments to his memory testify. The villa contains some admirable modern Italian works in marble, reliefs by Thorwaldsen (*Nemesis*, in the temple erected by Herr Mylius to his son's memory) and Marchesi; in the garden-saloon a *group by Argenti, the proprietress with her children.

To the S. of Menaggio, close to the lake, stands the new and palatial *Villa Mylius*.

Here the lake divides: the S.W. arm is properly named the Lake of Como, the S.E. the Lake of Lecco; these two arms are separated by the *Punta di Bellagio*.

Lake of Como.

Bellagio (708') (Grande Bretagne, expensive; Genazzini, more moderate, both beautifully situated on the lake, pension according to bargain 6—10 fr. per day. Pension Villa Serbelloni and Villa Giulia, see below. — Hôtel et Pension Suisse; Hôtel de Florence, moderate, pension 5 fr., well spoken of. — Boats, see p. 381), at the W. base of the promontory which separates the two arms of the lake, perhaps the most delightful point on any of the lakes of Upper Italy. To the l. of the steamboat-pier is situated the *Villa Frizzoni*, containing a few good pictures, the property of M. Frizzoni, a silk merchant of Bergamo, and a native of the Engadine. — A

Cadenabbia (cà de naria, ship-house) (Bellevue, R. 3, B. $1\frac{1}{2}$, D. $4\frac{1}{2}$, L. 1, A. 1, pension 6—7 fr.; Belle Ile, moderate; Ville de Milan, formerly Pension Majolica. 5 fr.), halfway between Como and Colico. A short distance S. W. of the village, in a garden sloping down to the lake, stands the celebrated *Villa Carlotta (or Sommariva, after the count of that name to whom it originally belonged). It was purchased by the Princess Albert of Prussia in 1843, and named after her daughter Charlotte (d. 1855). It is now the property of the Duke of Sachsen-Meiningen, widower of the latter. Visitors ring at the entrance

Eastern Bank.

short distance S. of the village is the *Villa Melzi, erected in 1802, under Buonaparte when president of the Italian Republic, for Count *Melzi d'Erile*, afterwards Duke of Lodi. It now belongs to the Duca di Melzi, grandson of the founder, and is not less attractive than the Villa Carlotta on the opposite bank (attendant 1 fr., more for a party).

Ante Chamber. Copies of antiques in marble, by *Canova*; mother of Napoleon, *Canova*; busts of present proprietor and others; David, by *Fraccaroli*; Spring, by *Pandiani*, etc. The walls of the following rooms are adorned with frescoes: the dining-room with genii bringing game, fruit, etc.; this room contains a Venus by *Pompeo Marchesi*, and a bust of Michael Angelo. In the following rooms: Portrait of Napoleon as President of the Italian republic, by *Appiani*; Bacchante, by *Canova*; bust of Michael Angelo, by the same.

The Garden (attendant $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) is luxuriantly stocked with magnolias, cedars, Chinese pines, gigantic aloes, etc. — The Chapel contains family monuments in marble. — In another part of the garden, Dante and Beatrice, by *Comolli*.

On the height above Bellaggio stands the Villa Serbelloni (*Hotel and Pension*), somewhat resembling an old farm-house. The *view from the park, which extends to the extremity of the wooded promontory, embraces the lake in both directions, as well as the Lake of Lecco (see p. 386). This is perhaps the finest view on the lake. Charming glimpses of Varenna, Villa Balbianello, Carlotta, etc. (admission 1 fr. each person). — The Villa Belmonte (admission $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) also commands a fine view. — A short distance S. of this, in the direction of

Western Bank.

to the garden and ascend the steps, where they are received by the attendant (1 fr., more for a party).

Interior. The Marble Saloon possesses a frieze adorned with celebrated **reliefs by *Thorwaldsen*, representing the Triumph of Alexander (for which the Count of Sommariva paid a sum equivalent to 15,000 £ sterling); it also contains several statues: *Cupid and Psyche, Magdalene, Palamedes, Venus and Paris, all by *Canova*; Mars and Venus, by *Acquisti*; Cupid offering water to doves, by *Bienaimé*, etc. The billiard-room contains casts, and a chimney-piece with sculptured frieze, said to be one of Thorwaldsen's early works. In the garden-saloon are several modern pictures, also a marble relief by *Lazzarini*, representing Napoleon as consul. — Garden (attendant $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.) less richly stocked than those of the villas Melzi and Serbelloni, but worthy of a visit. Fine view of Bellaggio.

Behind the 'Milan' hotel rises a rock, *Il Sasso S. Martino*, half-way up which stands a small church, *Madonna di S. Martino*, commanding a beautiful view; ascent $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.; a cool spring near it. — The Monte Crocione, a more lofty mountain to the W., commands a striking view of the Monte Rosa chain, the Bernese Alps and Mont Blanc, the lakes and the plain of Lombardy (a fatiguing ascent of 6—7 hrs.; guide 5 fr.; in order to avoid the heat the traveller should start at 2 or 3 a. m.).

Tremezzo (*Albergo Bazzoni, moderate) is almost a continuation of Cadenabbia. Between the two places stands the Villa Carlotta. The surrounding district, the Tremezzina, is justly termed the garden of Lombardy.

Eastern Bank.

the *Lake of Lecco*, is the **Villa Giulia** (*Hotel and Pension*), the property of the Count of Flanders, brother of Leopold II. of Belgium. Beautiful flowers, admirable view over the Lake of Lecco. Adjoining the latter to the S. is the *Villa Paldi*. — The *Monte S. Primo* may be ascended from Bellaggio in 4 hrs., see p. 383.

Western Bank.

At the extremity of the long promontory of *Lavedo* stands the handsome *Villa Balbianello*, with its colonnade, the property of Count Arcomati. *Lenno* is situated in the bay. To the S. of the promontory lies *Campo*, and beyond this *Sala*; between these two lies the small island of *S. Giovanni*, or *Comacina*, which in the middle ages was fortified, and is often mentioned in history. A small church now stands on it.

Near *Lezzeno* is one of the deepest parts of the lake.

Nesso (*Naxos?*), at the foot of the *Piano del Tivano* (3803'), *Nesso Sopra* and *Nesso Sotto*; near the latter, in a narrow gorge, is a waterfall of considerable height, frequently dry in summer.

Careno and *Quarsano*.

Villa Pliniana, at the end of the bay, at the entrance of a narrow gorge, a gloomy square edifice, erected in 1570 by Count Anguissola, one of the four conspirators who assassinated Duke Farnese at Piacenza, now the property of the princes of Belgiojoso, whose name figured so conspicuously in the disturbances of 1848. It derives its name of *Pliniana* from a neighbouring spring which daily changes its level, a peculiarity mentioned by Pliny. Extracts from his works (*Epist. IV. 30, Hist. Nat. II. 206*) are inscribed on the walls of the court.

Torno. To the S. of Torno both banks of the lake are studed with villas.

Argegno, at the mouth of the *Intelvi Valley*.

Brieno, abounding in laurels; next

Torrigia, and *Villa Galbiati*, completed in 1855, gaily painted exterior. The lake is here scarcely $\frac{3}{4}$ M. in width.

Luglio, with *Villa Gaggi*, now *Antongina*. To the N.. by the lake, is a lofty *Pyramid* with the inscription '*Joseph Frank*', and a medallion. Frank was a professor at Pavia (d. 1851), and grandson of the celebrated physician *Peter Frank* of Vienna; he left the sum of 25,000 fr. for the erection of this monument to his own memory, from which it may be inferred he did not do much to merit the remembrance of posterity. The green and red villa belongs to Count *Colobiano*.

Carate; in the background the *Monte Bisbino* (4415').

Moltrasio, with a beautiful waterfall.

Villa Passalacqua, with its numerous windows, resembles a manufactory.

Eastern Bank.

Villa Taverna, formerly *Faroni*; *Villa Pasta*, with hot-house; *Villa Taglioni*, with a Swiss cottage, formerly the property of the famous danseuse, now that of her son-in-law, the Russian Prince Trubetzkoy; *Villa Napoli*, a castellated edifice.

Western Bank.

Villa Pizzo. *Villa d'Este* (now an hotel), for a considerable period the residence of Queen Caroline (d. 1821), the unfortunate consort of George IV.; *Villa Raimondi*, late *Odescalchi*, the most extensive on the lake, situated at *Borgo Vico*, the N. W. suburb of Como.

The Lake of Lecco.

From Bellaggio to Lecco, and vice versa, steamboat 3 times weekly (comp. p. 381).

The banks of this S.E. arm of the Lake of Como cannot vie in beauty with those of its W. neighbour; the steamboat journey is nevertheless a very pleasant one. Lecco is charmingly situated. The precipitous and formerly inaccessible E. bank is traversed by a high-road, in many places supported by masonry, in others passing through tunnels or galleries.

The steamboat rounds the *Punta di Bellaggio*; on the height above is situated the garden of the *Villa Serbelloni*, and adjoining it the *Villa Giulia* and the village of *Visgnola*. Then *Limonta*, and opp. to it (l.) *Lierna* and *Sornico*; (r.) *Onno*, (l.) *Olcio* and *Mandello* on a flat promontory. On the opposite bank (r.) lies the small town of *Purè*, separated from *Malgrate* by the promontory of *S. Dionigio*. *Malgrate* itself lies at the entrance of the Val Madrera, through which the road to Como via Erba leads (p. 387). The lake gradually contracts to the river Adda, which flows out of it, and is crossed by the *Ponte Grande*, a stone bridge with ten arches.

Lecco (*Albergo d'Italia*; **Croce di Malta*; *Leone d'Oro*, all very Italian), an industrial town with 8000 inhab., admirably described in Manzoni's 'I Promessi Sposi'. Walks: to the hill of *Castello*; to the pilgrimage-church on the *Monte Baro* (view of the Brianza).

Railway from Lecco to Bergamo in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.; stations *Calolzio*, *Cisano*, *Mapellio*, *Ponte S. Pietro*, and *Bergamo*, a stat. on the Verona-Milan line (comp. Baedeker's *N. Italy*, Milan, see p. 388).

Como (705) (**Hôtel Volta*, formerly *Angelo*; *Italia*, R. 2, L. 3₄, B. 1₁/₂, D. 3, A. 1 fr., both at the harbour; a bath estab. in the vicinity; *Corona*; **Trattoria di Frasconi Confalonieri*, at the end of the street leading in a straight direction from the harbour), with 20,614 inhab., birth-place of the two Plinies and of the celebrated electrician and philosopher Volta (his *Statue* by P. Marchesi on a very lofty pedestal, is on the W. side of the town near the harbour). is situated at the S. extremity of the S.W. arm of the Lake of Como, in the centre of an amphitheatre of mountains. The **Cathedral*, constructed entirely of marble, commenced in

1396, completed in 1521, is one of the finest in N. Italy; façade covered with statuettes and reliefs. The interior is disfigured by the gaudily painted vaulting. The portal is adorned with handsome stained-glass windows. Adjoining the church is the *Town Hall (Broletto)*, completed in 1215, the walls of which are composed of a singular variety of stones of different colours. Large silk manufactories.

The station of the Milan railway is at *Camerlata*, see p. 366. Omnibus from the steamboat to the station in 35 min. ($\frac{1}{2}$ fr.). Comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*.

Diligence from Camerlata (p. 366) to *Varese* on the arrival of the Milan trains; also on the arrival of the first train to *Laveno* (p. 372) on Lago Maggiore (comp. *Baedeker's N. Italy*), by Varese in 5 hrs.; omnibus to Varese in the afternoon; $3\frac{1}{2}$ fr. is the fare usually demanded, but less is often taken. From the *Corona inn* an omnibus (2 fr. 10 c.) runs to Capolago (p. 365), corresponding with the steamboat on the Lake of Lugano. Swiss diligences (number of passengers not limited) twice daily from Camerlata to *Lugano* (p. 366) in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., *Bellinzona* (p. 83) in $7\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (R. 92), *Lucerne* (over the St. Gotthard, R. 23) in $25\frac{1}{2}$ hrs., *Coire* (over the Bernardino, R. 91) in $24\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

Walk on the E. Bank. On the E. side of the lake two routes lead from Como along the slope of the mountain; the lower of these passes small villages and numerous villas; the upper, after a walk of 40 min., commands a superb view of the snow-mountains to the W.; it passes through *Vico*, *Sopra-Villa*, *Cazzanore*, leaving the Villa Pliniana (p. 385) far below, and reaches *Riva di Palanzo*, where there is an auberge on the lake; thence by steamboat, which stops opposite, near *Carate*.

From *Como* to *Erba* and *Bellaggio*, by Land, very pleasant for pedestrians, and especially recommended for the return-journey to those who have not quitted the steamboat on their route to *Como*. The traveller follows the road to *Lecco*, leaving *Como* by the Porta Milanese. The road gradually ascends the E. slope. The view of *Como* is intercepted by the beautifully wooded *Monte S. Maurizio*; to the S. the country is overlooked in the direction of *Milan*; on the E. lies the *Brianza*, an undulating and extremely fertile tract, 12 M. long, 6 M. wide, situated between the *Lambro* and the *Adda*, and stretching N.E. to *Lecco*. This is termed the 'Garden of Lombardy', and is a favourite resort of the Milanese, with whose villas it is profusely sprinkled. The church of the village of *Camnago*, N. of the road, contains Volta's tomb (see above). Farther on, to the S. of the road near a small lake, is the sharp ridge of *Montorfano*. Near *Cassano* a campanile is observed, which, like the celebrated leaning tower of *Pisa*, is very much out of the perpendicular. Beyond *Albesio* the view extends over the valley of *Erba* (*Pian d'Erba*) and the lakes of *Altserio*, *Pusiano*, and *Annone*, above which on the E. rise the *Corni di Canzo* (4512') and the *Resegone di Lecco* (6161').

Near ($10\frac{1}{2}$ M.) *Erba* (1017') (*Inn*), a small town in a very fertile district, are several villas on the '*Pian d'Erba*', the most remarkable of which is the *Villa Amalia*, on the N.W. side, with a charming view of the Brianza. Near *Incino*, with its lofty Lombard tower, $1\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S.E. of *Erba*, stood the *Liciniforum* of the Romans, which Pliny mentions with *Bergamo* and *Como*.

Beyond *Erba* the road crosses the *Lambro*, which is here converted into a canal and conducted into the *Lago di Pusiano*, a short distance to the S.E. Immediately afterwards the road to *Bellaggio* diverges to the l. from the *Lecco* road, and passes through *Longone*, on the W. bank of the narrow *Lago del Segrino*. Then *Canzo* ("*Croce di Malta*", the first house on the l.; an agreeable liqueur, called *Vespetro*, is manufactured at *Canzo*), almost contiguous to *Asso*, $1\frac{1}{4}$ M. beyond. At the entrance of *Asso* is a very extensive silk manufactory (*Casa Versa*).

The road now gradually ascends for a considerable distance in the picturesque valley of the *Lambro*, the *Vall' Assina* (see above), the slopes of which are well wooded; it passes through several villages, (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Lasnigo*, (2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Barni*, and *Magreglio*, where the ascent becomes more rapid; first view of both arms of the Lake of Como from the eminence near the (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Chapel*.

Delightful "survey of the entire W. arm to Lecco and far beyond, from the rear of the first church of (1 $\frac{1}{4}$ M.) *Civenna*, with its graceful tower." The road now runs for 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ M. along the shady summit of the mountain which extends into the lake at Bellaggio; beyond the chapel the following striking views are obtained: the W. arm of the lake (of Como), the Tremezzina with the Villa Carlotta and Cadenabbia (p. 383), the E. arm (Lake of Lecco), a large portion of the road along the E. shore resting on masonry and embankments, the entire lake from the promontory of Bellaggio to Domaso (p. 382), and the rising ground with the Serbelloni park (p. 384).

The road winds downwards for about 3 M., passing the *Villa Giulia* (p. 385) on the r., and, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from Bellaggio, the churchyard of that place. From Civenna to the hotels at *Bellaggio* on the lake (p. 383) about 6 M.

A pleasant circuit may be made by ascending the *Monte S. Primo* (5586') from Canzo (in 4—5 hrs., with guide), and descending thence to Bellaggio in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. Magnificent prospect from the summit.

99. From Como to Milan.

Railway (from Camerlata) in 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ hr., fares 5 fr. 45, 4 fr., 2 fr. 85 c.

The station for Como is at **Camerlata** (p. 366), 2 M. from the quay (omnibus in 35 min., fare 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fr.).

The line at first traverses picturesque valleys, and intersects a plain in which maize, mulberry-trees, and vines are extensively cultivated. Stations: *Cucciago*, *Cannago*, *Seregno*, and *Désio*. The hilly upland to the l. is the fertile *Brianza* (p. 387) with its numerous villas; the long, indented mountain is *Monte Resegone*.

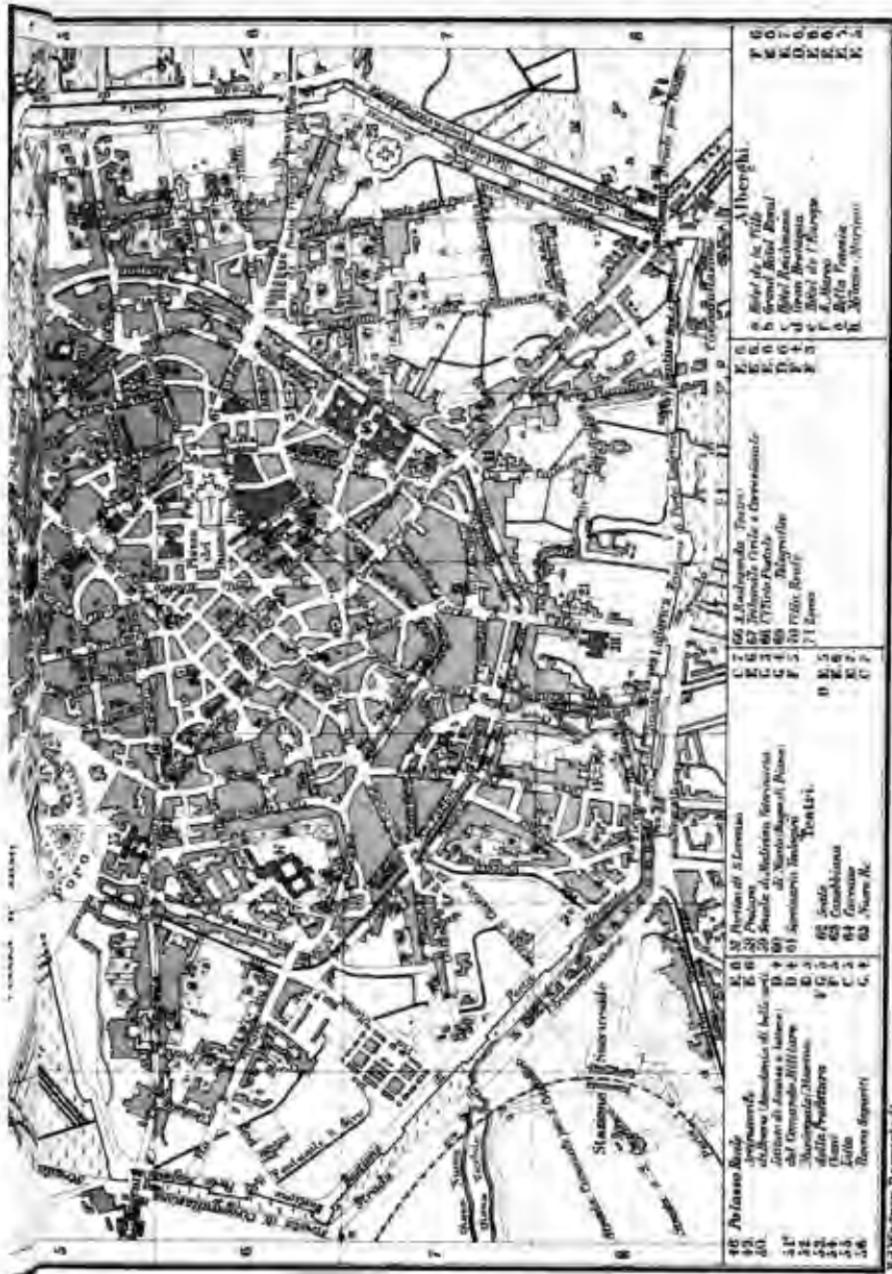
Monza (**Palazzo Reale*; *Falcone*; **Albergo del Castello*) has a pop. of 15,587. The *Cathedral*, founded in 595 by a Lombard queen, contains the 'Iron Crown' (said to have been formed of a nail of the true Cross, and richly adorned with gold and jewels) of the Lombard kings, which was carried off by the Austrians in 1859, but restored after the peace of 1866. The present edifice dates from the 14th cent. The treasury (fee 1 fr.) contains numerous valuable relics. The *Eroletto*, or Town Hall, which dates from the 13th cent., is said to have formed a portion of the palace of Frederick I. and the Lombard kings. The park of the 'Summer Palace' at Monza is picturesque and extensive.

Stat. *Sesto*, then

Milan. The station is outside the town 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ M. from the *Porta Nuova*. Omnibus, see below.

Hotels. "Hôtel de la Ville" (Pl. a), in the Corso Vittorio Emanuele, opposite the Church of S. Carlo, R. 3, L. 1, D. 4, A. 1 fr.; "Hôtel Cavour", Place Cavour; "Grand Hôtel Royal" (Pl. b), similar charges; "Hôtel Reichmann" (Pl. c); "Gran Bretagna" (Pl. d); "Hôtel de Milan", Corsia del Giardino, R. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, A. 1 fr.; "Hôtel de l'Europe" and "Roma", both in the Corso Vitt. Emanuele. — S. Marco, "Bella Venezia" (Piazza S. Fedele), "Ancora", Pozzo, may be mentioned as good 2nd cl. houses. *Pension Suisse*, commercial.

Restaurants, etc. "Cova, with garden, by the Scala"; "Trattoria della Borsa", Via S. Giuseppe; "Rebecchino", not far from the cathe-



dral; Isola Bella, by the triumphal arch, outside the town. — Café Merlo (good ice), Corso Vitt. Emanuele; Biffi and Gnocchi, both in the Galleria Vitt. Emanuele; Birraria Nazionale, opp. the cathedral.

Fiacres ('Broughams') 75 c. per 'corsa' of $\frac{1}{2}$ hr., 1 fr. 25 c. from 1 to 6 a. m. Each article of luggage 25 c. — From the station to the town 1 fr., at night 1 fr. 25 c.

Omnibuses from the cathedral to the station (25 c.) and the different gates (10 c., at night 15 c.), with the names of which they are inscribed.

Diligences (*Impresa Merzario*, Via di S. Dalmazio, No. 2, near the Scala) to Coire over the *Splügen* once daily in 25 hrs. (RR. 89, 88), over the *Bernardino* once daily in $26\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. (RR. 91, 88); to *Lucerne* twice daily in $27\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. over the *St. Gotthard* (R. 23); to *Sion* once daily in 39 hrs. over the *Simplon* (R. 63).

Post Office (Pl. 68) near the cathedral, Via Rastrelli 4919, open from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. — **Telegraph Office**, near the Exchange, Piazza dei Mercanti (Pl. 69).

Theatres. *Teatro della Scala (Pl. 62), a spacious building, well fitted up (the largest in Italy next to the theatre of S. Carlo at Naples). Opera and ballet admirable; performances in autumn and winter only. *Cannobiana*, open during the Carnival only (Pl. 63). S. Radegonda (Pl. 66), operas. *Carcano* (Pl. 64), chiefly operas. *Fassati* and *Ciniselli*, popular theatres, in the Piazza d'Armi.

English Church Service. — Engl. physician, Dr. Walker, 20 Via della Passerella, Corso Vittorio Emanuele.

Milan (for a fuller description see *Baedeker's N. Italy*). the capital of Lombardy, and one of the wealthiest manufacturing (principally silk) cities in Italy, is upwards of 9 M. in circumference, and has a pop. of 214,517, excl. of the garrison.

The ****Cathedral** (Pl. 19), one of the largest churches in Europe, decorated on the exterior with 98 Goth. turrets and 450 marble statues, was commenced in 1386 by Enrico Gamodis, but remained in an unfinished state till its completion by Napoleon I.

In the S. transept a **Monument to Giacomo and Gabriele Medici*, by Leoni, erected in 1564 by Pope Pius IV. to the memory of his brothers. **Stained Glass* windows in the choir. The ancient sarcophagus of porphyry, which once contained the body of St. Dionysius, now serves as a *Font*. The subterranean *Cappella S. Carlo* contains the tomb of St. Carlo Borromeo, accessible in summer 5–10, in winter 7–10 a. m.; at other times for a fee of 1 fr.

The ascent (in the S.W. angle) of the **Roof* and *Tower* (ticket 20 c., the stair ascends from the corner of the r. transept) is recommended, as the visitor is thus enabled to inspect more closely the architecture of the exterior; a noble prospect of the Alps and Apennines is also obtained.

The **Galleria Vittorio Emanuele**, a handsome arcade, containing a succession of brilliant shops, and decorated with 24 statues of celebrated Italians, connects the Piazza del Duomo with the Scala.

Of the remaining 80 churches of Milan, the following are the most interesting. *S. Ambrogio (Pl. 7), founded by St. Ambrose in the 4th cent., erected in the 12th cent., contains an 'Ecce homo' by Luini, and several ancient monuments. *S. Maria delle Grazie (Pl. 22) dates from the 15th cent. The refectory of the monastery contains *Leonardo da Vinci's* celebrated ***Fresco* of the Last Supper, now almost obliterated. In the church, pictures by Ferrari, Luini, etc. *S. Lorenzo (Pl. 18) once formed

a portion of an ancient Roman palace; the isolated **Colonnade* is supported by 16 Corinthian pillars. Good music on Sunday mornings.

The **Brera* (Pl. 50; open daily 9—3, Sund. 12—3 o'clock) contains the *Library of the Academy*, *Casts of Antiques*, and a **Picture Gallery*.

Entrance-Rooms. Frescoes by *Luini*, *Ferrari*, *Bramantino*, etc.; 36. The Virgin with St. Antony and St. Barbara, by *Luini*; 50. Adoration of the Magi, by *Ferrari*. — Room I. 6. St. Hieronymus, by *Titian*; 18. The Virgin with saints, *Domenichino*. — II. (I.) 58. Annunciation, *Timoteo Vite da Urbino*; 61. Marriage at Cana, *Paolo Veronese*. — III.: 90. Sermon of St. Mark, *Gentile Bellini*. — IV. 136. Portrait, *Van Dyck*; three portraits by *Lotto*. — VI.: 208. Madonna and saints, *Moretto*. — VII.: 214. Abraham and Hagar, *Guercino*; '230. Marriage of the Virgin, the celebrated 'Spousalizio', by *Raphael*; 416. Sketch of the head of Christ from *Leon. da Vinci's Last Supper*. — IX.: 279. Virgin and Child, *Sassoferrato*. — X.: 332. Landscape and hermits, *Salv. Rosa*. — XI.: 343. Martyrdom of St. Catherine, *Gaud. Fe rari*. — XII.: Modern pictures.

The celebrated **Biblioteca Ambrosiana* (Pl. 3), open 10—3 o'clock (fee to attendant 1 fr.; picture gallery 1 fr., on Wed. 10—2½ o'clock gratis), founded in 1525 by Federigo Borromeo, contains 60,000 vols. and 15,000 MSS.

'Codice Atlantico', i. e. the original drawings and autographs of *Leon. da Vinci*; *Virgil* with marginal notes by *Petrarch*; letters of Cardinal Borromeo, *Tasso*, *Galilei*, etc. — Cartoons of *Raphael*, *Michael Angelo*, etc.

The **Ospedale Maggiore* (Pl. 46), commenced in 1457, is a hospital of the most spacious dimensions, and contains 9 different courts. — The *Castello*, once the residence of the *Visconti* and *Sforza* families, is now employed as barracks. On the extensive esplanade (*Piazza d'Armi*) in the rear of the building, is situated the *Arena*, a species of circus, with accommodation for 30,000 pers., founded by Napoleon I. (fee 1 fr.).

On the N.W. side of the *Piazza d'Armi* is the **Arco della Pace* (Pl. 1), a triumphal arch of marble, founded by Napoleon in 1804 by way of termination to the Simplon-road, completed in 1838. Recent inscriptions commemorate the emancipation of Italy through the instrumentality of Victor Emmanuel II. and Napoleon III. The numerous reliefs represent the successes of the Austrian arms against Napoleon I.

The *Giardini Pubblici* (Pl. 41) afford a pleasant promenade, much frequented on Sunday afternoons.

At the entrance to the new *Giardino* (at the *Porta Nuova*) is a *Statue of Garour* in bronze, erected in 1865. Near it the *Museo Civico*, containing nat. hist. collections (open to the public on Thursdays; and on Tuesd., Wed., and Sat. 11—3, adm. 1½ fr.).

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INDEX MAP OF
SWITZERLAND
showing the
ROUTES AND SPECIAL MAPS
OF THE HANDBOOK.

Scale: 1 to 1,900,000

English miles (69.16¹/2")Kilomètres (III, 1¹/2")

Helvetic hours of march (25°)

Railways High-roads Carriage & Bridle ways

Foot-paths Steamboat-lines Passes Peaks

The small numbers (188) refer to the respective route, the large (188) to the respective pagina of the Handbook.



